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ABSTRACT

These 12 issues, representing 1 calendar year (1999) of "The Library of Congress Information Bulletin," contain information on Library of Congress new collections and program developments, lectures and readings, financial support and materials donations, budget, honors and awards, Web sites and digital collections, new publications, exhibits, preservation, bicentennial anniversary plans. Cover stories focus on the Edna St. Vincent Millay collection; 1998 year in review; sound and pictures from Edison Companies; the Alexander Graham Bell papers; the work of Charles and Ray Eames; the Gerry Mulligan collection; frontiers of the mind in the 21st Century; John and Ruby Lomax collection of American folk songs; publication of "Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps"; prints and drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948.; "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations" exhibition; and the Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program. (AEF)

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The Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Vol. 58, Issues 1-12, January through December 1999

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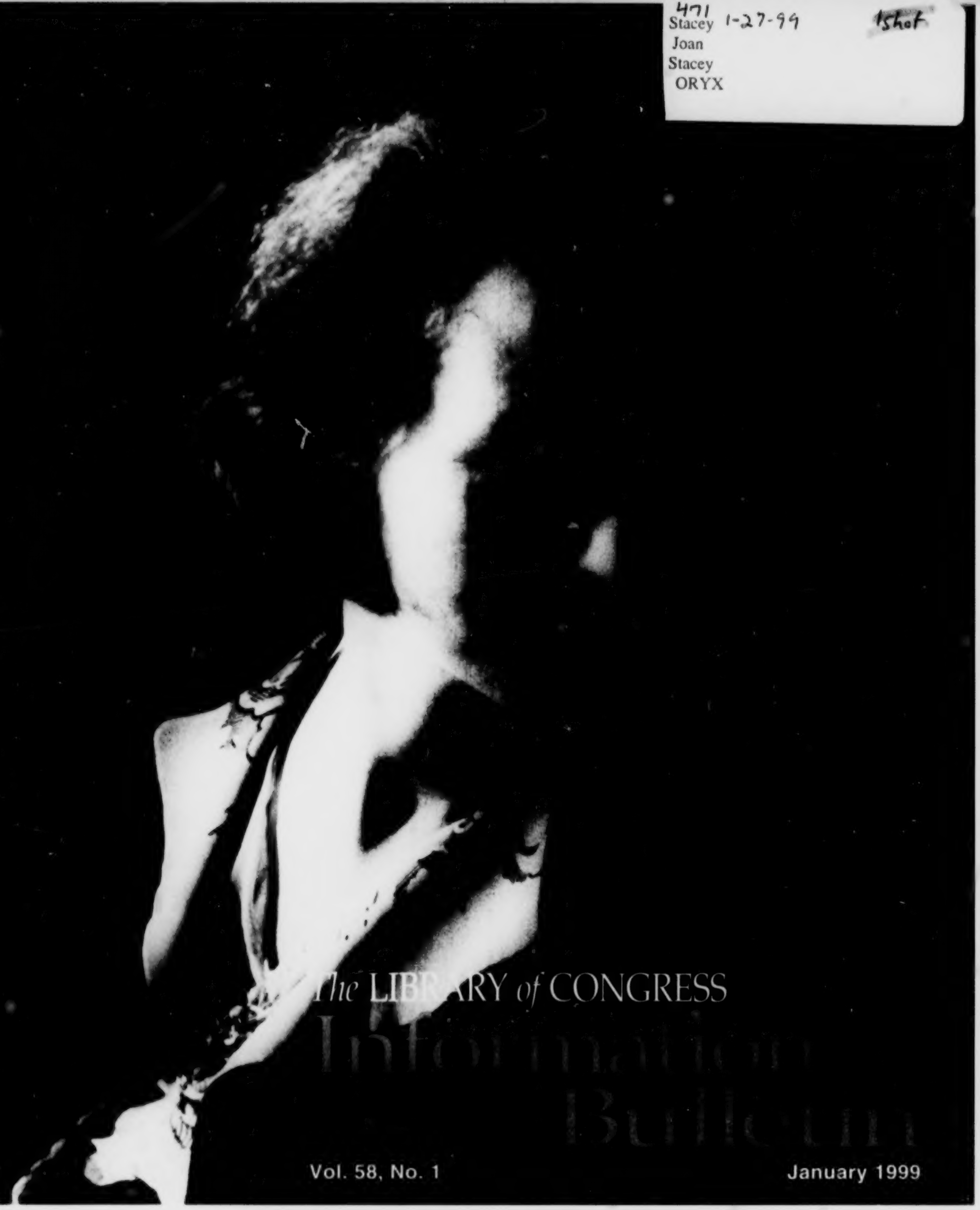

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information
Bulletin
Vol. 58, No. 1 January 1999

The Edna St. Vincent Millay Collection

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 1

January 1999

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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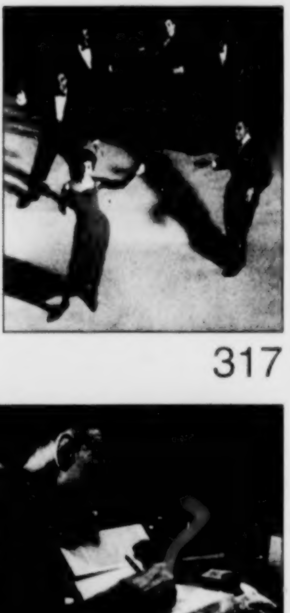

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On the Cover: Portrait of Edna St. Vincent Millay. *Photo by Carl Van Vechten.*

Cover Story: The Library has recently acquired more than 20,000 new items to add to its extensive collection of manuscripts of poet Edna St. Vincent Millay. 318

The Engineering Record: The Shell Oil Foundation has donated $500,000 for the completion of the digitization of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). 311

Books & Beyond: This fall, the Library's lecture series featured three authors discussing their work: Barbara Wolanin, Anne Fadiman and Patricia O'Toole. 312

Harriman Papers: The personal papers of Pamela Digby Churchill Harriman, the late U.S. ambassador to France, have been donated to the Library by her estate. 314

Remembering Slavery: The Library hosted a celebration of the publication of the book and tape collection *Remembering Slavery* and a companion radio series. 314

Four Centuries of Dance: "An American Ballroom Companion: Dance Instruction Manuals, ca. 1490-1920" is the latest collection to go on-line from the Library's American Memory project. 315

Hitsville USA: Former performers, executives and choreographers of Motown Records came to the Library Nov. 20 for a special symposium to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the popular music studio. 316

The Shape of Europe: Former Austrian Ambassador to the U.S. Friedrich Hoess delivered the third Vienna Lecture at the Library Dec. 1. 321

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

Shell Supports Engineering Record

Foundation Gift Puts American Records On-Line

Yusef El-Amin Yusef El-Amin

J.N. Doherty, senior vice president, Shell Oil Company Foundation, and Dr. Billington announce the Shell Oil Foundation's donation in support of the digitization of the Historic American Engineering Record at the Library on Nov. 19.

The Shell Oil Foundation has donated $500,000 for completion of the digitization of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), which documents America's historic industrial, engineering and transportation heritage and is one of the largest and most heavily used collections in the Library. Some of the materials are now available from the American Memory Collections of the Library of Congress at www.loc.gov/.

"The Library is grateful to the Shell Oil Foundation for its generous gift," said Dr. Billington. "The Historic American Engineering Record has been preserved by the Library for nearly 30 years and used by researchers who have come here from across the country. Now, through Shell's gift and the power of the Internet, Americans everywhere will be able to take advantage of the richness of this important collection of our nation's built history."

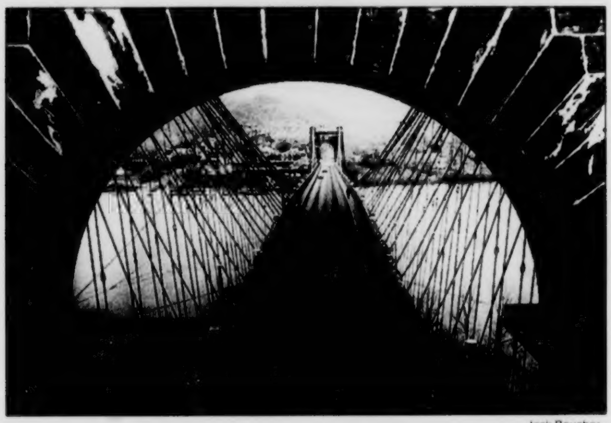
HAER was formed in 1969 to complement the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), a New Deal Works Progress Administration agency chartered in 1933 to document historic architecture of national or regional significance. Recognizing the fragility and unique nature of the nation's industrial and engineering record, the National Park Service, the Library of Congress and the American Society of Civil Engineers established HAER. A short while later, HAER was endorsed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers.

"We are pleased to make this valuable resource available and accessible to the public," said J.N. Doherty, senior vice president, Shell Oil Company Foundation. "The history and information in the Historic American Engineering Record collection will be an asset to the engineering profession and to students throughout the country, and will have a long-term educational impact."

HAER conducts surveys and provides detailed documentation of America's historic industrial, engineering and transportation resources as well as the working and living conditions of the people associated with them. These records and those of its companion HABS collection were transferred to the Library for public service and preservation.

Currently, more than 9,000 photographs, 260 architectural drawings and 80,000 pages of written history are on-line in the HABS/HAER collection. Also available are the catalog records for the survey that contain approximately 183,000 photographs, 52,000 drawings and 115,000 pages of history, which will continue to be digitized over the years.

HABS and HAER are operated as cooperative ventures between the public and private sectors. The U.S. Department of the Interior administers the surveys and creates documentary records. The American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Civil Engineers have provided professional counsel, financial aid and other services to support these programs.



Jack Boucher

This view from the Wheeling, W.Va. suspension bridge over the Ohio River, 1977, is part of the HABS/HAER image gallery now on-line.

Books & Beyond

Three New Books Featured in Late 1998 Programs

By John Y. Cole

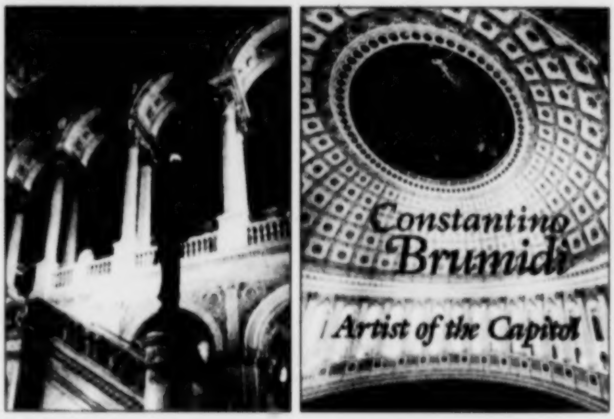
The Center for the Book established its "Books & Beyond" author lecture series in January 1996 to stimulate interest in books and reading by presenting talks by authors of recently published books that draw on the Library's collections or are connected with a Library of Congress program or project. All presentations are free and open to the public.

From Jane Aikin Rosenberg's talk on Jan. 30, 1996, about her book *The Nation's Greatest Library: Herbert Putnam and the Library of Congress* (University of Illinois Press, 1993) through Patricia O'Toole's Dec. 8, 1998, presentation (see below) about her book *Money and Morals in America: A History* (St. Martin's Press, 1998), the Center for the Book has sponsored 27 "Books & Beyond" talks.

Barbara Wolanin on Constantino Brumidi

Through slides, discussion and a lively question-and-answer session, curator for the Architect of the Capitol Barbara Wolanin presented a new book about the U.S. Capitol to the public at the Library of Congress on Oct. 13. The program in the Library's Mumford Room was sponsored by the Center for the Book and the U.S. Capitol Historical Society as part of the center's "Books & Beyond" series.

Written by Ms. Wolanin and including chapters by several contributing authors, the 260-page volume *Constantino Brumidi: Artist of the Capitol* tells the story of the Capitol's major artist in words and illustrations. It includes more than 200 illustrations (most of them in color) that depict the work of Brumidi (1805-1880) and the conservation of his murals. "We wanted to stimulate greater understanding of Brumidi's career and his work in the Capitol," said Ms. Wolanin. "One way of doing this was to learn more about his work in Italy before he came to the United States in the 1850s. But we also wanted to create a book that could be enjoyed by different audiences — from casual visitors to the Capitol to serious readers and conservators who will use the more specialized chapters, the endnotes and the appendices. We have highlighted the discoveries made in the conservation of his work, about the high quality of his painting and his techniques."



Barbara Wolanin contributed a chapter to *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* (left) and wrote *Constantino Brumidi: Artist of the Capitol*.

Following prefaces by Architect of the Capitol Alan M. Hantman and George M. White, who, as Architect of the Capitol from 1971 to 1995, started the Capitol's mural conservation program in 1984, Ms. Wolanin presents an extensive chronological and analytical treatment of Brumidi. Her chapters follow the course of the artist's years at the Capitol, beginning with his creation of the building's first fresco. She provides details of his murals and other works that grace many of the Capitol's rooms and corridors as well as the Rotunda canopy and frieze.

Interspersed with her work are seven specialized chapters: "The Italian Years," by Pellegrino Nazzaro, chairman of the History Department, Rochester Institute of Technology; "The Capitol's Extensions and New Dome," by architectural historian William C. Allen; "Symbolism in the Rotunda," by cultural historian Francis V. O'Connor; "A Conservator's Perspective," by Bernard Rabin, who was in charge of the conservation of the major Brumidi frescoes in the Capitol's Rotunda; "Conserving the Rotunda Frescoes" by Bernard Rubin and Constance S. Silver; and "The Process of Change in the Brumidi Corridors," by conservators Christiana Cunningham-Adams and George W. Adams. Appendices are: "Brumidi's First Fresco," "Brumidi's Assistants and Fellow Painters" and a list of Brumidi's known works. The volume concludes with a chronology, bibliography and index.

During her presentation Ms. Wolanin introduced those contributors who were present. She also paid a special tribute to Wayne Firth, a senior photographer for the Architect of the Capitol, who shot approximately two-thirds of the photographs in the book. Henry Hope Reed, a consultant on the project, also was introduced.

John Y. Cole

Barbara Wolanin

Constantino Brumidi: Artist of the Capitol was published by the Government Printing Office as Senate Document 103-27, and is available from GPO for $26. It also is available from the U.S. Capitol Historical Society; for information, call (202) 543-8919, ext. 11.

The Oct. 13 program was the third about Washington presented jointly by the Center for the Book and the U.S. Capitol Historical Society during the past year. The first was "The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building," held at the Library on Nov. 14 1997 (See LC *Information Bulletin*, December 1997). The event marked the publication of *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* (Norton, 1997), edited by John Y. Cole and Henry Hope Reed, which contains a chapter on the restoration and renovation of the Jefferson Building by Ms. Wolanin. The second was a presentation on July 28, 1998, by Anthony Pitch, who described his book *The Burning of Washington: The British Invasion of 1814* (Naval Institute Press, 1998) (See LC *Information Bulletin*, September 1998). Future joint programs are being planned.

Anne Fadiman on Her Love of Books

J. Ross Baughman

Anne Fadiman

"The story of our lives is the story of books." "I love to write in books." "You never know what you might find stuck away in an old book." "I learn more if I can have a dialogue with a book."

These tributes to books and reading were but a few of the epigrams that Anne Fadiman spoke during her "Books & Beyond" talk presented at the Library on Oct. 20, 1998. Now the editor of *The American Scholar*, until early in 1998 she wrote the popular "Common Reader" column in the Library's magazine, *Civilization*. Her new book, *Ex Libris: Confessions of a Common Reader* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1998), is a compilation of her columns from *Civilization* — some of which, she notes, "I've renamed or lengthened or fiddled with." She remains a *Civilization* contributing editor. During her talk she read an excerpt from *Ex Libris* and also briefly discussed her first book, *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down* (1997), which won the National Book Critics Circle Award.

Ms. Fadiman's wry humor, delight in language and detail — ("I am a splitter") were obvious and are also evident in *Ex Libris*'s chapter titles, such as "Marrying Libraries" (mixing her book collection with her husband's), "Never Do That to a Book," "The His'er Problem, "Scorn Not the Sonnet" and "The Odd Shelf" ("It has long been my belief that everyone's library contains an odd shelf.")

Her presentation, later seen on C-SPAN2, emphasized that the love of books "can take many forms." The "courtly" love of books, which is real but platonic, emphasizes a book's physical self and leads to reading in chairs. To "carnal" book lovers, including herself and all members of the Fadiman family, words are holy and the physical book is a "mere vessel," to be treated as "wantonly as desire and pragmatism" dictate. Hard use of books, she noted is "a sign not of disrespect but of intimacy," and she presented several graphic examples, from wonderful marginalia to squashed food (bacon) used as bookmarks.

In his introduction of Ms. Fadiman, this writer paid a tribute to her father, Clifton Fadiman, the distinguished author and promoter of books and reading. In particular, he explained how Mr. Fadiman's example as "a lightning rod for the curious, intelligent reader" has inspired the work of the LC Center for the Book.

Ms. Fadiman referred frequently to her father and entire family during her talk. Moreover, *Ex Libris* is dedicated to her parents, "who read tens of thousands of pages aloud to me when I was a child, transmitting with every syllable their own passion for books. … Without them I would be neither a reader nor a writer."

Patricia O'Toole on Money and Morals

Nancy Crampton

Patricia O'Toole

Patricia O'Toole spent Dec. 8 working in the Library's Manuscript Division before presenting a talk about her new book, *Money and Morals in America: A History*, that evening at the Library.

She began with a brief tribute, first to the Library of Congress ("library of all libraries") and then to her public library where she grew up in Michigan. "I used the Library of Congress's Andrew Carnegie Papers for *Money and Morals*, and now I'm deep in your Theodore Roosevelt Papers researching a book about the last years of TR's life," she told the audience.

When she first ventured into the public library in her hometown, she assumed it was some kind of commercial establishment. But then "when the librarian explained that all the books could be borrowed —for *free* — and asked me if I'd like a library card, I could hardly believe it. I remember watching her fill out the card, with a fountain pen, and praying that she wouldn't change her mind while we were waiting for the ink to dry. That library card — No. 1221 — was my passport to the universe. More than anything else, my library card — and the worlds it opened — are what turned me into a writer."

Ms. O'Toole's first book, *The Five of Hearts: An Intimate Portrait of Henry Adams and His Friends, 1880-1918* (Clarkson Potter, 1990), was set in Washington's Lafayette Square in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. When she finished it in January 1989, "I did not expect Washington to provide me with another idea for a book." But back in the city on a magazine assignment and struck by the contrast on Henry Adams's Lafayette Square between the homeless people and the power symbolized by the White House across the street, she decided to write about the history of the tension in America between private gain and public good. The result was *Money and Morals* in which, she notes, "the 'and' is as important as the other two words," since money and morals are "inextricably connected."

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Prominent Papers

Pamela Harriman Collection Given to Library

The personal papers of Pamela Digby Churchill Harriman, who died in 1997 while serving as the U.S. ambassador to France, have been given to the Library of Congress by her estate.

Harriman was a prominent figure in national politics in the 1980s and 1990s. She was on the board of directors of the Commission on Presidential Debates (1987- 1993), chair and founder of the "Democrats for the '80s" and "Democrats for the '90s," both major fund-raising committees for the National Democratic Party, as well as National co-chair of the Clinton-Gore campaign in 1992. President Clinton named her ambassador to France in 1993.

Dr. Billington called the Pamela Harriman papers a "rich and highly valuable resource" for the understanding of American national politics in the 1980s and early 1990s as well as for documenting the life of an "extraordinary woman who has been involved in national and international politics and diplomacy since the opening days of World War II." He said he expected that the Pamela Harriman papers would be consulted frequently by historians and scholars after they are organized and made available for research. (As a condition of the gift, the Harriman estate will control access to the papers for 10 years.)

The Pamela Harriman papers are a large collection, estimated to contain more than 500,000 items. They cover all aspects of her life but are most extensive regarding her active involvement in civic, political and governmental matters in the last 20 years. In addition to her political work, Harriman was a trustee of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, Rockefeller University and the Brookings Institution, served on the Council of the National Gallery of Art, the Winston Churchill Foundation and the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Russian Studies, as well as on the board of directors of the Mary W. Harriman Foundation and as a vice chairman of the Atlantic Council.

Born Pamela Digby in Farnborough, England, in 1920, Harriman studied at the Sorbonne in Paris (1937-1938). In 1939 she married Randolph Churchill, the son of Britain's wartime Prime Minister, Winston Churchill. She worked for various British war agencies during World War II and as a journalist for the Beaverbrook Press after the war. She came to the United States in 1959 and married Leland Hayward in 1960. She became an American citizen in 1971 and married W. Averell Harriman in that year.

In addition to the gift of the Pamela Harriman papers, her estate also donated to the Library approximately 29,000 more items to supplement the Averell Harriman papers. The Averell Harriman papers, approximately 300,000 items, are also held by the Library and were the gift of Pamela Harriman in 1986.

Remembering Slavery Volume and Radio Program Celebrated

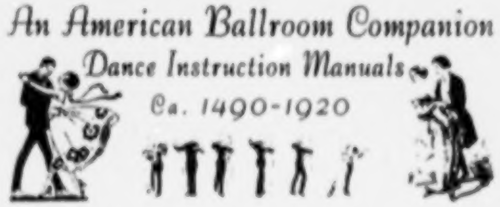
The Library hosted a celebration of the publication of the book and tape collection *Remembering Slavery* (see LC *Information Bulletin* November 1999) on Nov. 9 in the Montpelier Room, as well as the companion radio series from Smithsonian Productions.

The book and tape package, published by the New Press, expands upon the taped WPA interviews in the Library's Folklife collections with many more additional transcribed narratives, organized into five sections, each centering on a major theme. The radio series, produced by Smithsonian Productions and heard on affiliate stations of Public Radio International, compiles excerpts from many of these interviews. It provides a unique opportunity for listeners everywhere to discover these vital historical resources and their singular firsthand perspective on slavery.

Ira Berlin (from left), author of *Remembering Slavery;* Deputy Librarian Donald Scott, Tonea Stewart, host of the "Remembering Slavery" radio program; Director of Publishing W. Ralph Eubanks; Jacquie Gales Webb, producer of the radio series; and Kathie Farnell, project manager of the radio program, at a Library fete.

The On-Line Ballroom

Dance Instruction Manuals in American Memory



The complete release of a multimedia collection of dance materials covering more than 400 years is on-line from the Library's American Memory Web site at www.loc.gov/.

"An American Ballroom Companion: Dance Instruction Manuals, ca. 1490-1920" was produced by the National Digital Library Program in conjunction with the Music Division, and is the most recent performing arts collection to be released on-line by the Library.

The centerpiece of this site consists of more than 200 books relating to instruction of social dance during the 400 years that are represented in the collection. Complete page images are available for all books, and many are text converted (in SGML as well as HTML) to enable comprehensive searching. In addition to dance instruction itself, the books cover other related topics such as etiquette, dance history, anti-dance treatises and notation.

The newest feature of "An American Ballroom Companion" is the addition of 75 video demonstrations of many of these historic dances, enabling users to compare directly the written texts with the movements themselves. These short videos consist of excerpts from a performance in full costume, as well as close-up video "tutorials" of specific steps. The videos are linked extensively throughout the site and are provided in four different formats to allow for variations in user equipment.

This site is the first of the Library's performing arts electronic collections to feature complete books on-line, along with video clips. This collection provides a way for scholars, dancers and students of all levels to research and replicate the steps to historic dances from their nearest computer terminal. These materials represent a comprehensive look at the history of social dance within the context of specific eras, from the Renaissance pavane and galliard to the group dances of the late 18th century, the popular 19th century waltz and the more adventurous dances (such as the tango) of the ragtime era.

Other features of this site include a narrative overview of the collection in a historical context and a special section on "How to Use a Dance Manual." Both of these were written by noted dance historian and choreographer Elizabeth Aldrich, who served as special consultant to this project.

"An American Ballroom Companion" is an electronic collection only; the books themselves are located in several Library divisions including Music and Rare Book as well as the general collections.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program, which, in collaboration with other major repositories, is making available on-line millions of important materials relating to American history by the year 2000, the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress. More than 40 collections and 1 million items are now available in media ranging from photographs, manuscripts and maps to motion pictures, sound recordings and presidential papers.

Books

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As a writer, she decided "to explore the tension between wealth and commonwealth in a series of mini-biographies set in different periods from the Puritans to the present. I chose each story because it seemed to me a great story — a tale with compelling characters caught in the clash between their individual desires for the things of the world and their vision of a larger social good." In addition to examining the contradictions at the core of Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy, O'Toole's examples include John Winthrop's founding of a "godly kingdom" in Massachusetts, Emerson's and Thoreau's views of the marketplace, Henry Ford's five-dollar day, Henry J. Kaiser's shipyards during World War II and Whitney Young Jr., the "man in the middle" during the civil rights movement.

Before she concluded, Ms. O'Toole told an anecdote about her research for *Money and Morals*. Until she discovered that the Library of Congress's American Memory site contained an entire 8,000-word account of an 1859 slave auction that she used in her chapter about slavery, she considered editing a small book that would present this narrative to the world. Now, however, she feels that it is "marvelous" that the narrative has become "immortal in cyberspace" and "part of the common wealth" instead of "adding a smidgen to *my* wealth by making a brief appearance in the little volume with an introduction by me."

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

HOW TO
DANCE

From the "American Ballroom Companion" site

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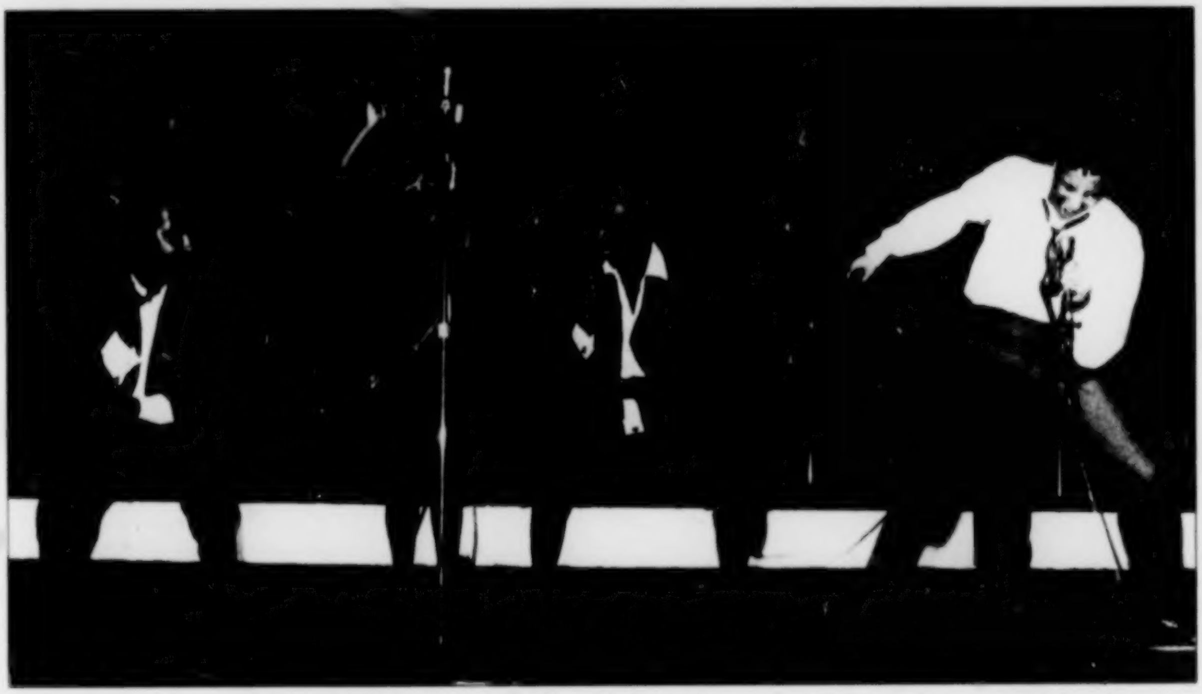


Smokey Robinson and the Miracles perform in concert during the group's heyday, including Bobby Rogers, Claudette Robinson, Ronnie White and Smokey Robinson.

The Motown Sound

Symposium Celebrates 40 Years of Popular Music

BY JOHN MARTIN

Former performers, executives and choreographers recently joined at the Library in what became an enthusiastic celebration of the little studio dubbed "Hitsville USA," whose unique sound defined an era in African American music, helped to break the race barrier on radio and left its stamp on pop culture at large.

"The Motown Sound: A Symposium" was held Nov. 20 in the Coolidge Auditorium to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Motown Records and to inaugurate a collaboration with former Motown artists and begin an in-depth exploration of African American-based popular music.

The symposium was funded by the James H. Billington Fund. Established in 1994 by Abraham and Julienne Krasnoff in honor of the current Librarian of Congress, Dr. Billington, the fund supports scholarly use of and access to the Library's collections through special staff projects and resident fellowships. In January 1998, the Library received $1 million from the early termination of a 10-year Charitable Remainder Trust that was created in 1994 by the Krasnoffs. The gift has been added to the Billington Trust Fund.

The panel assembled for the event included Bobby Rogers, an original member of the Miracles; Claudette Robinson, the group's female vocalist and former wife of legendary Motown singer-songwriter Bill "Smokey" Robinson; Esther Gordy Edwards, who is the sister of Motown founder Berry Gordy and who managed the studios' legal department and, later, supervised its growing portfolio of artistic talent; and Cholly Atkins, a veteran choreographer and showman who crossed generational and musical lines to create the smooth "vocal choreography" that became a trademark of Motown performing groups. As they answered audience questions and recounted anecdotes, the panelists provided a living history of Motown's sensational success. The studio's sound and performers dominated the pop music scene from the late 1950s until the beginning of the "disco" period in the mid-1970s. During its peak, Motown's roster boasted such supergroups as the Supremes, Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, Martha Reeves and the Vandellas, the Four Tops and the Temptations.

Although it was billed as a "symposium" the event's casual atmosphere had the flavor of a family reunion, perhaps because so many of Motown's executives and performers grew up within blocks of one another in post-World War II Detroit. In 1956, Bobby Rogers was a Detroit teenager whose hobby was singing doo-wop harmonies with his friends in the park. His first group, the Matadors, acquired the stuff of greatness when joined by Smokey Robinson, who was continually adding to his school notebook full of songs and ideas. When Rogers's cousin left the group to join the Army, the vacancy was filled by Bobby's cousin Claudette Rogers (later Claudette Robinson), whose vocal ability and sex appeal added to the group's cachet. As Mr. Rogers recounts, "Claudette definitely 'had the goods' — and free rehearsal space in her basement." With the addition of Smokey and Claudette, the Miracles were born.

Paradoxically, the Miracles flopped in their first audition before Jackie Wilson, a pioneer in the Detroit music scene whose record labels had already produced several hits. That encounter, however, attracted the interest of Berry Gordy Jr., the songwriter who had penned all of Wilson's hits. When asked who furnished their material, Mr. Rogers and the rest told Gordy about Smokey's notebook. Impressed, Gordy began an artistic collaboration with Robinson that laid the foundation for Motown and sustained a streak of successes that would span two decades.

The "Motown Sound" was born in 1958 with the release of the Robinson-Gordy hit "Got a Job." Understanding the roots of Motown's success, Gordy never ceased combing the Detroit neighborhoods in search of fresh talent. His ability to find and create music that young people wanted to hear gave rise to Motown's slogan, "The Sound of Young America."

Rooted in the music of youth, Motown nevertheless owes much of its patented style to the work and influence of an artist from an older generation. Cholly Atkins served as staff choreographer from 1965 until 1971. Already 52 when he joined the studio, Mr. Atkins was a jazz dance artist, rhythm tap dancer and professional showman who, through a long career, had shared the stage with the Louis Armstrong Band and the Cab Calloway Revue. Mr. Atkins is credited with creating what he called "choreographed visualizations," the intricate and thematically coordinated pantomimes that came to define Motown performers. Striving for "a happy marriage between the music and its setting," Mr. Atkins brought polish and sophistication to the live performances of Motown groups. He was also charged with remaking the image of Motown's female artists, draping them in the sexy elegance epitomized by groups such as the Supremes.

Atkins recounted that "early on, the female groups like the Supremes, Marvelettes and the Vandellas did exactly the same choreography as the men, and when you had a mixed group like the Miracles and Gladys Knight and the Pips, Claudette and Gladys did their steps just like the guys. I changed that and had the girls do their steps slightly altered from those of the guys to make their moves more feminine."

The program was organized and moderated by Norman Middleton of the Library's Music Division. As a youngster who worked in his family's Bradenton, Fla., restaurant and hoarded dimes to feed the jukebox, Mr. Middleton noticed that all his favorite songs came from the Motown Record Corp. Two things stand out about all Motown music, said Mr. Middleton. First, every song produced on the Motown label had a distinctly recognizable sound. Second, the artists tied into the social fabric, voicing a hopeful, positive message that reflected the aspirations of the civil rights era. But that message of hope carried the "Motown Sound" beyond its black origins, as it established itself with mainstream audiences, and concerts by Motown groups saw the unprecedented spectacle of racially mixed fans joining each other on the dance floor. Motown's movement from music of the fringe to music of the masses was confirmed with the first appearance of the Supremes on "The Ed Sullivan Show" in 1964.

The Motown symposium was cybercast, or broadcast by computer, as it occurred. Several thousand Internet users listened to the music and discussion and sent questions to the panelists by e-mail. The panelists responded first to queries from the live audience, then stayed on after the event to answer questions from cyberspace.

It was the third cybercast from the Library under a pilot agreement with broadcast.com. The first cybercast was Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky's Oct. 8 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, November 1998) lecture opening the 1998-1999 literary series. The second was a Nov. 4 "Books and Beyond" program by the Center for the Book with author William Styron and his biographer James L. West III (see LC *Information Bulletin*, December 1998). The latter two programs are archived and may still be accessed in both audio and video forms on the Library's Web site, www.loc.gov (click on "Cybercasts from the Library"). The Motown symposium was broadcast live for a one-time presentation.

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the Copyright Office.

Smokey Robinson and the Miracles (clockwise from bottom left): Claudette Robinson, Bobby Rogers, Ronnie White, Smokey Robinson, Marvin Tarplin and Pete Moore.

The Voice of a Generation

Library Acquires Edna St. Vincent Millay Collection

By ALICE L. BIRNEY

The Library of Congress has recently acquired an extensive collection of manuscripts of poet Edna St. Vincent Millay (1892-1950) that will add more than 20,000 new items to its existing Millay materials housed in the Manuscript Division. The new materials will be available for research as soon as they have been processed and prepared for use.

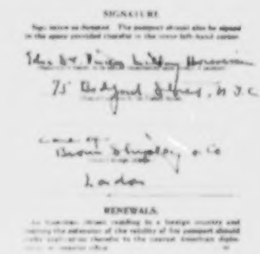
"I have always admired Edna St. Vincent Millay," said Dr. Billington. "I spent some time as a youngster with my family on the coast of Maine not far from where she lived. She was well known to all of us there as a legend in the area. So I have always felt a kind of connection with Millay and her work, and I am very pleased that we have been able to expand the Library's Millay holdings through the acquisition of this very significant collection of her manuscripts."

The Library will acquire the collection over a four-year period from the Edna St. Vincent Millay Society. In August, most of the materials were transferred to the Library from Sotheby's in New York, where they had been stored for several years. In September, the literary executors and trustees added to the Library's collection the relevant papers remaining at Steepletop.

Edna St. Vincent Millay was well known to the American public during the first half of this century. By 1920, after the publication of *Renascence and Other Poems*, *A Few Figs from Thistles* and a one-act play, *Aria da Capo*, she became known as the voice of her generation — full of freshness and gaiety tempered by social rebellion. She gave theatrical readings of her poems, many of which were published in popular and literary magazines. She was one of the first poets to recite her poetry and fill a hall, according to her sister Norma Millay Ellis. In Greenwich Village, Millay was part of an artistic circle that included Edmund Wilson, Floyd Dell, Max Eastman and Witter Bynner, among others. In 1923, she was awarded the second annual Pulitzer Prize for poetry.

Millay and her sisters were raised on the coast of Maine, where they overcame the limitations of their family's poverty by pursuing creative projects such as writing poems, songs and plays and listening to music. In 1912, Millay gained her first public recognition with the publication of her long poem "Renascence." Soon after, she attracted the attention of Caroline B. Dow, head of the YWCA Training School in New York, who helped raise funds for her education at Vassar.

In 1923, Millay married Eugen Boissevain, a Dutch importer, and soon after they purchased Steepletop, a farmstead in Austerlitz, N.Y. In 1927, she joined the protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti



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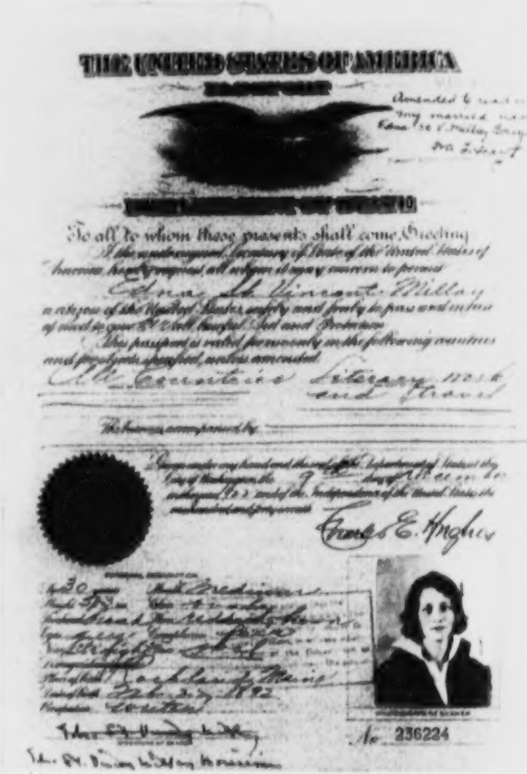


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

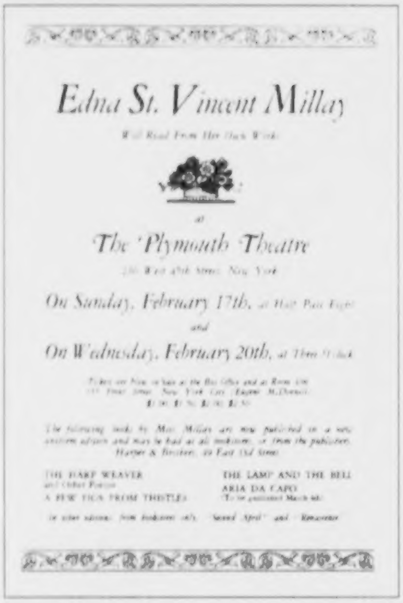
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting

Edna St. Vincent Millay

Charles E. Hughes

No. 236224

Passport of Edna St. Vincent Millay for her travels through 1923, with visas to such locations as Calcutta and Bombay, India; Java, Indonesia; Marseilles, France; England; and the Netherlands; a handbill advertising two Millay readings at the Plymouth Theater in New York City, ca. 1921



Edna St. Vincent Millay

Will Read From Her Own Works

at

The Plymouth Theatre

236 West 45th Street, New York

On Sunday, February 17th, at Half Past Eight

and

On Wednesday, February 20th, at Three O'clock

The following books by Miss Millay are now published in a new uniform edition and may be had at all bookstores, or from the publishers, Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33d Street

THE HARP WEAVER and Other Poems

A FEW FIGS FROM THISTLES

THE LAMP AND THE BELL

ARIA DA CAPO (To be published March 4th)

In other editions, from bookstores only, "Second April" and "Renascence"

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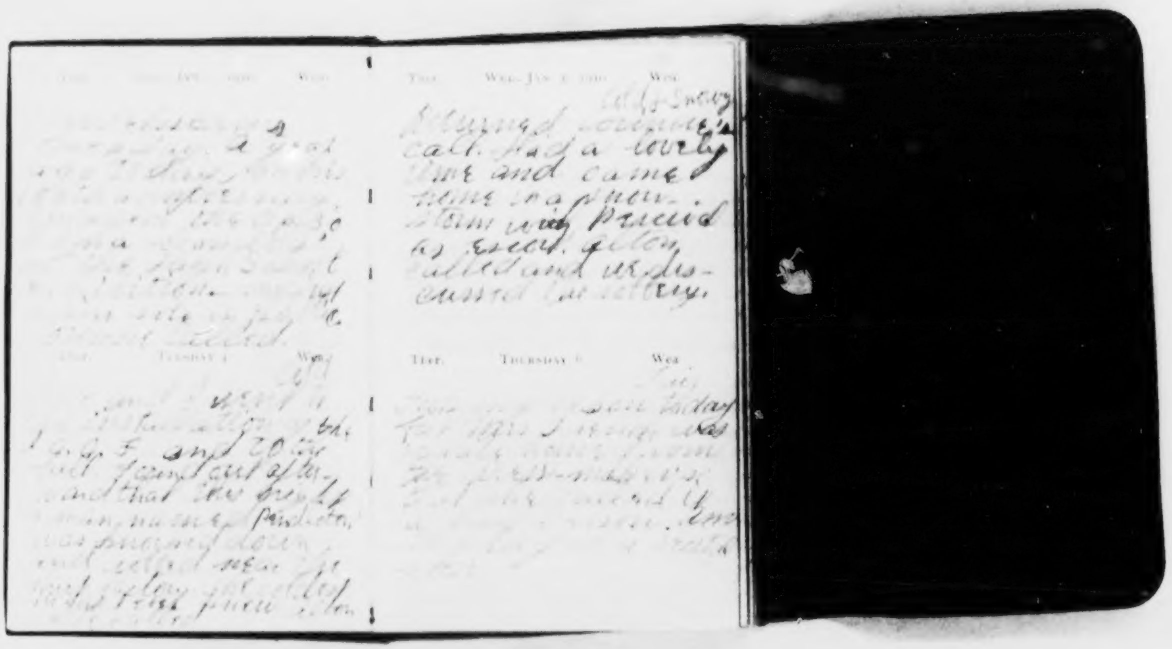


Leather-bound pocket diary started when Millay was 17 years old; pencil holograph of the unfinished original draft of "Renascence," ca. 1912. Millay's publication of "Renascence" in 1912 as a student at Vassar gained her instant recognition.

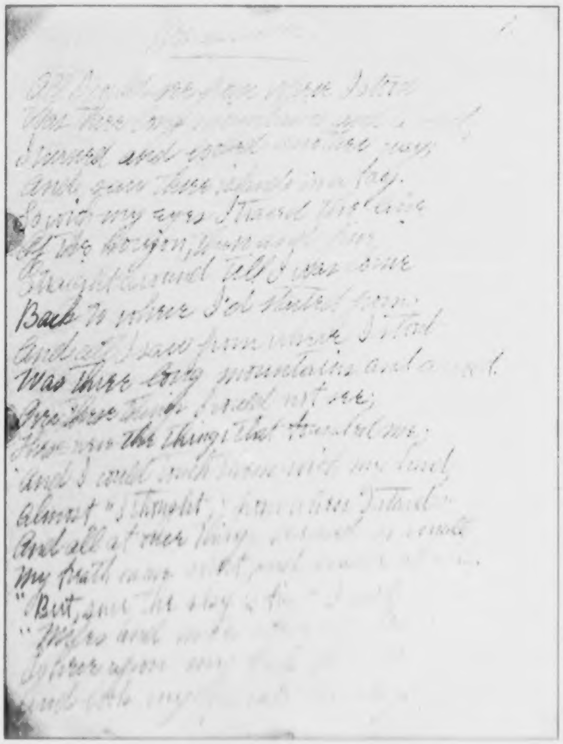
and was arrested in Boston. (Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, members of an anarchist group, were executed in Massachusetts in 1927 for murder. The case drew international attention, as many believed they were arrested and convicted not on the evidence but because of their unpopular views.)

In the mid-'30s a nerve injury left Millay in constant pain and she sought relative seclusion with her husband at Steepletop. He died in 1949, Millay in 1950. Her published work includes six plays, 11 original volumes of poetry and fiction under the name of Nancy Boyd.

Shortly after the poet's death, her sister Norma deposited much of the Millay manuscript collection with the Library of Congress and gradually converted most of it to gift status in subsequent years. These 625 items include poetry and play holographs, typescripts and galleys, as well as unpublished diary notebooks. The collection includes the original manuscript of "Renascence," as well as versions of many of her sonnets, among other materials much coveted by researchers. A number of the Millay diary-notebooks, including early drafts of poems and prose, as well as other materials left in deposit status at the death of Norma Ellis, are covered by the 1998 acquisition.

Norma Millay Ellis lived at Steepletop after her sister's death. She was an actress who, as a young woman, played the lead in Millay's *Aria da Capo* and married its set designer, the painter Charles Ellis. When Norma died in 1986, she left the Millay papers still at Steepletop to the Edna St. Vincent Millay Society, whose board of trustees had long wished to add this major lot to those papers already in the Library of Congress.

The new materials include the remainder of the unpublished diaries and notebooks, other segments of the poetry manuscripts already in the Library and original, unpublished correspondence from such friends and associates as Witter Bynner, Louis Untermeyer, Sara Teasdale, Georgia O'Keeffe, Edmund Wilson, John Peale Bishop, Deems



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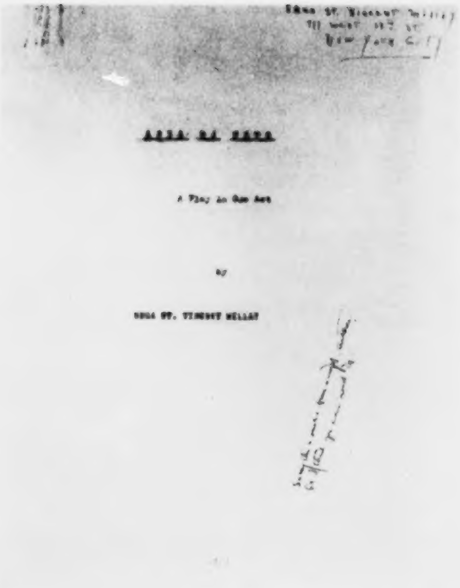
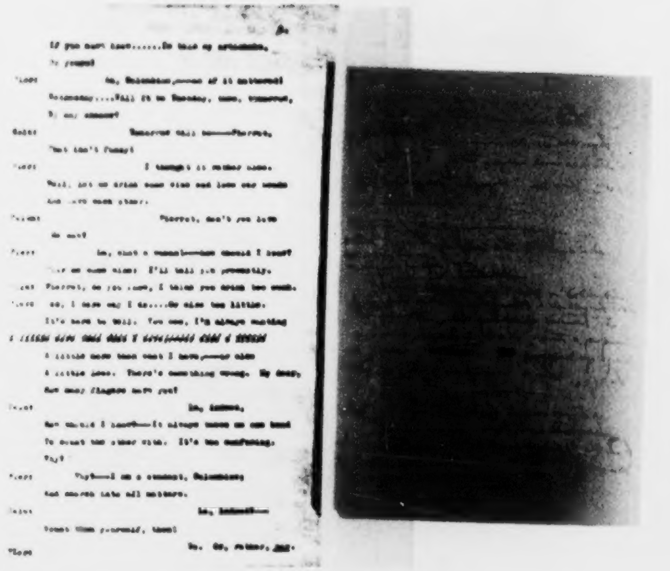


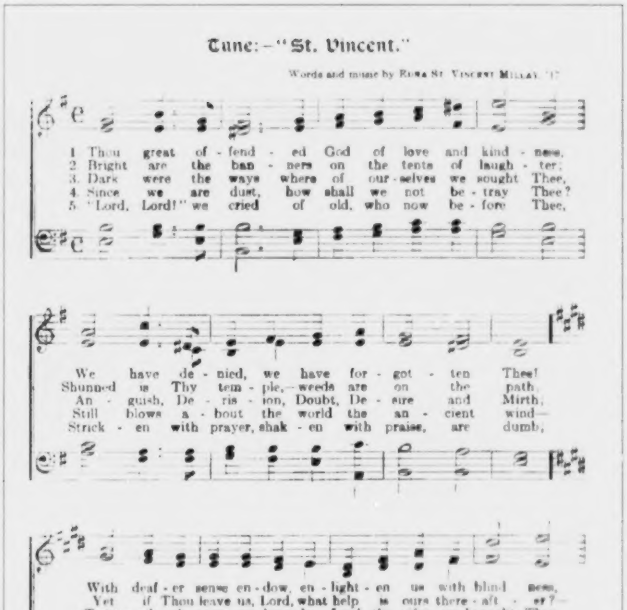
ARIA DA CAPO

A Play in One Act

by

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY





Tune:—"St. Vincent."
Words and music by Edna St. Vincent Millay, '17
1 Thou great of-fend-ed God of love and kind-ness,
2 Bright are the ban-ners on the tents of laugh-ter;
3. Dark were the ways where of our-selves we sought Thee,
4. Since we are dust, how shall we not be-tray Thee?
5. "Lord, Lord!" we cried of old, who now be-fore Thee,
We have de-nied, we have for-got-ten Thee!
Shunned is Thy tem-ple,—weeds are on the path.
An-guish, De-ris-ion, Doubt, De-sire and Mirth;
Still blows a-bout the world the an-cient wind—
Strick-en with prayer, shak-en with praise, are dumb;
With deaf-er sense en-dow, en-light-en us with blind-ness,
Yet if Thou leave us, Lord, what help is ours there-aft-er?
Twist-ed, ob-scure, un-love-ly, Lord, the gifts we brought Thee,
Nor yet for lives un-tried and tear-less would we pray Thee
Fa-ther ac-cept our wor-ship when we least a-dore Thee,
Who, hav-ing ears and eyes, nor hear nor see.
Be with us still,—light not to-day Thy wrath!
Teach us what wave have light, what gifts have worth.
Lord let us suf-fer that we may grow kind!
And when we call Thee not, oh, hear and come!

Typewritten title page from *Aria da Capo*. The manuscript of the antiwar allegory has corrections in Millay's hand which vary from the published version; a typescript page from *Aria da Capo*, shown with Millay's handwritten scene notes; a printed page of music composed by Millay in 1917

Taylor, Edgar Lee Masters, Van Wyck Brooks, Maxwell Anderson, Upton Sinclair and Vita Sackville-West. Also included are original materials of sociopolitical interest, such as the manuscript of a Millay essay on Sacco and Vanzetti and her handwritten comments on a statement by the Committee for Cultural Freedom.

The additions are extremely rich in Millay family papers and correspondence of research and biographical value. They also include Millay manuscripts and typescripts, such as drafts of her libretto *The King's Henchmen*, photographs, newspaper clippings and printed reviews, broadsides, original music, recordings and radio scripts, financial records and first editions of her books.

When the entire collection is arranged, an extensive trove of primary materials will be available for research into Millay's work, the life of Millay and her circle, women's history, musical adaptation and related subjects dealing with American cultural history during the first half of the 20th century.

Requests to study Millay primary materials at the Library have increased in recent years. On Dec. 1, the first annotated edition of Millay's poetry, which includes all the poems from her first three volumes, will be published by Penguin Books in its Classics series. The introduction to this collection, *Early Poems*, consists of examples from her letters as well as a critical discussion of her major subjects and themes. A Millay revival is under way.

Ms. Birney is the manuscript historian in the Manuscript Division.

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The Future Shape of Europe

Envoy Delivers Annual Vienna Lecture

BY PROSSER GIFFORD

The Future Shape of Europe" was the subject of the third Vienna Lecture at the Library, delivered Dec. 1 by Friedrich Hoess.

Subtitled "The View from Vienna," the lecture emphasized the positive aspects of the expansion of the European Union and the implementation of a common currency, the euro. He advocated an inclusive Europe, where "we shall move the zone of stability and security into the center of the continent."

The lecture was organized by Margrit B. Krewson, then the Library's German/Dutch area specialist. Mr. Hoess retired from the Austrian Foreign Service in 1997, after having served as Austrian ambassador to the United States from 1987 to 1993, and then ambassador to Germany. He is now special envoy of the Austrian Presidency of the European Union, an appointment that ended in 1998, when Germany assumed the rotating presidency.

In addition to being a powerful integrating force that will produce a common market "ensuring full price and cost transparency," Mr. Hoess believes the euro will also have positive political effects. Economic integration will make more likely a discussion of those aspects "where we need more subsidiarity, meaning 'less Europe,' and those areas, such as the Common Foreign and Security Policy [CFSP], where 'more Europe' is necessary."

Marshall H. Cohen

Retired Austrian Ambassador Friedrich Hoess spoke at the Library on Dec. 1.

Mr. Hoess reported that "on Nov. 10, under the Austrian Presidency of the EU, we have started concrete negotiations for membership of six applicant countries: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia." By including Austria's Central European neighbors in an enlarged EU, long-simmering ethnic hatreds might be calmed, Mr Hoess argued, pointing out that "because of the requirements laid down for membership, ethnic tensions have been diffused in Romania and Slovakia." Austria also favors the development of strategic partnerships with Russia and Ukraine, because, as Mr. Hoess reminded the audience, "Vienna is nearer the Ukrainian border than to Tirol or Munich."

Marshall H. Cohen

Director of Scholarly Programs Prosser Gifford, Mr. Hoess and Austrian Ambassador Helmut Tuerk attended the Vienna Lecture.

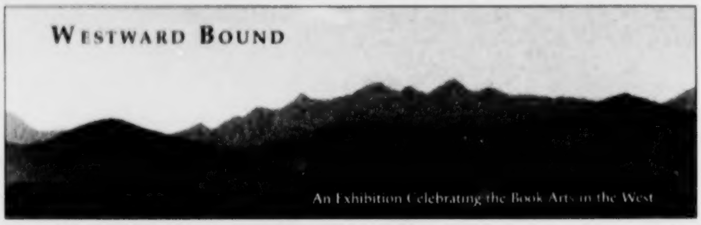
Mr. Hoess predicts that the new Europe organizationally "will be more similar to the structures of the Holy Roman Empire – which, after all, lasted for 1,000 years – than to the U.S. There will be partly sovereign entities, divided sovereignties with multiple loyalties and parallel identities. We shall see a supranational union of nations from southern Italy to the Arctic."

Turning finally to cultural issues, Mr. Hoess urged a focus on "our European roots." "There is a unifying principle, there is a profound ambivalence running through our history: the Greek obsession with the individual and the Roman obsession with the state." He argued for "an alliance in the best European tradition … [committed] to the principles of personality, solidarity and … the implementation of human rights, and social and ecological responsibility."

Mr. Gifford is director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

News from the Center for the Book

Utah Center for the Book Approved


Westward Bound
An Exhibition Celebrating the Book Arts in the West

"Westward Bound" is a traveling exhibition sponsored by the University of Utah's Marriott Library.

The Library of Congress has approved a proposal for a Utah Center for the Book that will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. It will be located at the Salt Lake City Public Library, where Library Director Nancy Tessman will serve as interim coordinator. The purpose of the Utah Center for the Book is "to celebrate, honor and promote interest in books, reading, and the literary and book arts culture and heritage of Utah and the West."

"We're delighted to welcome Utah to our growing network of affiliated state centers," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. "Each state center brings a new dimension to our work and helps us reach new audiences at the grassroots level."

"Utah has a rich literary tradition and especially a growing interest in the book arts as part of our book and cultural heritage," said Ms. Tessman. "We are eager to develop new partnerships throughout Utah's entire community of the book." The advisory board for the new center includes representatives from the Utah Humanities Council, the Utah Arts Council, the Utah State Library and the University of Utah's Marriott Library, as well as writers, booksellers and publishers. Initial plans include support of the Great Salt Lake Book Fair and development of an annual statewide literary and book arts awards program.

For information about the Utah Center for the Book, contact Nancy Tessman, Director, Salt Lake City Public Library, 209 E. 500 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84111 or call (801) 524-8200.

■ **Vermont Launches Its National Science Program.** On Sept. 24-28, 1998, in Baltimore, in cooperation with Baltimore's Maryland Science Center, the Vermont Center for the Book hosted a national training workshop for representatives from the 12 states, plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, taking part in its Mother Goose Asks "Why?" family science and literature program. Funded through a $1.5 million three-year grant from the National Science Foundation, the program combines children's literature and science to help parents of preschool and primary-grade children use thought-provoking picture books, activities and discussion to learn basic science. LC Center for the Book director John Y. Cole is a member of the program's Advisory Panel. Seven states (Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia and Wyoming) are represented by their LC-affiliated state centers for the book. The other state participants are California, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Texas.

The institute's purposes included: providing materials and information to program participants; presenting opportunities for participants to engage in hands-on science activities and discussions of children's literature "to develop a common understanding and approach to program implementation"; and providing model activities and "engagements with literature" that fulfilled the goals of the Mother Goose Asks "Why?" program.

"We feel great about the results of the workshop," said Wendy Martin of the Vermont Center for the Book. "The participants are moving ahead at full speed and the evaluation report, prepared by Learning Innovations of Stoneham, Mass., rated the workshop 'extremely successful.' We look forward to the next national workshop in Portland, Ore., in September 1999."

For further information, contact Wendy Martin, Vermont Center for the Book, 256 Haywood Road, Chester, VT 05143, telephone (802) 875-2751, fax (802) 875-2790, e-mail: wmartin@vermontbook.org.

■ **Missouri Celebrates the Book.** "The Literary vs. the Commercial: Books and Bucks" was the theme of the Missouri Center for the Book's Second Celebration of the Book, held on April 3-4, 1998, on the campuses of Stephens College and the University of Missouri in Columbia. Nearly 500 book lovers convened for discussions of this theme by more than 30 panelists, who examined every angle of the problem, from book writing to publishing to marketing. Participants also enjoyed and profited from presentations by featured authors Paul Nagel (most recent book: *John Quincy Adams: A Public Life, A Private Life*) and Jane Smiley (*The All-True Travels and Adventures of Lidie Newton*). Plans have begun for the Third Celebration of the Book, to be held at the Stephens College campus in November 1999.

The Wyoming Center for the Book team works during the Mother Goose Asks "Why?" science training workshop.

The theme will be "the future of the book in an increasingly electronic society."

The Missouri center has developed two Web sites to acquaint citizens with the richness and diversity of the state's literary scene. "Missouri Authors Directory (authors.missouri.org) is a searchable database that contains information on more than 300 authors living and working in Missouri. "Missouri Community of the Book" presents information on Missouri publishers, bookstores, literary organizations, literary magazines, newspapers and libraries.

Further information is available in *BookMarks*, a new biannual and illustrated publication co-edited by Timothy J. Fox and Madeline Matson. The 12-page fall 1998 issue includes author interviews, articles about book discussion groups, book selling in St. Louis, book reviewing and electronic books, and thorough coverage of the Second Celebration of the Book. For information contact the Missouri center at P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0387, telephone (573) 751-2680; or visit the center's Web site.

Brad Rupert

Authors Jane Smiley (above) and Paul Nagel were featured at the Missouri Center for the Book's Second Celebration of the Book in April.

Brad Rupert

■ **Maine Receives $400,000 Grant.** The Maine Humanities Council recently received a $400,000 four-year grant from the Stephen & Tabitha King Foundation to support the program of the Maine Center for the Book, a division of the council. "This generous grant helps expand delivery of our literacy programming for people of all ages," said council Executive Director Dorothy Schwartz. "It will enable us to reach more than 3,000 new families and individuals each year." Maine Center for the Book projects supported by the grant include "Born to Read" and "Prescription to Read," early literacy programs for families with young children; "New Books, New Readers," a book discussion program for adults who are new or infrequent readers; and "Family Scrapbooks," a program for the elderly that offers large-type books, audio books and the opportunity to relate personal family experiences to literature.

■ **Kansas Sponsors Young Readers' Conference.** The Kansas Center for the Book's fifth Kansas Young Readers' Conference took place at Fort Hays State University on Oct. 16 and 17, 1998. Thirty students in grades three to six met with seven writers and illustrators of books for young people — Lois Ruby, Anna Riphahn, Jack Gantos, Lisa Campbell Ernst, Christine Schneider, Cheryl Harness and Linda Hubaleck — to talk about how the authors wrote their books and how they got their inspiration. Lois Ruby also gave a writer's workshop for students in grades seven and eight. The conference co-sponsors included Fort Hays State University, McDonald's of Hays, the High Plains Reading Council, Friends of Kansas Libraries and the Hays Rotary Club. For further information, contact Germaine L. Taggert at: cugt@fhsu.edu or (785) 625-5707.

State Center Web Sites

Alaska
www.aonline.com/akcenter/

Arizona
aspin.asu.edu/~azcb/

Colorado
www.aclin.org/~ccftb/

Florida
www.co.broward.fl.us/lii06100.htm

Idaho
www.lili.org/icb/

Illinois
www.sos.state.il.us/depts/library/programs/icb.html

Kansas
www.tscpl.org/library/kcftb/kcftb.htm

Louisiana
smt.state.lib.la.us/Dept/cftb/index.htm

Maryland
www.howa.lib.md.us/center.html

Michigan
www.libofmich.lib.mi.us/libraries/services/micentforbook.html

Minnesota
www.metronet.lib.mn.us/cfb/

Missouri
mosl.sos.state.mo.us/libpub/mcb/mcb.html

New Mexico
www.stlib.state.nm.us/nmcb/index.html

North Dakota
www.sendit.nodak.edu/ndsl/cftb/

Ohio
winslo.state.oh.us/services/slocentr.html

Oklahoma
www.state.ok.us/~odl/ocb/index.htm

Oregon
www.osl.state.or.us/libdev/ocftbpurp.html

Texas
www.lib.ci.dallas.tx.us/tcbintro.htm

Vermont
www.vermontbook.org/

Virginia
leo.vsla.edu/center/center.html

Washington
www.spl.lib.wa.us/wacentbook/centbook.html

Wisconsin
www.wisc.edu/wisacad/programs/thebook.html

Wyoming
www.wsl.state.wy.us/slpub/cenbook/index.html

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February 1999

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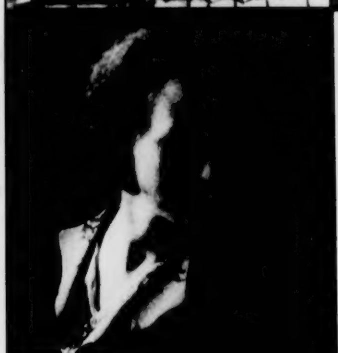

The YEAR in REVIEW 1998

BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
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Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 2
February 1999

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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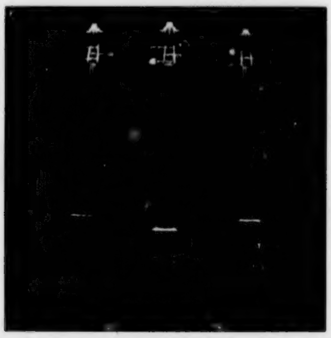

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

Favorite Poem Project Gains Momentum

Tapes to Be Presented to the Library in April 2000

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky's Favorite Poem project, one of the Library's Bicentennial commemorations, is gaining momentum and national attention.

In April 1998 the National Endowment for the Arts awarded $500,000 to the New England Foundation for the Arts to support production of the project's audio and visual recordings of Americans reciting beloved poems and speaking about the poems' meaning in their lives. This past summer, project staff at Boston University, aided by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and other partners, mailed more than 8,000 "How to Hold a Favorite Poem Event" packets to libraries. In October, the project was featured in a pictorial essay in *Life* magazine. Since April more than 100 Favorite Poem readings have been held in cities and towns across the country. The popularity of the Favorite Poem idea led to extensions of project deadlines: Favorite Poem events will continue through April 30, 1999, and the deadline for submissions was extended through the end of 1998.

This month Mr. Pinsky will begin making selections of readers for the recorded archives. The goal is to create 1,000 audio and up to 200 video recordings for the Library of Congress's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. The tapes will be a "gift to the nation" in the Library's Bicentennial year. They will be presented to the Library on April 3-4, 2000, as part of ceremonies marking both the Library's 200th birthday and the beginning of National Poetry Month. A symposium on poetry and the American people, one of the Library's Bicentennial symposia, will be part of the festivities. The Academy of American Poets and the Poetry Society of America will cosponsor the symposium.

> **"The project creates a record, at the end of the millennium, of what we choose and what we do with our voices and faces, when asked to say aloud a poem that we love. It is a gift to the nation's future: an archive that may come to represent, in a form both individual and public, the cultural consciousness of the American public at the turn of the millennial century. If a thousand years from now anyone should ask who Americans were, this archive might help give an answer."**
>
> — *Robert Pinsky*

Favorite Poem Events, 1998-1999

The project was launched during National Poetry Month in April 1998 with favorite poem readings in five cities. The first, at New York's Town Hall on April 1 and sponsored by the Academy of American Poets, included readings by Ed Bradley, co-host of *60 Minutes*, former Rep. Geraldine Ferraro, and elementary, high school and adult literacy students. At the Library of Congress on April 2, 25 people from all walks of life presented poems, including Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss), who read from Robert Frost's "The Road Not Taken," real estate agent Julia Pardoe ("I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" by William Wordsworth), a cabdriver, a police sergeant and several students (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 1998). The event, presented by LC's Poetry and Literature program, was organized by Washington poet David Gewanter.

The Favorite Poem events in Boston, St. Louis and Los Angeles were cosponsored by the Center for the Book. James Kelly of the W.E.B. Du Bois Library at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst represented the Center for the Book at the Boston Public Library event on April 8, concluding his remarks with lines from one of his favorite poems, "Asphodel, That Greeny Flower," by William Carlos Williams. Other readers included Bernard A. Margolis, president of the Boston Public Library ("Cowboy Poultry Gatherin" by Derrell Arnold), Scott Fruhan, a 16-year old junior at Roxbury Latin School ("Dover Beach" by Matthew Arnold) and elementary school teacher Che Hairston ("My People" by Langston Hughes, recited in sign language and aloud).

An unusual Favorite Poem event took place on April 22, 1998. One of the "Millennium Evenings" at the White House, the program featured a 10-minute film about the role of the Poet Laureate, narrated by Dr. Billington; readings by Mr. Pinsky and immediate past Poet Laureates Robert Hass (1995-1997) and Rita Dove (1993-1995); and favorite poems presented by President Clinton ("Concord Hymn" by Ralph Waldo Emerson) and Mrs. Clinton ("The Makers" by former Poet Laureate Howard Nemerov). The evening was enhanced by a display of manuscripts, first editions and other rare books from the Library's collections.

Poet Carl Phillips, the director of the Writing Program at Washington University and a Library of Congress Witter Bynner Fellow in 1997-98, organized the favorite poem event in St. Louis on April 25. The Missouri Center for the Book was a cosponsor. After introductory remarks by Mr. Pinsky; Prosser Gifford, the Library's director of Scholarly Programs; and this writer, the audience was treated to a varied

Correction: The article "The Confessions of William Styron," (December LC *Information Bulletin*, p. 294) incorrectly located King and Queen County, Va., on Virginia's Eastern Shore. It is on its Middle Peninsula.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Susan Dubs

Doug Macomber

Newly elected Speaker of the California State Assembly Antonio Villaraigosa joins Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan in reading poems by Shel Silverstein in Los Angeles; poet Carl Phillips with Center for the Book Director John Cole at a Favorite Poem event at the White House in April.

program that included as readers: high school students Marti Palermo ("Richard Cory" by Edward Arlington Robinson) and Sara Ann Jones ("Lovesong" by Ted Hughes); *St. Louis Magazine* columnist Joe Pollack ("The King's Breakfast" by A.A. Milne), and St. Louis mayor Clarence Harmon ("Deferred" by Langston Hughes).

The Los Angeles Favorite Poem event on April 26 was organized by poet and University of Southern California professor Carol Muske, who also was an LC Witter Bynner Fellow in 1997-98. Held in cooperation with the Los Angeles Public Library as part of the 1998 Los Angeles Times Festival of Books on the UCLA campus, the event drew a standing-room-only audience of several hundred people. Former Poet Laureate Robert Hass and this writer presented opening remarks. Poems were presented in several languages by 18 readers. They included: Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan (two poems by Shel Silverstein), metal sculptor Tom Hellwarth ("How Things Work" by Gary Soto), the mother of the event's organizer and poetry lover Elsie K. Muske, who recited without notes "Crossing the Bar" by Alfred Lord Tennyson; actor Edward James Olmos (poetry by Federico Garcia Lorca) and publisher and writer Victor Navasky ("Jenny Kissed Me" by Leigh Hunt).

The Center for the Book is cosponsoring four Favorite Poem events in the spring of 1999. On March 16 at the Newbery Library in Chicago, its program partners will be the Poetry Society of America, *Poetry Magazine* and the Illinois Center for the Book. Poet Heather McHugh, a Witter Bynner Fellow for 1998-1999, is organizing a Favorite Poem event at the Seattle Public Library on March 17. The Washington Center for the Book is a sponsor. 1998-99 Witter Bynner Fellow Campbell McGrath's turn comes on March 24, when he is organizing a reading in Miami in cooperation with the Florida Center for the Book. Finally, at the Library of Congress on April 7, David Gewanter, this time as a Witter Bynner Fellow for 1998-99, is organizing a second LC Favorite Poem event. Earlier the same evening, the Center for the Book and one of its reading promotion partners, the Children's Book Council, in cooperation with the District Lines Poetry Project, will launch Young People's Poetry Week — a new annual celebration of poetry for children and young adults that will encourage more librarians and educators to include the reading and writing of poetry in their libraries and classrooms.

FAVORITE POEM PROJECT

For more details on the Favorite Poem project, visit the project's Web site at www.favoritepoem.org. ◆

Mr. Cole has been director of the Center for the Book since it was established in 1977.

Susan Dubs

Susan Dubs

Actor Edward James Olmos (above), event organizer Carol Muske and 11-year-old Kiyoshi Houston at the Los Angeles "Favorite Poem" event.

The Meta-Exchange Pilot Project

A New Way to Organize Book Exchanges with Russia

By MURRAY G. WALPOLE

Picture two imaginary trains traveling across the vast expanse of Russia's steppes, one eastbound, the second heading west and that both these trains are transporting valuable cargo — books — at the behest of a Librarian of Congress. Then consider that the westbound train began its journey in central Siberia in 1907, while the books following the eastbound rails and nearing Siberia embarked on their route in 1997.

Where might these two Russian locomotives, one originating in Asia, the other Europe, cross paths? Ekaterinburg, nestled in the southern Urals, is the answer; a place where east and west meet, and Russia's past, present and future are intertwined.

In 1903, Librarian of Congress Herbert G. Putnam first explored acquiring an 80,000-volume library belonging to Siberian merchant Gennadii Vasilevich Yudin. In 1907, the books were shipped from Krasnoyarsk to Washington, where they formed the foundation of LC's Russian collections — the greatest to be found outside Russia.

Ninety-four years later, the current Librarian, Dr. Billington, following meetings in Russia with Evgeny Kuzmin, head of the Department of Libraries in the Russian Ministry of Culture, proposed a "new way to organize book exchange" with Russia on a grand scale — with the potential to include not only great numbers of books, but also electronic data.

On Jan. 14, 1997, the immediate challenge to Russian specialists of the Librarian's Office, the European, and the Exchange and Gift divisions, was to assess what the Library would expect to gain from and be able to offer to Russian libraries under such an arrangement.

The Librarian delegated Harold Leich, a senior reference specialist in the European Division, to draw up a proposal. John Van Oudenaren, chief of the division, was appointed by Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, to coordinate the Library's effort to establish a new exchange structure with Russia. "At that initial stage," says Mr. Van Oudenaren, "we realized we were exploring a big, retrospective exchange that would go beyond the major centers of Russia."

Meeting of staff of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Library. Marina Koptiaeva, head of the Innovations Department, stands beside the Library's Michael Neubert. SOL Director Nadezhda Tsypina sits beside him.

Don Panzera, chief of the Exchange and Gift (E&G) Division, began to work with his staff. "We had to quickly determine," he recalls, "the staff, book supply and financial resources the project would require."

E-mail flew across the Library as staff attempted to quantify and qualify the proposed exchange. Eric A. Johnson, a senior exchange specialist in E&G, came up with a name befitting the scope of the endeavor on Jan. 16. "There's physics," he explains, "and there is metaphysics, which goes beyond and transcends the usual concepts of the subject. Likewise, there is standard Russian book exchange, and this — meta-exchange — shipping books by the container rather than in small boxes."

The proposal describing the Library's position on the meta-exchange stressed LC's desire to strengthen its existing exchange partnerships and establish new ones. The Library would offer lending and reference materials, as available, in exchange for Russian monographs, newspapers, serials, periodicals and journals from the early 19th century to the present.

The Library has, of course, maintained exchange agreements with Russia for many years, even when there were no formal diplomatic relations between the two countries, such as in 1917-1933. "During the Soviet period," explains Mr. Johnson, "their system was so centralized that exchange partners in Moscow and Leningrad could supply material from the provinces. There were only about 100 libraries in all of the U.S.S.R. that were allowed to exchange with the West."

Everything changed with the collapse of the Soviet system, however. "In 1991, we had 89 exchange partners in the entire U.S.S.R.," Johnson continues. "Today, we have 155 in Russia alone. With the political meltdown came a decentralization of the Russian library system. This means we have to aggressively seek partners in the smaller centers."

In March 1997, Dr. Billington, Mr. Van Oudenaren and Irene Steckler, a special assistant to Dr. Billington, met with Mr. Kuzmin here in Washington, reaching further agreement and understanding of a large-scale exchange program.

Several important points concerning what LC could hope to receive from Russia were becoming more clear.

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Dane Penland

Dane Penland

Three masters: violins by Amati, Stradivari and Guarneri; a quartet of Whittall Stradivari instruments: the Cassavetti viola, the Castelbarco cello, the Betts violin and the Ward violin (on its side).

'Masters at the Beginning of the Art'

Stradivari Society Director Lectures at Library

BY YVONNE FRENCH AND
SUSAN MANUS

The Library has a world-renowned collection of stringed instruments by Antonio Stradivari (1644-1737) and Giuseppe Guarneri (1687-1745). Those instruments and others were the subject of a lecture on Dec. 18 that preceded the Antonio Stradivari Anniversary Concert in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium.

Executive Director of the Stradivari Society John Kang explained that the group is dedicated to advancing the careers of artists by joining patrons and their acquisitions with violinists, violists and cellists. The society has helped such esteemed artists as Joshua Bell, Gil Shaham, Sarah Chang, Maxim Vengerov and Vadim Repin.

Geoffrey Fushi, president of the society, spoke of the life and work of the great masters, while Janice Martin performed excerpts of several works on the various instruments.

Mr. Fushi described the characteristics of the violins created in Italy in the 17th and 18th century during the classical period of violin making and debated why they cannot be replicated today.

"We cannot replicate the art form. At the time, Antonio Stradivari and Giuseppe Guarneri were two of the many early violin builders in Italy who shared the same craftsmanship and materials, such as wood and varnish. Stradivari in particular was experimenting with the shape and size ... of the violin as he progressed through four distinctive periods."

"The best works of Stradivari and Guarneri have never been surpassed. They were masters at the beginning of the art," said Mr. Fushi, a violinist himself and a founding partner of Bein & Fushi Rare Violins, the parent company of the Stradivari Society. He has played between 120 and 130 Stradivaris and 60 Guarneris, he said.

Stradivari and Guarneri often referred to themselves as Stradivarius or Guarnerius. It was customary at the time to Latinize formal writings and names. Inside each violin is a label bearing the name of the maker, the city in which he worked and the year the instrument was made. As was the custom, Stradivari Latinized his name to "Antonius Stradivarius" and Guarneri Latinized his to "Joseph Guarnerius." The names people can read inside the violins are "Stradivarius" and "Guarnerius," but they are more correctly referred to as Stradivari and Guarneri. Giuseppe Guarneri is commonly known as "del Gesu," which in Latin means "of Jesus" since he included a reference to this on his violin labels.

The Library's violin collection (including violas and cellos) totals eight instruments, which are considered to be some of the finest examples in existence. Five of these are by Antonio Stradivari (1644-1737), and were acquired through a generous donation from Gertrude Clarke Whittall in 1935. These instruments are as follows: three violins (the "Betts," "Ward," and "Castelbarco"), a viola (the "Cassa-

Detail of the Library's "Kreisler" Guarneri violin shows the craftsmanship that went into the instrument when it was made in 1733 in Cremona, Italy.

vetti") and a cello (the "Castelbarco"). The Library's collection also includes the "Kreisler" violin by Giuseppe Guarneri "del Gesu" (1698-1744), donated by the renowned violinist and composer Fritz Kreisler, along with his manuscripts and other memorabilia in 1952; a violin (the "Brookings") by Niccolo Amati (1596-1684), presented by Mrs. Robert Brookings of Washington, D.C., in 1938; and a second Stradivari viola, the "Tuscan-Medici," on long-term loan since 1977 from Mrs. Cameron Baird of New York.

Famous instruments often take on the name of a collector, a player or a physical characteristic. For example, the Library's "Betts" Stradivari is named after former owner Arthur Betts, an early 19th century London instrument dealer and player. The instrument was subsequently sold 14 times prior to Mrs.Whittall's ownership. The "Kreisler" Guarneri and the "Brookings" Amati are other examples of instruments named after former player-owners. Some other examples include the "Ruby" Stradivari, so-named for its red hues, and the "Dolphin," Stradivari's last violin, named for its shimmering back.

The leading maker during the early 17th century was Niccolo Amati, who is generally thought to be one of Stradivari's teachers. The violins from this maker have a sweet, mellow sound. According to Mr. Fushi, Stradivari's early violins (from the 1660s-1690s) can be similarly characterized. However, in the 1690-1700 period, Stradivari lengthened the body and narrowed the width of his violins, rendering a more colorful, concentrated sound with more powerful projection. Stradivari's "golden period" instruments (1700-1720s) render a broader, richer sound, while those of the last period (1730s) produce a darker, deeper voice "as happens to us when we age," observed Mr. Fushi. In general, the increasing technical demands placed on players of the baroque era may have influenced the development of more powerful sounding instruments.

According to Robert Sheldon, curator of the musical instrument collections at the Library, the many instruments of the Guarneri family "are considered by serious players to be rather different from those of the Stradivari family, although there would be numerous differences found within the output of any one maker. The differences often have more to do with the way the instruments respond to the individual players than the actual tonal result for the listener." Mr. Sheldon said, "Many violinists who have played on the Library's 'Kreisler' Guarneri feel as if it plays itself."

Along with the evening's lecture, Ms. Martin demonstrated the sound of five rare Italian instruments. Of these, the "Brookings" Amati (1654), the "Ward" Stradivari (1700) and the "Kreisler" Guarneri (1733) were from the Library's collections. (The "Kreisler" Guarneri can also be heard on-line, in many of the video clips from the Library's American Memory Web site "An American Ballroom Companion" at memory.loc.gov/ammem/dihtml/dihome.html.

She also played two instruments from the Stradivari Society: a viola by Gasparo da Salo (ca. 1590), and the Stradivari violin presented to her by her

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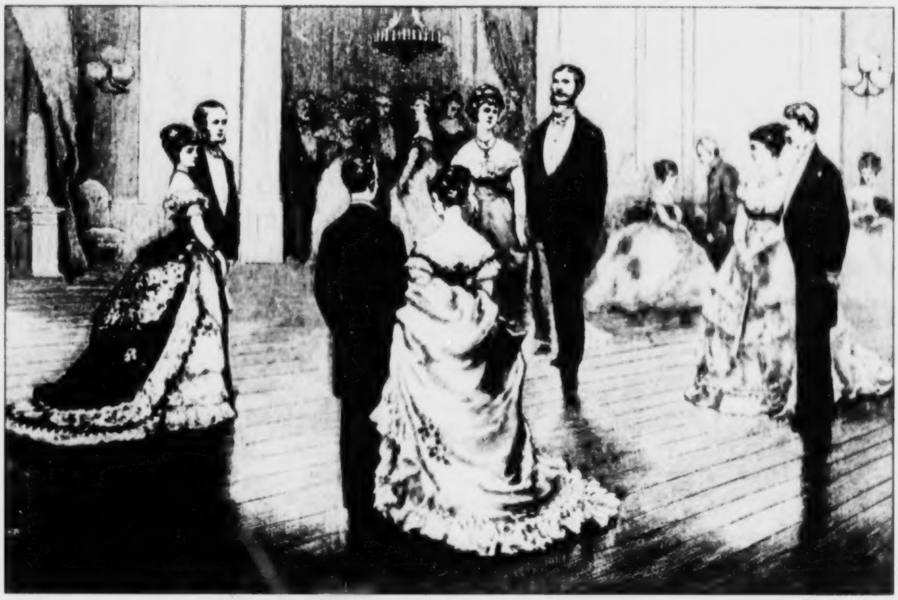


Theodore Weust

An illustration from *The Dance of Society*, "a critical analysis of all the standard quadrilles, round dances, 102 figures of le cotillon ('the german') &c., including dissertations upon time and its accentuation, carriage, style and other relative matter," by William De Garmo, 1875.

An American Ballroom Companion

Treasures Abound in American Memory Site

BY SUSAN MANUS

As reported last month, the release of the multimedia collection "An American Ballroom Companion: Dance Instruction Manuals, ca. 1490-1920" is now on-line in the Library's American Memory collections at www.loc.gov/. Following is an overview of this interesting site.

"An American Ballroom Companion" features more than 200 books relating to the instruction of social dance during the 400 years that are represented in the collection. In addition to dance instruction, the books cover related topics such as etiquette, dance history, anti-dance treatises and notation.

The newest feature of this site is 75 video clips of the dances that defined each era. Some of these are from a performance in full costume, and some are short "tutorial" demonstrations.

The complete collection represented by this Web site exists in the electronic version only. These dance books are housed among several different divisions in the Library: the Music Division, the Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the general collections.

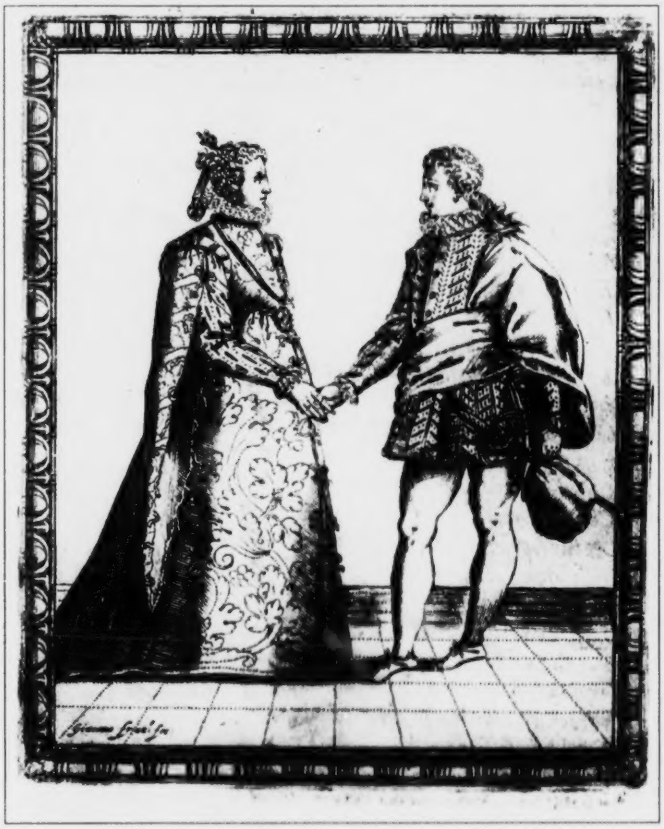
Vicky Risner, head of Acquisitions and Processing in the Music Division, describes the featured books as "a hidden treasure. No one knew we had so much of this kind of material before, because it wasn't physically together."

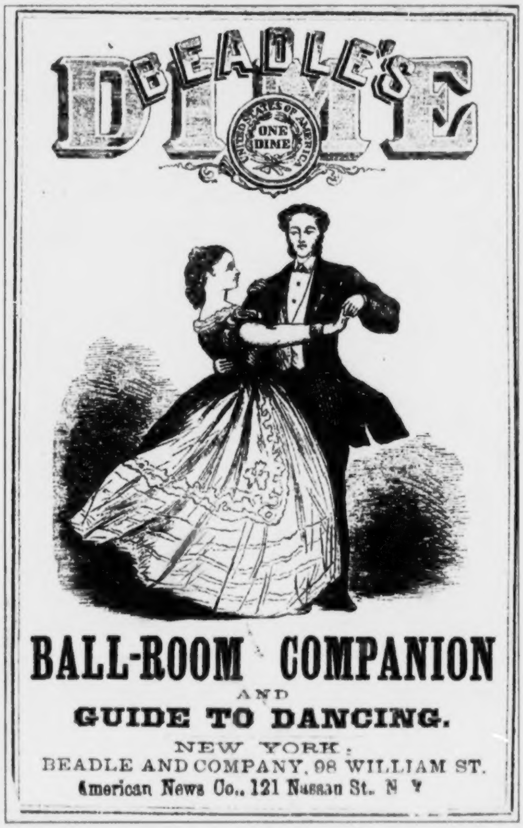
The Dance Manuals in the Collection

In Renaissance Europe, the study of social dance was the privilege of only the wealthiest citizens, who had access to this activity through the royal court or by private instruction. Due in part to the tight, bulky clothing worn at that time, dances of the period (such as the galliard and branle) mainly concentrated on intricate footwork, deemphasizing the upper body. Most Renaissance dance manuals are by French and Italian dancing masters and include detailed descriptions of the dances, as well as illustrations and musical samples.

During the Baroque era, French dancing master Raoul Feuillet developed a new notation system that documented many of the dances popular at the French royal court. With the advent of this new written standard, group dances (such as the contredanse or country dance) were eventually spread to the American Colonies. By the 19th century, there were many volumes of dance instruction published in the United States. These manuals represent the majority of the items in "An American Ballroom Companion."

The early 19th century manuals in this collection show the emphasis on group dances such as the quadrille. By the late 19th century, the popular





BEADLE'S DIME

BALL-ROOM COMPANION
AND
GUIDE TO DANCING.
NEW YORK:
BEADLE AND COMPANY, 98 WILLIAM ST.
American News Co., 121 Nassau St. N Y

Illustration from *Il ballarino* by Fabritio Caroso da Sermoneta (1581); the cover of *Beadle's Dime Ball-Room Companion and Guide to Dancing* (1860), "comprising rules of etiquette, hints on private parties, toilettes for the ball-room, etc."; a photo from *The Tango and the New Dances for Ballroom and Home* by Maurice (Bales O'Donnell, 1914), with "steps described so plainly anyone can readily learn them."

group dance was the German cotillion or simply "German," which often included party favors or props. One manual in the collection, by the dance teacher Allen Dodworth, lists 250 variations of the German (with figures titled "basket" or "serpent" and some requiring props such as "the frogs" or "the stormy sea").

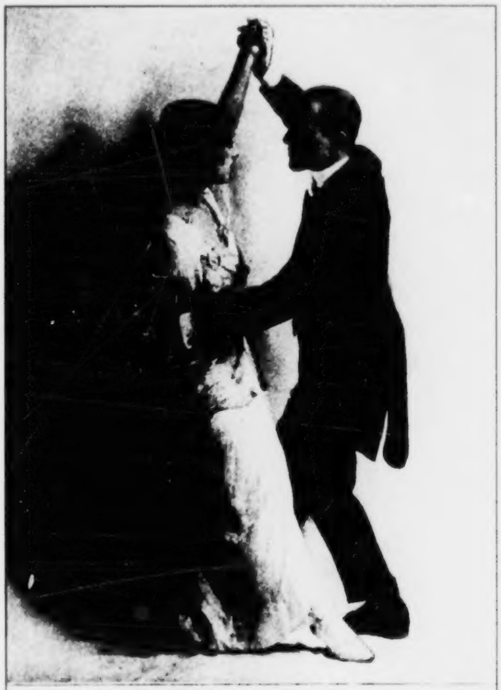
The waltz became the most popular of the 19th century "round dances," which also included the polka, galop, schottisch and others. Every instructional manual from the 19th century contains some discussion of the ubiquitous waltz.

◆

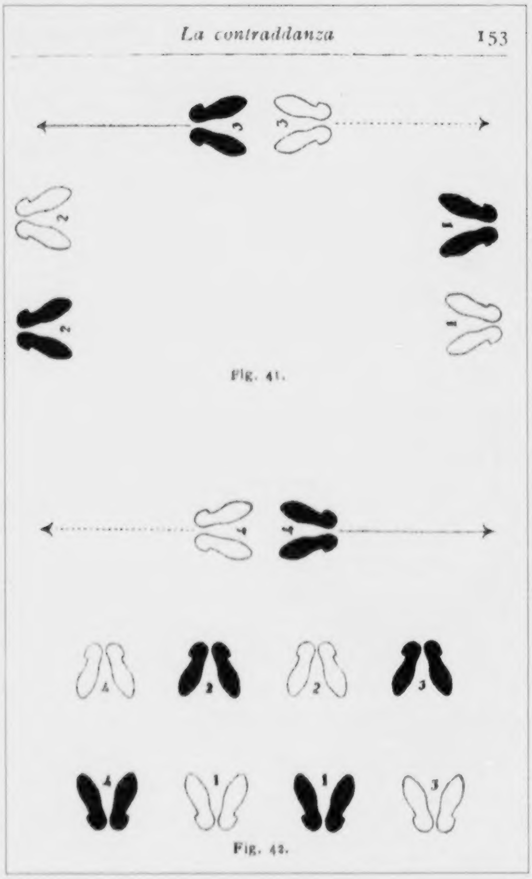
> "... a dancer should not attempt a step which he cannot perform with ease, because there can be no grace where there are contortions."
>
> *Elements and Principles of the Art of Dancing*
> J.H. Gourdoux-Daux, 1817

◆

As in contemporary society, exercise was promoted in the early 19th century, as noted by James Cassidy in his book from 1810, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Dancing*: "A merely studious and sedentary life is therefore equally prejudicial to the body and the mind."



This pose illustrates the manner in which the Spanish time is emphasized by the dancers. The shoulders dip deeply, and the corresponding feet are extended in a half curtesy.



A step-by-step dance diagram from *Balli di ieri e balli d'oggi* by P. Gavina (1922).

Instructions on etiquette and decorum (such as table settings, etc.) were added to many 19th century dance manuals, in response to the growing trend toward more rules and regulations in polite society. William Greene's 1889 "Terpsichorean Monitor" includes discourse on the many rules of the time governing good behavior, including "When meeting a lady with whom you would like to converse, you should not stop her, but turn and accompany her in the direction she may be going; not forgetting, when taking your leave, to lift your hat."

◆

"In conversation at the table, be careful not to speak while eating a mouthful; it is indecorous in the extreme."

The Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility
Emily Thornwell, 1857

◆

The effect of 19th century modesty is reflected in this quote from Allen Dodworth's *Dancing and Its Relations to Education and Social Life*, published in 1900; "The idea of one holding the other should not be too strongly entertained. To dance together in sympathetic time and motion ought to be the dominant thought." Dodworth also offers a reason to start dance training at an early age: "With children, the effort to move gracefully produces a desire also to be gracious in manner, and this is one of the best influences of a dancing-school."

◆

"The practice of the slower movements refines and elevates the taste."

Dancing and its Relations to Education and Social Life
Allen Dodworth, 1900

◆

The turn of the century saw the advent of a distinctly American style of music, called "ragtime" and the emergence of a new, freer style of ballroom dance. These more individualistic dances included the cakewalk and the turkey trot, as well as the imported tango and the maxixe. These dances are described in the early 20th century manuals in the collection, including the well-illustrated *Modern Dancing* (1914) by Vernon and Irene Castle, who were popular exhibition dancers of the time.

From a practical standpoint, the actual steps can be put to the test, as many of the manuals provide step-by-step instructions for specific dances. In addition, volumes throughout the entire time frame of the collection often contain notation, floor patterns, elaborate illustrations or photographs.

This collection also contains a significant number of anti-dance treatises, often in the form of religious sermons. Some of the most emotional writings in the collection are found in books depicting the evils of dance, as in the 1892 publication *From the Ballroom to Hell* by one-time dancing master Thomas Faulkner. Faulkner makes his case for the dangers of the waltz and boldly states, "To stop this great tide of sin we must begin at its source. To close the doors of the brothel, close first the doors of the dancing school."

◆

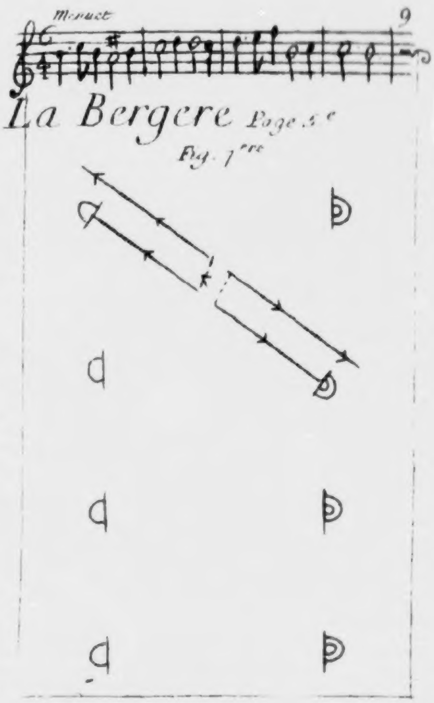
"The dress of a gentle man should be such as not to excite any special observation, unless it be for neatness and propriety."

The Art of Dancing
Edward Ferrero, 1859

◆

Enhancement of American Memory Collections

This site is unique for the Library's Web site due to the number of complete books offered and for the multimedia options available. Each of the 200 books feature complete page images that can be viewed via an electronic "page turner," that is, the pages



An example of dance notation with music, from *Recüeil de contredances* by Raoul-Auger Feuillet (1706)

"The correct way to start the Castle walk" from *Modern Dancing* by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle (1914)

can be read consecutively, as in a book. Many of these books are also text converted in HTML, and also in SGML to enable extensive searching.

The newest feature of "An American Ballroom Companion" is the addition of 75 video demonstrations of many of these historic dances, enabling users to compare directly the written texts with the movements themselves. These short videos all feature professional dancers, some in full costume from a re-creation of an 1897 ball held at the Library of Congress in 1997 for the centennial of the Jefferson Building. The other videos feature one or two dancers in close-up "tutorials" of specific steps from the Renaissance to ragtime eras.

The site's most noteworthy feature is the extent to which these videos are linked; there is a complete listing in the Video Directory, as well as links in the relevant bibliographic records, book page images and background material. The video clips themselves are available in four different formats, a first for the American Memory site, in order to accommodate the wide variety of user equipment.

According to the National Digital Library's Morgan Cundiff, team leader for this project: "This Web site provided several design challenges. Our project team developed a new way to navigate between the full text of the dance manuals and the digital images of the corresponding pages. We also were able to provide a very thorough system of links to the accompanying video clips that illustrate various dances and movements."

The "Special Presentation" section of the site includes narrative material designed to assist users in assimilating the great amount of material in this collection. The first part is an overview of social dance history as it relates to the books in this collection. The second is a primer *How to Use a Dance Manual*, which provides an overview of the general importance of dance manuals and how to use a manual to learn a specific dance. This material was written by noted dance historian Elizabeth Aldrich, who served as special consultant for this project.

The material is valuable to researchers, according to Ms. Aldrich, because "the collection contains a wide range of important primary dance materials, covering the development of social dance from the early Renaissance to the 1920s and, second, this material is scarce — except in a few urban research collections. The field of dance research will be enhanced by its availability." ◆

Ms. Manus is a specialist in the National Digital Library Program.

Stradivari

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patron, Joseph Burstein, who recently acquired it. Mr. Burstein is allowing Ms. Martin to use the "Sir Bagshawe" Stradivari violin of 1708, an example of 'the golden period.' Mr. Burstein is the first Washingtonian to be a member of the Stradivari Society and was recognized by Mr. Fushi at the lecture.

Ms. Martin's impressive technique enhanced this rare opportunity to closely compare the distinctive sounds of these instruments. She first played the same excerpt on all the instruments (the opening phrase of J.S. Bach's unaccompanied Sonata in G minor), and then she played a different, virtuosic selection on each instrument.

The Racine, Wis., native is a graduate of the Juilliard and Indiana schools of music and has studied with Dorothy Delay, Yuval Yaron, Masao Kawasaki and Glenn Dicterow. She is a solo recitalist and lecturer and recently founded the chamber trio Aurora. She also works in other genres, including jazz, notably with jazz legend Larry Willis.

Following the lecture, the Juilliard String Quartet played three of the Stradivari instruments donated to the Library by Mrs. Whittall, plus the "Tuscan-Medici" viola, for the concert following the lecture. The performance included Mozart's Quartet in D minor, K. 421; Elliott Carter's Quartet No. 5; and Beethoven's Quartet in F major, Op. 59, No. 1.

The concert marked the 261st anniversary of Stradivari's death in Cremona on Dec. 18, 1737. Such an anniversary concert has been played for more than six decades by the Library's resident string quartet, formerly the Budapest and now, the Juilliard. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Ms. Manus is a music specialist for the National Digital Library Program.

Niccolo Amati of Cremona, Italy, made this violin, known as the "Brookings," in 1654.

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In fiscal 1998, the Library reopened the historic Coolidge Auditiorium in October 1997 with a series of concerts, including a series by the Juilliard Quartet; Dr. Billington, FOLUSA President Heather Cameron, Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel Boorstin, FOLUSA Executive Director Sandy Dolnick and Center for the Book Director John Cole unveil a bronze plaque designating the Jefferson Building as a Literary Landmark in June; Director of Information Technology Services Herbert Becker, Deputy Librarian Donald Scott and Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb join ILS project Director Barbara Tillett to celebrate the award of a contract for the development of an Integrated Library System in May.

The Year in Review

1998 Marks Anniversaries, Achievements at Library

BY AUDREY FISCHER

As the Library prepared for its Bicentennial celebration in the year 2000, it marked many historic milestones during fiscal year 1998 (Oct. 1, 1997–Sept. 30, 1998), including several centenary celebrations: the opening of the Thomas Jefferson Building, the establishment of the Music Division and the placement of the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress — all of which occurred in 1897.

Other highlights included increased physical security (collections, facilities, staff) and computer resources, including work to ensure that the Library's information systems will function properly in the year 2000; the awarding of a contract for the development of an Integrated Library System; and major progress toward the goal of digitizing millions of items by the Library's Bicentennial year as a gift to the nation. The Library reduced its arrearage of uncataloged materials by another 861,000 items, received a number of important new acquisitions and improved service to Congress and the nation through the use of technology.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL 1800-2000

Bicentennial

The Library will be 200 years old in the year 2000, making it the oldest federal cultural institution in the nation. Planning for the Library's Bicentennial commemoration began with the appointment of a steering committee of senior Library managers under the leadership of the Librarian of Congress, the establishment of the theme "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" and the goal to inspire creativity in the century ahead by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere.

In June 1998, a Bicentennial program manager was appointed to coordinate the effort. In October 1998, Congress approved a commemorative coin to mark the historic occasion in 2000, and a U.S. postage stamp was designed. Planning began on a number of key Bicentennial initiatives such as "Local Legacies," a project to document cultural traditions and events in each congressional district at the turn of the century.

The Library made plans for its Bicentennial; the Center for the Book celebrated its 20th anniversary.

Milestones

During fiscal 1998, a number of Library offices, programs and facilities celebrated anniversaries. The Center for the Book, one of the Library's most visible education outreach programs, celebrated its 20th anniversary in October 1997. On Oct. 30, 1997, the Library of Congress reopened its historic Coolidge Auditorium with a season of festivals honoring the centenary of the Music Division. The Library celebrated the centenary of the Thomas Jefferson Building on Nov. 4, 1997 with a commemorative stamp cancellation, the opening of the exhibition "Book Palace

BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

of the American People" and the unveiling of a plaque honoring the key role that Vermont Rep. Justin S. Morrill (1810-1898) played in obtaining the original Library of Congress building. On June 26, 1998, the Jefferson Building was designated a Literary Landmark by the Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA), an affiliate of the American Library Association. On Dec. 10, 1997, the Copyright Office celebrated the centenary of its establishment as a separate office in the Library of Congress, and the creation of a Register of Copyrights position.

For the first time in nearly 40 years, the American Library Association held its annual meeting in Washington. In June, the Library welcomed participants to the weeklong conference with an array of Library-sponsored programs, events, tours and learning opportunities. A reception in the Great Hall marked the centennial of the Library of Congress Subject Headings and the 25th anniversary of the Library's oldest cooperative cataloging program, CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials).

Strategic Plan

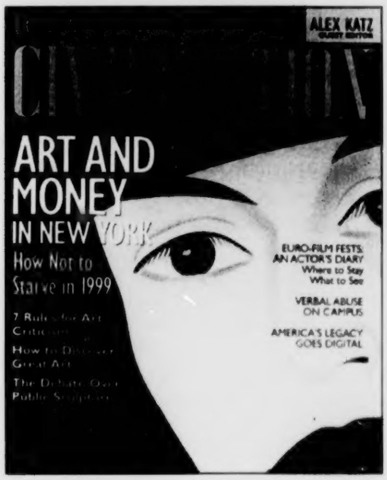
The Library's 1997-2004 Strategic Plan identified the mission, priorities, values and objectives to take the Library into the 21st century. During fiscal 1998, the Library linked the plan's objectives to the budget by defining core processes and developing an annual program performance-planning process. Planning efforts were rewarded with an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's 1997 Consolidated Financial Statements by KPMG Peat Marwick LLP.

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During the year, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) delivered approximately 560,000 research responses to members and committees of Congress. CRS assisted Congress in dealing with the full range of its domestic concerns, including banking and finance, campaign finance reform, clean air, congressional legal concerns, education and patient protection legislation. In the international sphere, CRS assisted Congress on issues such as defense policy and budget, foreign policy and regional issues and global financial crises and the international finance system.

N. Alicia Byers

The Library hosted educators for the second year of its American Memory Fellows Educators Institute; *Civilization* magazine completed its fourth year of publication.



The Law Library answered nearly 4,300 in-person reference requests from congressional users. Law Library research staff produced 710 written reports for Congress, including comprehensive multinational studies on issues such as human rights, health care, crime and violence, government and finance.

The Copyright Office provided policy advice and technical assistance to Congress on important copyright-related issues. As a result, a number of key pieces of legislation were enacted, including the No Electronic Theft Act, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act and the Copyright term extension bill.

Improved Service to Congress and The Nation Through Technology

The Library continued to improve its cataloging, copyright, research, management and information delivery systems through the development and use of technology. Specific achievements in 1998 include:

- **THOMAS.** Since January 5, 1995, THOMAS, a World Wide Web-based resource, has provided searching and access to legislative information and links to other legislative Internet resources. During fiscal year 1998, the amount of legislative information in THOMAS doubled through the addition of earlier files to provide continuous coverage from the 101st to the 105th Congress for the *Congressional Record*, the texts of legislation, and committee reports from the 103rd to 105th Congress. Searching features in THOMAS were enhanced through a new release of the search engine and addition of date limits. At the request of Congress, the Report of the Independent Counsel was mounted on THOMAS in mid-September, followed by two subsequent releases of testimony. The average 9.3 million monthly transaction volume for THOMAS more than doubled to 19 million for the month of September. As of September 30, 1998, more than 220 million transactions had been processed by THOMAS since its inception in January 1995; more than half of these transactions occurred in fiscal 1998.
- **Legislative Information System.** Working with the Committee on House Oversight and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, in consultation with the House and Senate subcommittees on legislative branch appropriations, the Library developed a plan for a single integrated Legislative Information System (LIS) to serve Congress. The Library updated the LIS plan and briefed congressional staff on scheduled development work for 1998. Since the initial delivery of the Library's portion of the LIS on Jan. 7, 1997, the Library collaborated with House and Senate staffs to determine the most useful new search features and new content to add to the LIS. To ease the transition from the House legacy system to the new system, the LIS was enhanced with more traditional and familiar search features. Joint planning for data exchange among the House, Senate and Library occurred throughout fiscal 1998, and decisions on compatible technologies were made to ensure that information would flow smoothly from

all legislative branch agencies into the LIS. The LIS was enhanced and more links were added to House and Senate information, increasing its prominence as the central point for locating legislative information.

- **Electronic Briefing Books.** During fiscal 1998, CRS created three prototype electronic briefing books on the CRS home page highlighting issues on the congressional agenda. These briefing books offer instant, comprehensive access to information, analysis, key documents and historical perspectives on legislative issues before Congress dealing with electric utilities, global climate control and tobacco. Interactive electronic formats enable users to customize their on-line research. All briefing books include common elements (such as CRS products and experts and links to related issues and Web sites), but each is individually designed to present its subject area most effectively. At year's end, plans were under way to offer a broader range of briefing books, and new presentation formats were being explored.
- **Internet Resources.** The Library continued to provide Congress and the nation with a growing amount of information through its Internet-based systems. Workstations with public access to the Internet were made available in many of the Library's reading rooms.

The Library's Internet-based systems were continually cited for excellence in 1998 and were included on many "best of" lists, including *PC Magazine*, eBlast and *Encyclopedia Britannica's* Internet Guide. Throughout the year, an average of 60 million transactions were recorded on the Library's public electronic systems. In October 1998, the Library recorded a record 83.1 million transactions from both internal and public systems, more than double the fiscal 1997 monthly average.

- **Global Legal Information Network (GLIN).** GLIN is a cooperative international network to which member nations contribute the full, authentic text of statutes and regulations on a database hosted by the Law Library of Congress. Twelve member countries are currently participating via the Internet. In March 1998, the Library put into production a new release of GLIN with expanded search capabilities and enhanced security features. At the fifth annual GLIN project directors meeting in September 1998, the Library demonstrated a prototype for the input of a new category of legal information, legal writings.
- **National Digital Library.** The National Digital Library Program made significant progress during fiscal year 1998 toward the goal of making a critical mass of Americana freely accessible by the year 2000, the Library's Bicentennial. At year's end, more than 1.4 million Library of Congress digital files and 13,900 digital files from other collaborating institutions were available on-line or in digital archives at www.loc.gov/. More than 2 million additional digital files from both the Library's collections and other repositories were in various stages of production as part of a national collaborative effort.

During fiscal 1998, 16 new multimedia historical collections were added to the Library's World Wide Web site, including two winning collections from the Library of Congress Ameritech Competition. In the second year of the three-year nationwide competition, the program continued to provide financial and technical support to other archives and institutions in digitizing historically significant American collections. A total of 21 award winners have received support for their digitization efforts since the program's inception.

The National Digital Library Program continued to reach out to the education community with enhancements to the Learning Page and Today in History, two popular on-line features. In its second year, the Educators Institute brought 50 educators from 18 states to Washington to explore use of primary sources in education, to develop lesson plans that draw upon the Library's on-line collections and to share teaching ideas on-line with other teachers.

- **Geographic Information System.** The Geography and Map Division (G&M) worked closely with the Congressional Research Service and Congressional Relations Office to produce customized maps and geographic information for members. The division also worked with the National Digital Library Program to digitize cartographic materials for electronic access throughout the nation on the Internet. Working closely with private sector partners, G&M continued to expand the collection of large-format images available through the Internet. A second major map collection, Railroad Maps, was introduced on June 24, 1998. By the end of the fiscal year, 1,522 maps (4,971 images) were made available to the world through the Map Collections home page, which now averages more than 350,000 computer transactions each month at lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html/.

Technology Projects in Test Status

On May 15, 1998, the Library awarded a contract to the Endeavor Information Systems Inc. for its Voyager integrated software system. The new system will improve automation support for bibliographic control and inventory management activities at the Library through the use of a shared bibliographic database that integrates all major Library Services functional areas (e.g., acquisitions, cataloging, serials management, circulation, inventory control and reference).

The Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS), a major new system for digital registration and deposit of copyrighted works over the Internet, uses the latest advances in networking and computer technology. CORDS is being developed by the Copyright Office in collaboration with national high-technology research and development partners (the Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Corporation for National Research Initiatives). During fiscal 1998, the Copyright Office drafted a cooperative agreement with UMI, a national producer of dissertation microfilm. The agreement would permit electronic registration and deposit of as many as 20,000 dissertations per year.

The Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) project is enabling the Library to obtain texts of forthcoming publications from publishers via the Internet, catalog them entirely in an electronic environment and transmit the completed catalog records by electronic mail to the publisher for inclusion on the copyright page of the printed book. Staff cataloged 1,038 titles last year, bringing the cumulative total since the experiment's inception to more than 3,000.

Security of Facilities, Staff, Collections and Computer Resources

During fiscal 1998, two of the Library's congressional oversight committees — the House Oversight and Senate Rules and Administration — approved the comprehensive Security

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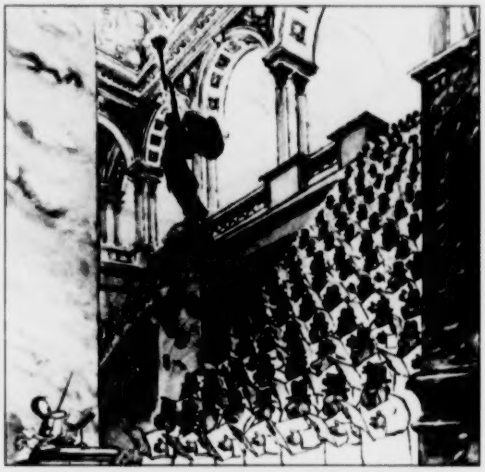
Library acquisitions in 1998 included papers of composer Leonard Bernstein, poet Edna St. Vincent Millay, choreographer Martha Graham and cartoonist Pat Oliphant.



Plan that was completed at the end of fiscal 1997. The plan provides a framework for the security of the Library's staff, visitors, facilities, collections and other assets. At year's end, the plan was being updated to reflect major physical security enhancements resulting from recent incidents and increased threats. The Library installed and activated new state-of-the-art magnetometers and increased police coverage at many strategic locations, including public entrances and exterior patrols. An additional $16.9 million to enhance the security of Library staff, visitors and facilities was included in the omnibus year-end spending bill that President Clinton signed into law on Oct. 21. These funds were part of a $106.8 million package to improve the physical security of the Capitol complex, including the House and Senate office buildings.

The Library continued to implement a comprehensive computer security plan to safeguard its valuable electronic resources, and a Year 2000 plan to ensure that its computer systems will function properly at the turn of the century by testing, modifying or replacing systems as necessary. During fiscal year 1998, the Library identified 99 mission-critical systems, 41 of which were renovated, 16 validated and 15 implemented. Work began to develop contingency plans for mission-critical systems. An automated tracking system was developed and initiated to track and monitor progress.

Arrearage Reduction

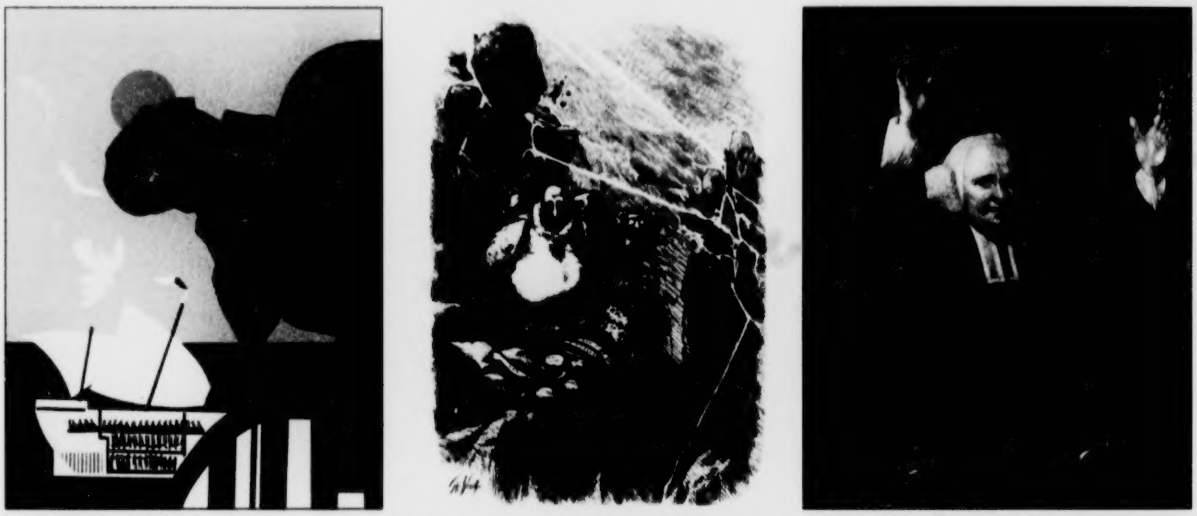
The Library reduced the total unprocessed arrearage by 861,548 items while remaining current with new receipts. This represented a cumulative reduction of about 51.9 percent of the amount on hand at the time of the initial arrearage census in September 1989 — from 39.7 million to less than 19.1 million. Processing of print materials continued at very high levels, even as staffing levels continued to drop. In fiscal 1998, staff created cataloging records for 274,890 volumes. Building on the momentum generated during the past two years through the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, cooperative arrangements continued to flourish. PCC member institutions increased by 100 during the year to a record high of 339 and once again contributed record-breaking numbers of bibliographic records (57,926 including 37,559 for monographs and 20,367 for serials), name authorities (161,446), subject authorities (2,159) and the Library's classifications proposals (883), with additional contributions of 9,233 series authorities.

Secondary Storage

Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort is the development of a secondary storage site to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collection through the first part of the 21st century. During the fiscal year, Congress authorized the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) to acquire, on behalf of the Library, real property and improvements in Culpeper, Va., for use as a National Audio-Visual Conservation Center. The Library and the AOC are working with the Packard Foundation, the donor of the facility, to renovate and make the new center ready for full use. The master plan for the renovation and development of the site was completed on Sept. 30, 1998, and approved by the Library's oversight committees in December 1998. The Library also continued to work closely with the Architect of the Capitol to ensure that the first storage module at the Fort Meade, Md., campus will meet environmental specifications and be ready for occupancy during the middle of calendar year 2000.

Important New Acquisitions

Important new acquisitions came to the Library through gift, exchange or purchase; the copyright deposit system; or through other federal agencies. Notable acquisitions during fiscal 1998 included the Pamela Harriman collection of 500,000 items belonging to this diplomat and political figure; papers of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg covering her career before appointment to the court; an addition of 2,000 items to the papers of Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan; the Martha Graham Archives, documenting the contribution of this pioneer in American dance; 32,000 papers of poet Edna St. Vincent Millay; additions to the records of the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People national office and the NAACP Wash-



Featured exhibitions at the Library included "The African American Odyssey," "Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws: Masterpieces of Cartoon and Caricature at the Library of Congress," "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" and (opposite) "From Sea to Shining Sea: An American Sampler of Children's Books" and "Zion's Call: A Library of Congress Exhibition Marking Israel's Fiftieth Year."

ington Bureau; additions to the Irving Berlin Collection and the Leonard Bernstein Archives; and 60 drawings by political cartoonist Pat Oliphant.

Preservation Improvements

The Library improved the preservation of its vast and diverse collections by (1) completing the mass deacidification treatment of 80,000 additional volumes in American history using the Bookkeeper limited-production contract; (2) increasing processing efficiency through the elimination of redundant keying of data by creating an interface between the binding automation system and the Library's bibliographic database; (3) increasing production in binding (by 21 percent), in-house repair (by 21 percent), and boxing (by 30 percent) of Library materials; (4) completing the specifications for an internal text-page label that eliminates keying errors through the use of a Library of Congress Cataloging Number barcode; (5) establishing guidelines to assess the condition of brittle books, reformatting only those books deemed "too brittle to serve" and boxing those books considered "brittle but serviceable."

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received nearly 645,000 claims and made 558,645 registrations in 1998. During the year, the Copyright Office processed 6,250 documents containing 23,140 restored titles under the Copyright Restoration Provision of the GATT Uruguay Round Agreements Act. Enacted on Jan. 1, 1996, this legislation restored the copyrights in a vast number of foreign works previously in the public domain in the United States. The office also processed 1,518 GATT registrations and 213 GATT Group registrations.

The Copyright Office concluded five Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels proceedings, setting rates for: (1) the satellite compulsory license, 17 U.S.C. 119; (2) the mechanical license, 17 U.S.C. 115; (3) the digital performance license, 17 U.S.C. 114; and (4) the noncommercial broadcasting license, 17 U.S.C. 118. The fifth proceeding determined the final distribution of the 1991 cable royalties among the claimants in the music category.

National Library Service for The Blind and Physically Handicapped

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) distributed more than 22 million items to some 769,000 readers in 1998. NLS made major advances in the development of a digital talking-book system, improved its nationwide machine-repair and recognition program (in cooperation with the telephone Pioneers of America, the Elfun Society and other repair volunteers), and enhanced the NLS/BPH Web site to include digital files for full-text braille books.

American Folklife Center

Signed into law by the President on Oct. 21, 1998, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 1999 included a provision to authorize permanently the American Folklife Center. At its annual meeting in Memphis, Feb. 12-13, 1998, the North American Folk Music and Dance Alliance presented the center with a lifetime Achievement Award, designed to honor members of the folk community who have made lifelong contributions to sustaining and enriching the fields of folk music and dance.

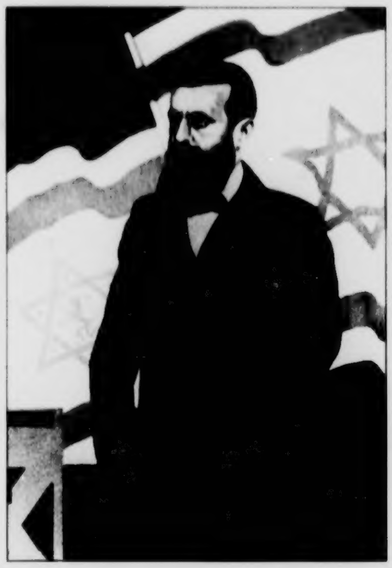
Bringing Library Treasures To the People

The Library's collections were shared with hundreds of thousands of Americans through exhibitions, special events and symposia, traveling exhibitions and major publications. Two new exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site, bringing the total to 19 on-line exhibitions. The on-line version of "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" was periodically updated to reflect the rotation of artifacts in the permanent exhibition. Two new exhibit spaces opened during the year: the Swann Gallery of Caricature and Cartoon and the Gershwin Room. Exhibition highlights included "The African American Odyssey" (displayed in all three Library buildings); "The Thomas Jefferson Building: 'Book Palace of the American People'" (in honor of the

building's centennial); "Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws" (the Swann Gallery's inaugural exhibition), "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic," which explored the role of religion in the founding of the American Colonies, the shaping of American life and politics and the formation of the American republic; "Zion's Call: A Library of Congress Exhibition Marking Israel's Fiftieth Year"; and "The Birth of Czechoslovakia: October 1918," which commemorated the 80th anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia.

Copublishing arrangements with trade publishers included *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States* (Alfred A. Knopf), which won numerous awards and appeared on many "best of" lists; *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* (W.W. Norton & Co.); *Oliphant's Anthem: Pat Oliphant at the Library of Congress* (Andrews McMeel Publishing); and *Remembering Slavery: African Americans Talk About Their Personal Experiences of Slavery and Freedom* (The New Press).

The Visitor Services Office conducted 2,732 tours for 60,465 visitors (including 532 tours for 10,022 congressional constituents) and arranged for 655 professional appointments for 3,076 visiting dignitaries, professionals and students from 81 countries). More than 100 volunteers provided 21,589 hours of service, conducted 1,811 tours and responded to inquiries from 187,471 visitors.



The National Digital Library Program supported a Web broadcasting pilot program to explore the practicality of a regular nightly Library cybercast during the Library's Bicentennial year. The first pilot cybercast was the opening lecture by Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky, of the 1998-99 poetry season on Oct. 8, 1998.

The bimonthly *Civilization* magazine, which is published under a licensing agreement with the Library, completed its fourth year of publication with nearly 250,000 paid subscribers who are also Library of Congress Associates.

Restoration and Renovation

The Library continued to execute its multiyear plan to outfit and occupy the remaining renovated spaces of the Thomas Jefferson and Adams buildings. Major milestones included relocating the Federal Library and Information Center Committee to newly renovated space in the John Adams Building; completing renovation of the Swann Gallery, the Gershwin Room and the Coolidge Auditorium; and completion of the roof replacement project by the end of calendar year 1998.

Gift and Trust Funds

During fiscal 1998, more than 1,100 private gifts to 90 different Library funds supported a variety of new and continuing programs, including the National Digital Library Program; the Junior Fellows Program; the opening of two major exhibitions featuring Library collections ("The African American Odyssey" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic"); and the preparation for a third major exhibition: "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture." Gifts also supported preparation for a major joint exhibition with the British Library scheduled to open in 1999, the National Film Registry Tour, the Center for the Book and many other Library activities. Twenty new gift and trust funds were established including the Bob Hope Fund in support of the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment; the Edwin L. Cox American Legacy Fund (for acquisitions); the Harper-Inglis Memorial Trust Fund for Preservation; and other funds supporting conservation internships, the Adopt-a-Book program, Hebraic Section programs and state centers for the book.

Of particular note is a $10 million grant received from the David & Lucile Packard Foundation, which the foundation used to purchase a facility in Culpeper, Va., that will become the Library of Congress National Audio-Visual Conservation Center. For the National Digital Library Program, more than $13 million was received, bringing the total in pledges and gifts from the private sector to $44.7 million toward a goal of $45 million.

Through the planned giving program, the Library received proceeds from a charitable remainder trust and additional gifts from Abraham and Julienne Krasnoff totaling more than $1 million to be added to the James H. Billington Trust Fund, which supports special projects by Library curators; $273,884 from the Marguerite Roll Trust to be added to the Marguerite Roll Local History and Genealogy Trust Fund; a charitable remainder trust of $50,000 from Edward and Joyce Miller to be added to a trust fund in support of the General Collections; four bequests totaling $521,412 from the estates of Irving Jurow (for the support of concerts featuring the harpsichord), Carolyn Just (in support of chamber music performances and recordings), Marjorie Mills Dadian (in support of the Armenian collections), and Charles A. Jahant (in support of the Jahant Collection of photographs in the Music Division).

Human Resources Improvement

During fiscal 1998, the Library's Internal University enhanced management and workforce knowledge and skills by coordinating more than 100 courses in 559 class sessions. Training courses covered facilitative leadership, computer software and administrative management for first-line supervisors. In partnership with the Office of Scholarly Programs, the Internal University established "Collections, Connections and Service," a series of lectures based on the collections to enhance staff knowledge and awareness of the richness and diversity of the Library's holdings. IU also established the quarterly "Leadership Lecture Series," a forum for managers and staff to learn from top corporate, government and leadership scholars about current, effective leadership practices and techniques. IU has formed professional partnerships with other federal training leaders to benchmark government training and build a database of successful key training programs to develop strategic links and joint ventures to maximize return on scarce training resources. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Portions of this article were excerpted from other staff reports.

Hoyniak Cited In *American Libraries*

Barbara Hoyniak (left), a visual materials cataloger in the Prints and Photographs Division, has been selected for her leadership and energy as one of 20 promising under-30 professional librarians by *American Libraries* (October 1998), in the article "Looking Ahead: 20 in their 20s: Young Professionals Talk about What It Means to Be a Librarian at the Turn of the Century."

Ms. Hoyniak was nominated in 1997 by her supervisor, Helena Zinkham, and, during the interim, *American Libraries* selected a cross section from the nominees, conducted interviews and wrote biographies of those selected. In her biography, Ms. Hoyniak, who catalogs a wide range of prints, drawings, posters and photographs in the Prints and Photographs Division and is an expert in automation, described why she decided to pursue a master's in library science at the University of Maryland (which she received in 1996), what she does at the Library and what she envisions for public libraries in the next century. Her current position at the Library supports the National Digital Library Program. ◆

Russia

continued from page 21

Russian patrimony law generally bars the export of pre-Revolutionary materials. The possibility of microfilming such works required greater investigation, due to the expense and the lack of the needed equipment in the provinces. Attention now focused on local and regional publications, which had been largely unavailable to the Library in the past, as well as important serials, such as the provincial *vedemosti* (legal gazettes). Mr. Van Oudenaren explains that another decision had been made by him and his LC colleagues. "We decided that we were prepared to launch a pilot project, a test case on a manageable scale, in order to work out the logistics involved in anything of this complexity," he says.

On June 11, 1998, Ms. Steckler again met with Mr. Kuzmin, this time in Sudak, Crimea, Ukraine. Also attending this meeting was Mikhail Levner, LC's bibliographic services representative in Moscow. Ms. Steckler recalls that "the three of us worked out a model of sending the books to a regional library center in the heart of Russia, for further distribution to members of the regional network by the main regional library."

Meanwhile, a collection of books had arrived in E&G, transferred from the closed Griffiss Air Force base in New York. "The Federal Transfer Program," Mr. Johnson explains, "encourages federal agencies to transfer unwanted material to the Library. Anything they send us that we do not add to our own collections is available for exchange."

"All of us, from the Librarian on down, appreciate the conversion of 'swords into ploughshares' aspect of the book source for this meta-exchange program being primarily closed U.S. military base libraries," says Mr. Van Oudenaren. "The present downsizing of our military is in no small part due to the end of the Cold War, so it seems quite appropriate that these books now be used to strengthen our relationship with the new Russia."

"We were very fortunate that we had a Russian librarian, Galina Lecsheva, interning with us during that period," said Mr. Panzera. She not only analyzed the status of LC's Russian exchanges during her tenure here, but "she also proved instrumental in selecting material Russian libraries would find both interesting and useful."

Ms. Lecsheva based her selections on two criteria, the first being their physical condition. "I selected books that were in good shape and could be shipped without damage or loss," she says. Aside from their travel-readiness, Ms. Lecsheva explains that she had specific subject matter in mind. "I wanted recent reference materials — encyclopedias and directories — as well as works of American fiction, history and culture." Such books, she notes, "are of interest to Russians, are not published within the country, and are expensive to purchase from abroad."

Mr. Johnson joined Ms. Lecsheva in selecting books for the pilot project and says, "Russians are avid readers. For many years they had little access to American popular literature. Provincial libraries were not even permitted to collect it. That, of course, has all changed. Russian librarians would prefer greater access to reference and busi-

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ness works now, but they know their public craves fiction."

Ms. Lecsheva once told Johnson a story that illustrates not only the lack of American literature in Soviet-era Russian libraries, but also the value of the Federal Transfer Program. "Before Galina became a librarian at Voronezh State University," Mr. Johnson recalls, "she was was a student there. One of her courses was on American literature. She soon discovered that a good portion of the university library's collection of English-language American literature came from former U.S. military base libraries, received on exchange from LC."

There is another point to be made here, however, as Mr. Johnson is quick to explain. "The Griffiss AFB collection was typical of its kind," he says. "We ended up selecting 3,728 titles from it for the meta-exchange pilot project. Eighty percent of these were works of fiction, history and the arts. Reference works we could choose from were few in number and badly outdated; computer books, for example, are sought after in Russia, but virtually useless if they are more than two to three years old. The Griffiss library was typical of the book supply sources we presently have for large-scale exchange offerings — a little over 10 percent of which is useful on exchange," Mr. Johnson concludes.

Enter the Sabre Foundation, of Cambridge, Mass. In spring 1997, Mr. Johnson had consulted with Sabre's Rebecca Schneider on the costs and logistics of bulk book shipment to the Russian provinces. By September, Mr. Van Oudenaren had formalized an agreement with them.

Michael Neubert with staff of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Library and librarians from other libraries of the Urals region.

N. Alicia Byers

Michael Neubert and Eric Johnson with some of the materials involved in the exchange

"There is a natural convergence of interests between the Library and Sabre," Mr. Van Oudenaren explains. "They have books and container shipping expertise, but do not get involved in distribution. We have books, but lack experience shipping on this scale. We do, however, have a well-developed network of contacts in Russia with whom we can work out regional distribution."

The Sabre Foundation was established in 1986 by Josiah Lee Auspitz, and its first shipment was to Poland. Sabre receives books donated by more than 200 American and European publishers specializing in educational texts. Although Sabre's recipients began with Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, it has since spread its endeavor to Africa and Asia.

"The Library of Congress shipment is a good example of how we work in collaboration with other organizations to send books overseas," explains John Emery who, with Tania Vivitsky, was the Library's prime contact at Sabre. "Typically," he continues, "we supply most of the books, but we recently sent English-as-a-Second-Language materials to Ukraine using the partner's inventory. In the case of LC, it was more of a 50-50 split."

Mr. Van Oudenaren explains that an adjustment had to be made in the concept of the project to accommodate the rules of the joint suppliers and to allow as many books as possible to be sent. "Sabre deals only in the donation of books," he says. "The Library of Congress, on the other hand, cannot, by law, donate books. So it was apparent that this shipment would, in fact, be both an exchange [LC's titles] and a gift [Sabre's contribution], complete with separate packing slips and everything."

Curiously enough, Herbert Putnam found himself in a similar situation in 1907. Stung by criticism from some that he was spending money on "books from a country no one is interested in, written in a language no one can read," he described the acquisition of the huge Russian Yudin library on its arrival here as, "more of a gift, really, than a purchase."

At the very time a partnership was worked out with Sabre to provide books to Russia on a split exchange and gift arrangement, the Exchange and Gift Division at LC was going out of business, as was the Order Division. As part of a major reorganization of the Acquisitions Directorate, exchange, gift and purchase responsibilities were merged into new geographically based divisions.

Mr. Panzera became Chief of the European & Latin-American (ELA) Acquisitions Division. Likewise, Eric Johnson became a Baltic/Russian acquisitions specialist in the new Central & Eastern European Acquisitions Section (CEEAS) of ELA. Simultaneously Michael Neubert, a senior reference specialist in the European Division, was setting up shop in Ekaterinburg, in the southern Urals region of Russia, where he planned on spending the academic year teaching workshops in librarianship as an American Library

Valentina Terekhovich, head of the Department of Foreign Literature, with books that will be sent to other libraries in the region; Ms. Terekhovich and two of her staff.

Association Library Fellow.

Mr. Panzera summed up this confluence of events by saying, "I think it's a wonderful credit to our inventive and hard-working staff, especially Eric Johnson and Mike Neubert, who managed to put together this very important exchange while participating in a major reorganization, in Eric's case, and moving to a challenging overseas post, on Mike's part. The meta-exchange pilot project would not have happened without their commendable commitment and problem solving skills."

In 1906-1907, Herbert Putnam could call on Alexis Babine to investigate and, eventually, negotiate the acquisition of the Yudin Collection. Babine, born in Russia, fluent in the language, and thoroughly knowledgeable about the Russian book trade as well as the Russian character, was an integral component to the plan Putnam implemented to obtain the collection for the Library of Congress.

In 1997-1998, Michael Neubert became the on-site facilitator in Russia. Having barely had a chance to settle in and describe his busy schedule to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Neubert soon learned his schedule was about to become much more hectic. Mr. Johnson casually informed him that he might want to start thinking about preparing a landing site for, say, 10,000 books expected to arrive in his neighborhood soon!

The Yudin purchase was conducted over great distance by letter; by telegraph, when time was crucial to success. When documents needed to be sent quickly, Mr. Neubert would supply fax numbers for machines all over Ekaterinburg, in the hope that at least one legible copy would get through. The photographs for this article were taken by Mr. Neubert in Ekaterinburg. He then scanned them onto Web sites, and they were downloaded at LC from the Internet.

One of the first things Mr. Neubert and Mr. Johnson worked out was the network of recipient libraries. The books would be shipped to Ekaterinburg Oblast Library, which would then distribute them to four other oblast libraries: Perm, Cheliabinsk, Kurgan and Tiumen. Tiumen, in turn, would transship material to two smaller libraries, in Khanty-Mansiisk and Iamalo-Nenets.

According to Mr. Johnson, "The books we had already selected at LC, divided evenly among the seven recipient libraries, would give each of them 530 works of fiction, history and the arts. Sabre was providing 14 copies of each of its 450 titles, so that each recipient library would get two copies of each Sabre book. So, in theory anyway, each recipient library would receive at least 1,430 books."

In November 1997, Mikhail Levner, LC's Moscow bibliographic services representative, met with representatives of the recipient libraries to explain the project to them, as well as what LC expected in return.

On Dec. 24, 1997, the books were on their way to Port Elizabeth, N.J., where they were laded onto Atlantic Lines Sealand vessel 254 — destination Rotterdam — then transferred to railway cars. In 1907, the Yudin library was transferred from Krasnoyarsk to Hamburg by rail, then by ship across the Atlantic to New York, and then by rail to Washington. The shipping costs for 80,000 books in 1907 was, almost to the dollar, the equal of transporting 8,000 books in 1997.

Mr. Neubert continually stressed to his LC colleagues the need for documentation, "the more detailed, the better," he advised them. He consulted with U.S. consulate officials in Ekaterinburg, as well as the local customs officials, to ensure minimal delay in the shipment clearing customs.

Finally, on Feb. 4, 1998, Mr. Neubert e-mailed Johnson, "The meta container is indeed here!" And that is when his troubleshooting skills became most important. "There was a need to have a letter with a particular wording," Mr. Neubert recalls, "so I e-mailed the text to Eric, and the official letter was faxed from LC to here by the next business day." Mr. Neubert was now enjoying himself. "They found the letter a useful and acceptable addition to the pile of papers they already had," he informed Mr. Johnson. On Feb. 18, 1998, Mr. Neubert e-mails the good news that, "I have seen with my own eyes the books." Now, the onus shifted to the staff of the Ekaterinburg Oblast Library, who would have to store, unpack, sort and distribute the books throughout the region.

"I really would like to give proper credit to the oblast library staff who worked hard on this project," Mr. Neubert wrote. "Nadezhda Tsypina is the director of the oblast library, as well as the head of the local Russian Library Association filial. She agreed to have her library take the leading role in this project. Unfortunately, she fell ill, so much of the work fell to her principal deputy director, Liudmila Tugolukova. Nadezhda Tsypina has, thankfully, since returned to work. The person who managed to free the books from customs was another deputy, Leonid Zolotukhin. I am still not clear on how he did this; it seems almost miraculous to me. Finally, all the unpacking and sorting of the books was done by the six women of the Foreign Literature Department, led by their supervisor, Valentina Terekhovich. Now they get to catalog it all!"

"I must add," Mr. Neubert continues, "that the oblast library was quite generous with the books it received. As well as distributing to all the other recipient libraries, they gave away their second copies of Sabre titles to various area libraries, according to the subject matter."

The time had come at LC for the staff to evaluate the success of the pilot shipment, and anticipate what the Library could expect to receive in return.

Ms. Steckler says, "I think this project is another great example of the successful team work of Russian specialists here at LC."

By March 1998, Mr. Johnson is e-mailing the recipient libraries, giving them further details on what LC is interested in receiving in exchange: local *vedemosti* legal gazettes, and serials and monographs devoted to the political, cultural, economic and social life of the city and region, and eliciting feedback from them. He soon begins to see results.

On April 3, Mr. Neubert supplies his colleagues with an update. Kurgan is the only recipient library that has yet to pick up its books. The oblast library in Ekaterinburg will supply LC with a number of serials, among them, ecological and legal periodicals. "A number of interesting and rather expensive books have been published locally," he reports, "and copies are being sent to LC as part of the exchange."

Echoing Mr. Johnson, who hopes the meta-exchange will strengthen existing exchange partnerships, Mr. Neubert says, "The increased sense of obligation as a result of this exchange means that the Russian libraries feel a greater duty to be responsive."

By April 20, Mr. Leich received and made recommendations on an offer list of monograph and serial titles from Cheliabinsk Oblast Library. Perm Oblast Library sends offer lists, and inquires whether LC could assist in microfilming retrospective titles on-site at their library. Marina Kropotina, of the Perm Oblast Library, writes Johnson that "the books you sent increase our English-language collections considerably. They afford us the opportunity to expand access to local readers of English."

The cities of Krasnoyarsk and Ekaterinburg themselves bracket the politics and history of Russia's 20th century.

When Yudin built his home and library on the bank of the Enisei river, Krasnoyarsk was a town of 26,000, many of its inhabitants exiles of the czarist prison system. Today, it is a city of over 600,000 and the capital of the vast Krasnoyarsk Krai, or territory. On May 15, 1998, Aleksandr Lebed, hero of Russia's war in Afghanistan and broker of an uneasy peace in Chechnya, won a run-off election for the governorship of the krai, a stepping-stone, he is quick to admit, to his running for the presidency of Russia in 2000 — "As goes Krasnoyarsk, so shall go Russia," vowed one of his campaign slogans.

Ekaterinburg is today the capital of Sverdlovsk Oblast; two names which evoke feelings of hope and despair. Ekaterinburg, founded by Peter the Great, and named for his wife, is where Czar Nicholas II, his wife, family and attendants were brutally executed in July 17, 1918, (after being moved from Tobolsk, where Yudin grew up). The decree that dispatched the 300-year Romanov dynasty to its bloody end was signed by Yakov Sverdlov, president of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee. Following Sverdlov's death in 1919, Ekaterinburg was renamed for him. In 1992, the city shed this name, but the oblast did not. July 17, 1998, 80 years later, the Romanovs were finally officially buried in St. Petersburg.

The Library of Congress staff involved in the Russian meta-exchange pilot project must attempt to anticipate the future. Eric Johnson has given much thought to an exchange arrangement with Russian libraries involving books, electronics and people.

"We have the Federal Transfer Program as our main book source for meta-exchanges at present," he says. "We sent no electronic material, and few reference works on this initial shipment. We had Mike Neubert on-site to anticipate and solve problems this time. All three of these areas need to be further developed in future exchanges.

"Ideally," Mr. Johnson continues, "we would establish a network of eight or nine distribution centers in Russia, and each would be sent material every two years — four meta-shipments a year.

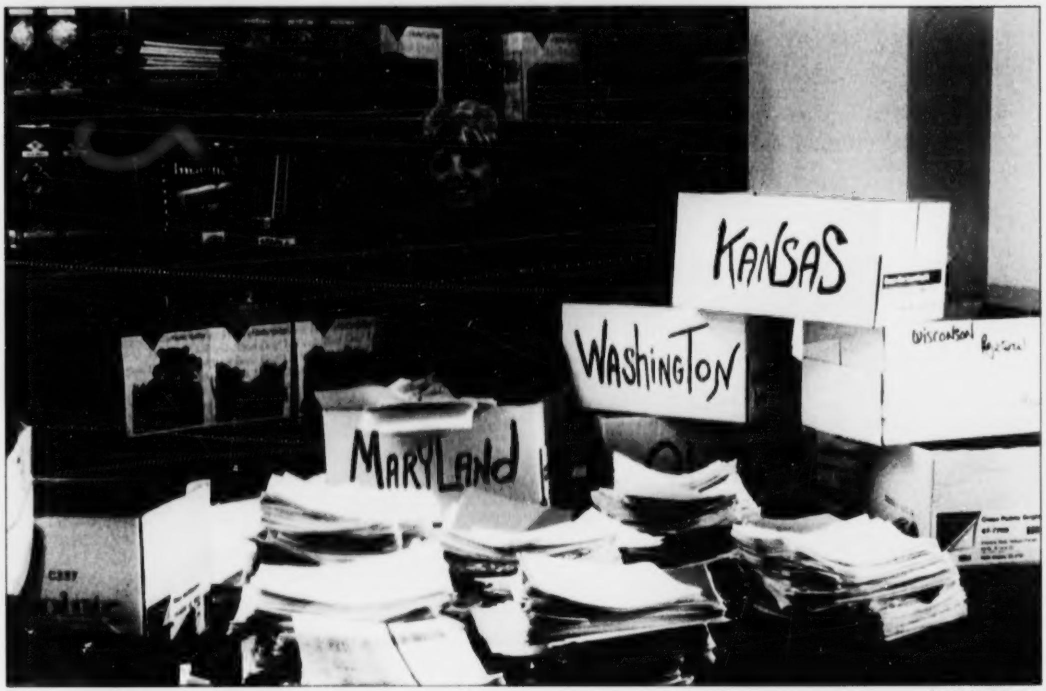
"Now, what the libraries of Russia really want and need is reference materials and, more specifically, reference works in CD-ROM format. When I worked in LC's Congressional Research Service, we undertook a special project to help 13 former Soviet and East European parliamentary libraries obtain CD-ROMs. If we want to maximize our assistance to Russian libraries, we should provide them with CD-ROM towers, and build from that. We could create American information centers in each oblast library in this way, and open up cultural exchanges of people studying Russian and American issues."

In 1907, Gennadii Vasilevich Yudin wrote Herbert G. Putnam that his greatest hope in selling his collection to the Library of Congress was, "To encourage improved and strengthened relations and understanding between our two nations." Today, Dr. Billington envisions the same goal, with the meta-exchange pilot project being a major step in that direction.

Further meta-exchanges are already well into the planning stage. The front runner for the next shipment: Vladivostok. ◆

Mr. Walpole is a senior acquisitions assistant in the European and Latin-American Acquisitions Division, Central and Eastern European Acquisitions Section.

Leonid Zolotukhin, deputy director for the Physical Plant, in front of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Library



Ace Hoffman Studios

"Letters About Literature" coordinator Catherine Gourley at King's College, Pa., in the midst letters submitted by students for the 1999 contest.

News from the Center for the Book

20,000 Enter 'Letters About Literature' Contest

Dear Lurlene McDaniel:

I just found out that my friend has leukemia. The lessons I've learned from your books will be so useful now. You showed me what to expect. I know now that there will be some people who won't understand. … they will leave my friend out or treat her differently. I won't let what happened to your character happen to my friend.

Books are about real people and real places. That's what the author of this letter, sixth-grade student "C.J." from Vermillion, S.D., discovered after reading Lurlene McDaniel's novel *Six Months to Live*. C.J. wrote her letter to the author after learning about the Center for the Book's national essay contest "Letters About Literature."

BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Sponsored in association with the Weekly Reader Corp., Letters About Literature invites students in grades 4 through 7 (Level I) and grades 8-12 (Level II) to write to an author — living or dead — describing how that author's work changed the student's way of thinking. Each year the students' letters never fail to impress the more than 100 judges from across the country who select the top essays in their states. This year, 25 affiliated state centers for the book and approximately 20,000 students just like C.J. participated in the program.

"Teachers and librarians are the critical link in this national essay contest," said project coordinator Catherine Gourley. "They are the ones who help students make that important connection between the people and events in literature and their own lives, and to express that connection in creative, controversial ways.

"Books do indeed have wings. For some students, the books they read help them to rise above prejudice and discover pride in their cultural and racial heritage. For others, the wings help them cope with difficult situations, like the illness of a friend. Students who come to this realization are more likely to be lifelong readers."

Ms. Gourley, who is herself the author of nine books, many written for young adults, has managed the "Letters About Literature" project for the past seven years. The national winning essayists for both levels in this year's contest will be announced in April as part of National Library Week. Many of the participating state centers for the book will hold state awards ceremonies shortly thereafter. For further information, contact Catherine Gourley, P.O. Box 51, Bear Creek Village, PA 18602, telephone (717) 472-3489, e-mail cgourley@pix.net.

■ **Affiliations with Eight State Centers Renewed.** Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole has announced that renewal applications from eight state centers (see below) have been approved for the period 1999-2001. "Every three years, each state center must apply for continuation of its affiliate status," Mr. Cole said. "The proposal is accompanied by a summary of its activities during the past three years and a description of plans for the future. The process is useful for both the national center and the state center, for it frequently leads to new administrative arrangements or projects that help revitalize a state's book and reading promotion activities."

The first state centers, Florida (1984) and Illinois (1985) are still active. Currently 36 states have statewide centers affiliated with the LC Center for the Book. Most of the state centers are located in state libraries or in large public library systems. Selective highlights of the activities of the eight newly renewed state centers and their reading promotion partners are outlined below.

■ **Kentucky**. The annual Kentucky Book Fair, sponsored with the Frankfort *State Journal* and several state agencies, is the center's major project. The Kentucky center and the Kentucky Humanities Council are partners in the traveling exhibition "Journeys Through Literary Kentucky." With the Kentucky Arts Council and others, the center was involved in the recent establishment of a Kentucky Poet Laureateship. Final plans have been made for a new Kentucky Literary Map. The Kentucky Council of Teachers of English will be the cosponsor, and teachers and librarians throughout the state will determine the map's content.

■ **Michigan**. The Michigan center helped underwrite the annual "Michigan Author of the Year" award. In 1997 it facilitated the donation of a major collection of literature by American Indian authors to the Library of Michigan, its host institution. The collection was donated to the library in the name of the Michigan Center for the Book by Irwin T. "Toby" Holtzman. With the Library of Michigan Foundation, the center is working with the Lapeer County Library staff to develop a traveling exhibition that would feature the work of Michigan children's book author Marguerite deAngeli.

■ **North Carolina.** The center participates in several national projects, including "Letters About Literature," Mother Goose Asks "Why?," the Vermont Center for the Book's family science and literature program and "Choices for the 21st Century: Defining Our Role in a Changing World," a program funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Its reading and discussion group projects include "Let's Talk About It," "Poetry Spoken Then and Now" and "Read and Respond" (formerly "Teens Talk About Books").

OKLAHOMA
CENTER FOR THE BOOK

■ **Oklahoma**. The annual Oklahoma Book Awards is the Oklahoma center's premier event; the new "Authors in Libraries" program sends Oklahoma Book Awards finalists to public libraries for presentations. The Oklahoma center, one of two 1998 Boorstin State Center Award winners, participates in "Letters About Literature," supports poetry and literacy projects of other organizations and is planning a database of Oklahoma authors, illustrators and publishers.

■ **Oregon**. The Oregon center administers the Oregon Intellectual Freedom Clearinghouse. It also participates in "Letters About Literature," Mother Goose Asks "Why?," the Oregon Partners in Literacy program, the annual Oregon Book Awards, family poetry workshops and, with the Oregon Folklife Program, presents the "Traditional Arts in the Oregon Country" program in libraries around the state.

Washington
Center for the
Book
at the
Seattle Public Library

■ **Washington**. With support from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, the center has created an "If All Seattle Reads the Same Book" project and is developing a three-year program for building local audiences for literature. Other activities include "Letters About Literature," poetry and author readings, book discussion and book reviewing programs, a literary tour of Seattle and Living History presentations.

WISCONSIN
CENTER FOR
THE BOOK

■ **Wisconsin**. "Wisconsin Authors Speak" sponsors presentations by Wisconsin authors in libraries and other institutions throughout the state. The book *Wallace Stegner and the Continental Vision* (Island Press, 1997) was a result of the center's 1996 symposium. A Wisconsin Authors Database is being developed for the Web site of the center's sponsor, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Exhibitions are being planned that will feature rare books owned by Wisconsin citizens and Wisconsin book artists.

WYOMING
Center for the
Book

■ **Wyoming**. The Wyoming center participates in the national "Letters About Literature" and Mother Goose Asks "Why?" projects. With the Rotary Club as a partner, it sponsored a three-year "Read To Me, Wyoming" read-aloud program for young children. The center received a $10,000 grant from the Jeld-Wan Foundation to sponsor "Young Readers on the Range," a project to acquire children's books for county libraries. The center is working on a Wyoming Literary Guide/Map and a Wyoming authors database. It will begin producing a quarterly newsletter in January 1999. ◆

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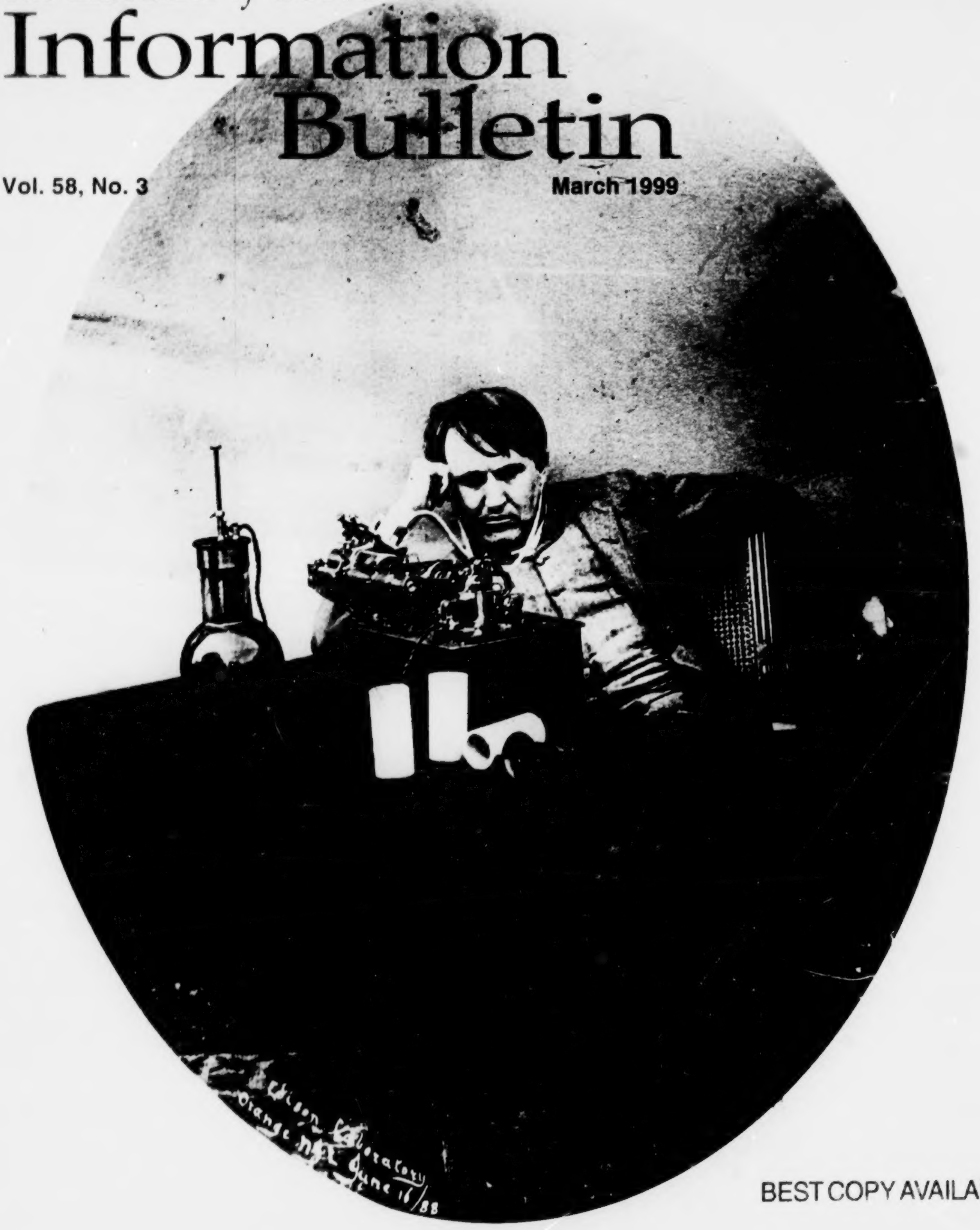
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Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 3 March 1999

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

On the Cover: Thomas A. Edison with phonograph in Edison Laboratory, West Orange, N.J., June 16, 1888.

Cover Story: The Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division contains many of the artifacts of the creative and entrepreneurial talents of Thomas Edison, the "Wizard of Menlo Park." 54

Digital Library Support: The AT&T Foundation has donated $3.5 million to the Library's National Digital Library Program to support, among other initiatives, the digitization of the collections of Alexander Graham Bell and Samuel F.B. Morse. 43

Carry on the Struggle: Scholar and activist Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich delivered the keynote address for the Library's African American History Month. 45

'Building the Beloved Community': Rep. John Lewis spoke at the Library on his time in the civil rights movement of the 1950s and '60s. 46

South Asian Bibliographer: The Library and Sage Publications begin their second year of collaboration. 47

The Lives of Great Americans: The Library hosted a reception for the publication of *American National Biography*, a 24-volume reference work from Oxford University Press. 48

A Visitation of Fellows: The seventh class of the Library of Congress-Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows arrived in Washington this month. 51

DC Institute: Catholic University of America will host the 25th annual Institute on Federal Library Resources in July. 51

Money Matters: Dr. Billington presented the Library's fiscal year 2000 budget to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations on Feb. 10. 52

Culture Clash: Author Uwe Timm discussed Germany's trials since reunification at the Library on Feb. 5. 58

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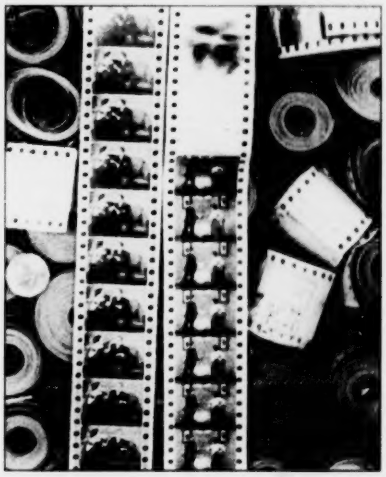

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Guy Lamolinara, Editor
John H. Sayers, Production

Pat Fisher

Pat Fisher

Alexander Graham Bell's granddaughter Carol Grosvenor Myers presents AT&T Chairman Mike Armstrong with an inscribed photograph of Bell as Bell relative Gilbert M. Grosvenor, chairman of the National Geographic Society, looks on. Bell's great-grandson Edwin Grosvenor (right) shows his book on Bell to Leo Hindery, president of TCI, and Mr. Grosvenor's son, Alexander.

AT&T Donates $3.5 Million to Library

Foundation Supports National Digital Library Program

By GUY LAMOLINARA

The virtual reality of the National Digital Library (NDL) Program is bringing together giants of telecommunications both past and present.

On Feb. 10, the AT&T Foundation donated $3.5 million to the NDL Program to support continuation of this initiative to bring rare and important materials to citizens everywhere. A portion of the grant, the largest corporate donation to the NDL Program, will provide for the digitization of the Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) and Samuel F.B. Morse (1791-1872) collections.

"The unflagging support of the U.S. Congress, the greatest supporter of libraries in the history of the world, and the private sector, led by AT&T, are bringing the Library's prized collections of Bell and Morse to people everywhere," said Dr. Billington during a reception later that day.

Correction: The Executive Director of the Stradivari Society was misidentified in the article "Masters at the Beginning of the Art" (LC *Information Bulletin*, February 1999, p. 22). The correct name is Jane Kang.

The gift also allowed the Library — in a project spearheaded by the Development Office — to reach the NDL Program's goal of raising $45 million in private money as part of a 3-to-1 match of Congress's $15 million pledge to the program. The $60 million will fund the program through 2000.

"We are now one step closer to ensuring that the 21st century becomes the Knowledge Age and not just the Information Age," the Librarian continued in his remarks, delivered in the Great Hall before about 400 guests, including several members of Congress.

He was followed by Speaker of the

Gen. Donald Scott

Pat Fisher

Dr. Billington introduces Commerce Secretary William M. Daley to Deputy Librarian Donald Scott.

House J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), who spoke about "the splendor of this building. But what we often do not see is the splendor of what is contained. What a wonderful opportunity for students and teachers to plug into the National Digital Library" Web site and see some of the important materials contained and preserved by LC.

Such lofty remarks were the order of the evening, as Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) spoke of how "someone once described libraries as a diary of the human race. There is no more complete diary than the Library of Congress. The Library's collections are an invaluable treasure not only to Congress but to America and the world." The senator also commented on how important the NDL Program is to citizens of rural areas such as his home state of South Dakota. "I can think of no better birthday present than the NDL as the Library prepares to celebrate its bicentennial in 2000," he added.

Another senator, Robert F. Bennett (R-Utah), chairman of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, said, "I always get a thrill when I enter this building. I am delighted Congress had the foresight to restore the Thomas Jefferson Building." Sen. Bennett acknowledged Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and former Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) for their support of the renovation project, which was completed in 1997.

From the President's Cabinet was Commerce Secretary William M. Daley, who spoke of the exponential growth of American creativity. The number of patents applied for has surged since the time of Bell. "As many patents are issued in a year [16 million] as were issued in the first 90 years of America."

Leo Hindery, president of Tele-Communications Inc., which plans on merging with AT&T, told of his experiences in a teaching program in Harlem and how the NDL Program "evens the playing field" by allowing all students to access select Library collections.

AT&T Chairman Mike Armstrong concluded the guest speakers' program by noting that his company is "so proud to be a part of this project."

Bob Zich, director of electronic programs, and Jeff Bridgers of the NDL Program then provided a "tour" of the American Memory Web site, including the Alexander Graham Bell collection, which already has 1,400 items available on-line. Also on hand were Manuscript Division curators Leonard Bruno and Marvin Kranz, who offered interpretations of selected Bell and Morse materials that were on display for guests. ◆

An overview of the Bell and Morse collections will be published in a future issue.

Pat Fisher

Pat Fisher

Pat Fisher

Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) (top left), Speaker of the House J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) and TCI President Leo Hindery praised the donation because it will allow students, teachers and others to access the Library's Bell and Morse collections.

Pat Fisher

Science Manuscript Historian Leonard Bruno points out one of Bell's scientific notebooks to Bell granddaughter Mrs. Myers, who commented, "Oh, there's Pappy's handwriting." Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Melville Bell Grosvenor, joined them.

To Save the Dream for All

Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich Delivers Keynote

BY YVONNE FRENCH AND GAIL FINEBERG

Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich, during her African American History Month keynote address on Feb. 9, delivered a compelling call to some 200 Library employees to carry on the struggle for affirmative action into the 21st century.

Introduced in the Mumford Room by Deputy Librarian Donald L. Scott as "scholar, policy analyst, community activist and spokesperson for creative black leadership and urban politics," Ms. Scruggs-Leftwich repeated and alluded often to these verses — "There's a dream out in the land / With its back against the wall; / To save the dream for one, / It must be saved for all."

Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich

Ms. Scruggs-Leftwich, the executive director and chief operating officer of the Black Leadership Forum Inc., said affirmative action has lost ground in recent years. "I do not want the legacy of my fore-parents' contribution to this country to be erased. ... The blood, the sweat and the tears ... were the ultimate price which we paid for our inalienable rights as fully credentialed Americans," she said in her speech titled "The Legacy of African American Leadership for the Present and the Future."

"I want our mutual American and African American efforts to comprehend this legacy to be substantive enough that finally, finally, blacks will no longer need to punish whites for slavery and whites will no longer continue to punish blacks for slavery."

Ms. Scruggs-Leftwich noted the arrival of almost 800 African Americans in significant positions of authority in the federal government since 1992. Calling this a "seismic accomplishment," she said the federal government "has really begun to look like our communities across the land, to look like America."

Through their contributions and points of view, African Americans and other minorities serving the nation's institutions "do matter in the assault on racism," she said.

She said President Clinton's Race Initiative and Advisory Board of Race were too short-lived. "The president's Race Initiative is now a report. It is no longer a process. America is the poorer for that." Ms. Scruggs-Leftwich said that while the debates went on, they "established a new high for the examination of the thorny, uniquely American dilemma of the color line."

Noting that affirmative action lost ground with Proposition 209 in California and Washington State's Initiative 200, she said: "We must monitor events in California and Washington so that the American people can really see the devastating impact which 209 and 200 are having on diversity in colleges, universities and in the workplace."

The next affirmative action debates will occur during the 21st century and the battlefields have shifted from Capitol Hill to the states, she said, specifically to Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska, Arizona, New York, North Carolina, New Jersey and Indiana.

Other efforts will include promoting massive voter participation and ensuring that all are counted in the 2000 census. The effects of the census — redistricting, reapportionment and resources distribution — are critical. "These are all agenda items of great importance," she said.

"I always have emphasized that the blood, sweat and tears of our slave ancestors soaked the earth with richness and fertilized the economy to make America the great nation that it is today," she said. "But I do not believe that this knowledge of our uncompensated labor and hard-scrabble sacrifices for our country are yet widely enough appreciated to eliminate the need for Black History Month."

As executive director of the Black Leadership Forum, a 20-year-old confederation of the top national civil rights and service organizations, Ms. Scruggs-Leftwich facilitates discussion among African American leaders. A professor in George Washington University's Graduate School of Political Management, she has served as deputy mayor of Philadelphia, a New York state housing commissioner and as deputy assistant director of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. She has written extensively on urban policy. She received a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and was a Fulbright Fellow in Germany in 1955-56. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Recounting the Civil Rights Movement

Rep. John Lewis Remembers the Struggle

By Audrey Fischer

In a powerful and moving lecture held at the Library on Feb. 2, Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.) recounted his coming of age in rural Alabama and the civil rights movement during the 1950s and '60s.

A key figure in the movement, Rep. Lewis has chronicled his experiences in the book *Walking with the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement* (cowritten with Michael D'Orso and published by Simon & Schuster). The American Library Association recently named the book "the best adult nonfiction title of 1998."

Glen Krankowski

Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.) tells of a childhood experience that gave him the title for his civil rights memoir *Walking with the Wind.*

"I am so pleased to be here in this historic, beautiful place that holds so much information and knowledge," said Rep. Lewis. "If anyone would have told me when I was growing up that I would one day be speaking at the Library of Congress as an author, I would have said he was out of his mind."

This presentation was sponsored by the Humanities and Social Sciences Division and the Center for the Book as part of the center's "Books & Beyond" Series and the Library's celebration of African American History Month.

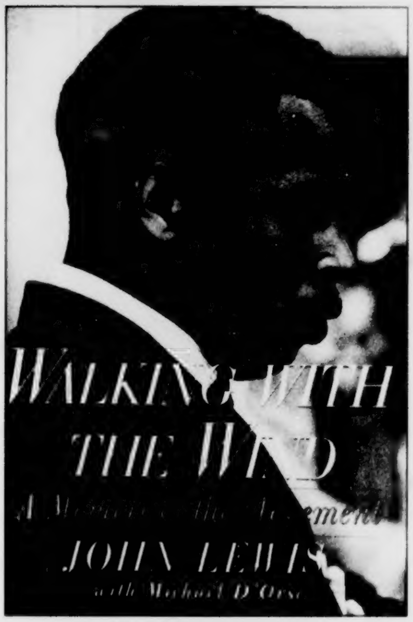
Born the son of a sharecropper in Troy, Ala., about 50 miles from Montgomery, John Lewis spent his boyhood days caring for the chickens on 110 acres of land his grandfather purchased with $300. "I believed that was my calling, my mission, my sacred obligation," said Rep. Lewis.

But he also felt a higher calling, and he would preach the gospel to the flock. "Some bowed their heads, some shook their heads, but I don't believe any of those chickens ever said 'Amen.' But they were better listeners than some of my colleagues in Congress, and they were certainly more productive," joked Rep. Lewis.

When he was 10, he tried to get a library card from the local Pike County Public Library, but was refused because of his race. He knew he would be refused, but decided to apply anyway. This was the first formal protest action of his life, and not the last.

In a move that led to his first formal meeting with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Mr. Lewis sought admission to Troy State University in 1957. When his application received no response, he enrolled instead at the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, but wrote a letter to King about his plight. King sent him a round-trip ticket to Montgomery, Ala., so that he could meet "the boy from Troy who wants to desegregate Troy State." This was the beginning of their personal and professional relationship that would be cut short by King's assassination in 1968.

Mr. Lewis remained at the theological seminary where he played a



leadership role in the Nashville movement — a student-led effort based on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi that successfully desegregated the city through nonviolent means and became a model for the civil rights movement of the 1960s. In 1961 he led the Freedom Rides to challenge segregation at interstate bus terminals. In 1963 he became chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which he helped form, and, at 23, was the youngest person to speak publicly at the historic Aug. 28, 1963, march on Washington for jobs and freedom.

As Mr. Lewis traveled through the South, he became increasingly aware of the obstacles that made it impossible for blacks to register to vote. Unfair literacy tests posed such unanswerable questions as "How many bubbles are there in a bar of soap?"

"I doubt any one here at the Library of Congress can answer that one," he said.

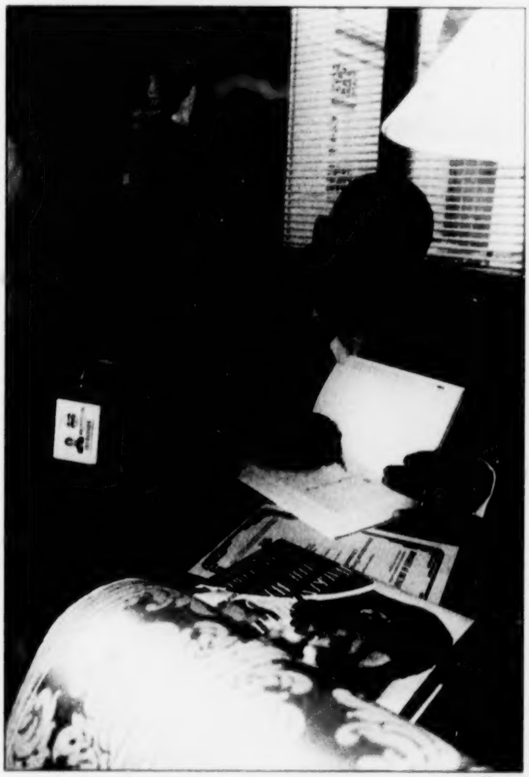
While only a small percentage of blacks in the South were registered to vote, he said, "White voter registration was more than 100 percent." Mr. Lewis applied a popular political slogan of the time — "one man, one vote" — to the grassroots movement for a voting rights act, which, after much bloodshed, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law on Aug. 6, 1965. Mr. Lewis suffered a fractured skull at the hands of Alabama state troopers during the March 7, 1965, march from Selma, Ala., to Montgomery that would be known as "Bloody Sunday."

"When the American people saw what happened on that day, they reacted with righteous indignation," he recalled. With the passage of the Voting Rights Act, "we witnessed a nonviolent revolution of ideas and values."

Through it all, Mr. Lewis never lost his belief in "building the beloved community" — an all-inclusive community in which no one is left out. The seeds of this idea were sown when John Lewis, as a young boy, was caught in his aunt's tin-roof house in rural Alabama during a severe thunderstorm. His Aunt Seneva told the children to hold hands and walk toward the corner of the house that was rising off of its foundations. The family literally "walked with the wind" to secure the house.

"So are we trying to hold the American house together," said Rep. Lewis. "The wind may blow, the lights may flash and the thunder may roll, but we must never leave the house. We all came on different ships, but we're all in the same boat."

On July 5, 1998, Lewis returned to the Pike County Public Library for a book signing. He was finally given a library card — nearly 50 years after he was first refused.



Jim Higgins

Rep. Lewis signs a copy of his book for Library Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins. His talk during African American History month drew a standing-room-only crowd.

"We have come a distance, and made progress," he said. "*Walking with the Wind* is not just my story, but it is the story of all the men and women who put their bodies on the line during a difficult period in our nation's history." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Indexing South Asia

Sage and Library Begin Second Year of Collaboration

Sage Publications is about to begin its second year of publishing *The South Asian Bibliographer* (ISSN 0971-9695), in collaboration with the Library's New Delhi Office. This journal continues the earlier *Accessions List: South Asia*, which was published from 1962 to 1996 by the Library of Congress.

The South Asian Bibliographer is published bimonthly and an annual index is published in December. This unique resource is the only printed bibliography of current books devoted entirely to publications from the countries of South Asia — Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka — and includes Tibetan-language publications issued in India, China, Bhutan and Nepal. The bibliography covers nearly all academic disciplines, with selections from various sources in the different languages of the region, making it a benefit to research institutions and libraries interested in South Asia.

The subscription price for one year is $245. Single copies of the journal are available at $43 each. Orders can be placed by e-mail at: info@sagepub.com, or by fax (805) 499-0871, or phone (805) 499-0721. ◆

Lorenzo Wright

ACLS President John D'Arms and editors John Garraty and Mark Carnes check an entry in the 24-volume *American National Biography*. Now in its second printing, the publication recently won the Dartmouth Medal for a reference work of outstanding quality and significance from the American Library Association.

Biography and the Library of Congress

New Reference Work Introduced at Library Ceremony

BY JOHN Y. COLE

The Library's Great Hall was the setting recently for an event that celebrated publication of a reference work devoted to biographies of prominent Americans.

On Jan. 8, Oxford University Press and the Center for the Book sponsored a reception for the publication of *American National Biography*. This 24-volume reference work, 10 years in the making and containing more than 17,000 biographies, was recently published by Oxford University Press under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. The event coincided with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association (AHA).

"The Library's Great Hall was the right place to mark the publication of this major reference set," said Edward W. Barry, the president of Oxford University Press. "Surrounded by the great names of the past, we were delighted to present a publication that honors the personalities that have shaped the American present. These books are nothing less than a collective portrait of America's history."

The program for the evening included many distinguished scholars, administrators and foundation officials. Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, represented the Library. In addition to Mr. Barry, other speakers included John H. D'Arms, president of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS); Stanley N. Katz, president emeritus of the American Council of Learned Societies; Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., Albert Schweitzer Professor of Humanities Emeritus at City University of New York; Richard Ekman, secretary of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; and William R. Ferris, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

In his welcoming remarks, Mr. Tabb

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Edward Barry, president of Oxford University Press, and Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services

Lorenzo Wright

Lorenzo Wright

Participants in the Great Hall reception included Oxford University Press Trustee John Brademas (left), Arthur M. Schlesinger, one of the evening's speakers, and ACLS President Emeritus Stanley Katz.

invited AHA members to return to the Library the next day for an open house to visit seven reading rooms, hear several presentations about the collections and about doing research at the Library and to tour the restored 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building.

Individuals who shaped the Library of Congress are well represented in *American National Biography*, which contains biographies of people who died before 1996. In addition to the many essays about members of Congress, presidents and other public figures who contributed to the Library's development, there are approximately two dozen biographies of Library of Congress officials, staff members and benefactors. These include essays about seven Librarians of Congress: John J. Beckley, by Noble E. Cunningham Jr.; Archibald MacLeish, by David Barber; George Watterston, by Martin J. Manning; and Luther H. Evans, L. Quincy Mumford, Herbert Putnam and Ainsworth Rand Spofford, by this writer.

Other biographies of Library figures include: former Rare Book chief Frederick Goff, by Larry E. Sullivan; philanthropist Lessing J. Rosenwald, by Leonard Dinnerstein; author and book dealer Ephraim Deinard, by Jacob Kabakoff; former Music Division chiefs Oscar G.T. Sonneck and Carl Engel, by Christine Hoffman and Carol June Bradley, respectively; bibliographer Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, by John D. Knowlton; classifier Charles Martel, by this writer; cataloger J.C.M. Hanson, by Martin J. Manning; music philanthropist Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, by S. Margaret William McCarthy; ethnomusicologist Frances T. Densmore, by Elaine Keillor; archivist John C. Fitzpatrick, by Richard J. Cox; editor Worthington C. Ford, by Robert L. Gale; folklorist John Lomax, by J. Marshall Bevil; architect Paul J. Pelz, by Frances M. Brousseau; and illustrator and benefactor Joseph Pennell, by Patricia de Montfort.

American National Biography includes 17,450 biographies written by 6,100 scholars and writers. The general editors are John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, both from Columbia University. A 13-member editorial board helped design the project. Seventeen senior editors identified and shaped the substantive areas to be covered. The 24-volume work, which includes

Yusef El-Amin

African American Newspaper & Periodical Bibliography Published

In a "Books & Beyond" program on Feb. 9, the Center for the Book heralded the publication of *African-American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography* (Harvard University Press, 1998). Editor James P. Danky of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (left) holds the 740-page volume. He is joined by William Ferris, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which provided most of the funding, and Maurvene Williams and John Cole of the Center for the Book. ◆

53 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

five indexes, sells for $2,500. For further information about the set itself and plans for an electronic version, contact Oxford University Press or Rentsch Associates, telephone (212) 397-7341, fax: (212) 397-7381, e-mail: rentschjw@aol.com.

Biography at the Library of Congress

In his remarks on Jan. 8, Mr. Tabb pointed out that the American National Biography's predecessor, the *Dictionary of American Biography*, published in 20 volumes between 1927 and 1936, was compiled in the 1920s in special offices at the Library of Congress set aside for the publication's editors and writers.

On Nov. 9-10, 1983, at the suggestion of Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, the Center for the Book sponsored a symposium about the writing, publishing and influence of biography. More than 30 biographers joined with publishers, editors, librarians and readers to exchange ideas about what was then — and remains today — the most popular form of nonfiction in the United States. Most of the biographers had used the Library of Congress in their research, and many were working at the Library on new books at the time of the symposium.

In his welcoming remarks, Dr. Boorstin thanked participants "for the part you have played in teaching us and entertaining us with American lives and lives of the world's heroes" and "for helping us make this great library a forum of our culture and a forum for those who have helped enrich."

He also pointed out several of the connections between the Library of Congress and biography:

"This genre has an intimate and vivid relation to history, to the resources and making of the Library of Congress. Our three buildings — named after Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and James Madison — commemorate figures who have invited some of the best talents of American biographers. Our manuscript collection is largely a collection of biographic sources. Here on Capitol Hill, of all places, we are at a point of intersection of individual and collective biography, of the characters, hopes, ambitions and frustrations of individual men and women, and vectors of social purpose."

The symposium mixed short, formal presentations with much discussion and many stories and anecdotes about biographers and their subjects. The presentations were: "The Question of Biography," by editor Samuel S. Vaughan; "The Art of Biography," by Edmund Morris, whose *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt* (1979) had recently appeared; "George Washington in Print and on Television," by Washington's biographer James Thomas Flexner, whose work was the basis for a forthcoming miniseries about Washington on CBS Television; and historian David McCullough, whose presentation was titled "Biography in the City of Washington. Mr. McCullough, like several other speakers, remarked on the Library of Congress's rich resources for biography, pointing in particular to two "marvelous" collections in the Manuscript Division that at the time were still "largely untapped": the James G. Blaine collection and the Agnes Ernst Meyer collection.

Today, biography is central to the Library's activities in yet another way: through the collections being digitized by the National Digital Library Program. Many of the collections have a biographical focus and several of these, such as the American "life history" interviews from the Federal Writers' Folklore Project of 1936-1940, are among the most popular LC collections on the Internet. ◆

John Y. Cole is the director of the Center for the Book.

Biographers at the Center for the Book's 1983 symposium, "Biography & Books," are David McCullough (upper left), who spoke with Robert Massie; Edmund Morris; and Robert Caro and Anne Edwards with Random House editor Anne Freedgood.

An illustrated 75-page booklet based on the symposium, *Biography & Books*, was published by the Library of Congress in 1986. It includes the presentations by Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Morris, Mr. Flexner and Mr. McCullough, plus summaries of discussions on "What Is Biography?" and "Biographers and Their Subjects," and a reading list on "The Art and Practice of Biography." Single copies are available at no cost from the Center for the Book as long as the supply lasts. Requests should be sent to the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540-4920. Requests should be in writing or via e-mail: cfbook@loc.gov. ◆

Fellows Arrive

Soros Foundation Sponsors Foreign Librarians

On March 1 the seventh class of Library of Congress-Soros Foundations Visiting Fellows arrived in Washington. The three-month program, designed to introduce foreign librarians to libraries and librarianship in America, is sponsored by the Network Library Program of the Open Society Institute, Budapest, Hungary. Regional Soros foundations affiliated with the Budapest office expect to use the Fellows as trainers and speakers upon their return home.

At the Library of Congress, the Fellows will receive general orientation on the Library and intensive Internet training, and will participate in a management skills institute and trainer workshop. They will attend a library conference in Arlington, Va. An additional week of orientation and training will be held at the Mortenson Center for International Library Programs at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Each Fellow will then spend seven weeks at one or more host institutions in the Washington metropolitan area. These institutions provide training, work experience and Internet access. The Fellows will observe firsthand how national, public, academic and research libraries in a democratic society operate and serve their patrons. The network of host institutions includes high school libraries for the first time this year.

Prospective candidates submitted their applications to their regional Soros foundation offices in October. The local offices administered Teachers of English as a Foreign Language examinations to test the applicants' knowledge of English and conducted interviews with the applicants. A total of 50 applications from qualified individuals were forwarded to the Network Library Program Board and the Library of Congress for final selection. A 10-member committee at the Library selected the group of 12 librarians. The selection was based on each librarian's professional merits, essay content, recommendation from his or her library director and potential to influence and promote change within their own institution or in the library community at large or both.

The 1999 Library of Congress-Soros Foundations Visiting Fellows are:

Alexandra Alexandrova, The American College of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria (host library: Gonzaga College High School); Ludmila Dubinkina, Aleksandr Hertsen Regional Research Library, Kirov, Russia (host library: Alexandria Library); Ieva Hermansone, Gymnasium No. 1, Ventspils, Latvia (host library: Montgomery Blair High School); Olga Iastrebova, National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg, Russia (host libraries: Freer Gallery of Art/Arthur M. Sackler Art Gallery Library; Library of Congress, African and Middle Eastern Division and Geography and Map Division); Stanka Jelenc, Central Medical Library, Ljubljana, Slovenia (host library: Georgetown University Medical Center, Dahlgren Memorial Library); Agnieszka Koszowska, Library of Silesia, Katowice, Poland (host library: Smithsonian Institution Libraries); Tunde Lepp, Central European University Library, Budapest, Hungary (host library: Library of Congress, Cataloging Directorate); Monika Mindosova, Presov University, University Library, Presov, Slovak Republic (host libraries: Library of Congress, Special Materials Cataloging Division; Catholic University of America, Mullen Library); Nora Skaburskiene, Vilnius Pedagogical University Library, Vilnius, Lithuania (host library: Catholic University of America, Mullen Library); Jadranka Slobodanac, Fran Galovic Public Library, Koprivnica, Croatia (host library: Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library); Lenka Sukova, International Baptist Theological Seminary, Prague, Czech Republic (host library: Library of Congress, Cataloging Directorate); and Marje Tamre, Concordia International University Estonia, Harjumaa, Estonia (host library: Catholic University, Judge Kathryn J. DuFour Law Library). ◆

Institute on Federal Library Resources

CUA To Host 25th Annual Event

The 25th annual Institute on Federal Library Resources, sponsored by the School of Library and Information Science of Catholic University of America, will be held in Washington July 19-30, 1999.

Frank Kurt Cylke, the academic director, announced that the curriculum will identify the role of federal libraries, information centers and data banks in the federal library community; discuss the impact of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science on federal libraries; identify resources, publications and specialized services provided by federal libraries; identify resources available through major government clearinghouses, such as the National Technical Information Service and the Defense Technical Information Center; compare the in-operation or the in-process development of the major federal library and information services; and identify and articulate the functions performed by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. Participants will be addressed by 28 directors of federal information programs and several membership association representatives.

Information regarding the institute may be obtained by contacting the School of Library and Information Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064; telephone (202) 319-5085. ◆

Library Presents Budget to House

Spending Plans for FY 2000 Detailed

By GAIL FINEBERG

Dr. Billington, in presenting the Library's fiscal year 2000 budget to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations on Feb. 10, laid out the Library's 21st century view of a vast collection of materials in both traditional and digital formats — all readily available to Congress and the American people.

For fiscal year 2000, the Librarian requested a total of $383.7 million in net appropriations and $33.1 million in authority to use receipts, representing a net increase of $20 million (5.5 percent) over fiscal 1999.

This increase includes $16.6 million to pay for mandatory pay raises (driven largely by a January 2000 pay raise of 4.4 percent) and price-level increases, as well as $3.4 million (net) to support "automation building blocks" and other new or expanded efforts to acquire, preserve and serve information.

Asked by the subcommittee chair, Rep. Charles H. Taylor (R-N.C.), how the Library will make a transition from paper and related formats to digital formats, Dr. Billington responded: "We have a plan. We are working on ways of getting access to the entire digital universe, not just what we are digitizing but that which is coming into being in exclusive digital format."

During the next five years, Dr. Billington said, the Library will ensure that Congress and the American people have access to "wholly re-engineered traditional collections," which will include digital formats that the Library is producing from its historical collections as well as electronic products that LC acquires from outside sources. Two automation building blocks are the Legislative Information System and the National Digital Library Program, he said.

By re-engineering internal processes with its new Integrated Library System and Electronic Cataloging Publication System, and by retraining its work force to become "knowledge navigators," the Library will make its resources available to Congress and the American people, Dr. Billington and Deputy Librarian Donald L. Scott told the subcommittee.

In support of this plan, the Library asked for $4.8 million in fiscal year 2000 for "automation building blocks" (see "Budget 2000 Statement").

Taylor thanked the Librarian for expounding on details contained in his written statement and added: "It has been my experience over the six years I have been on the Appropriations Committee that the Library has done an excellent job in trying to accomplish this with limited funds. I understand that we all could spend more money, perhaps, if we had it, but I would like to commend you."

> **"We are working on ways of getting access to the entire digital universe, not just what we are digitizing but that which is coming into being in exclusive digital format."**
>
> *— James H. Billington*
> *Librarian of Congress*

Speaking in support of the Library's proposed fiscal year 2000 budget was American University Librarian Patricia Wand, representing the American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries, Medical Library Association and Special Libraries Association.

Saul Schiderman, president of AFSCME Local 2910, spoke in favor of the fiscal year 2000 budget request. He also asked for additional congressional support of a subsidy for LC employees using public transportation to commute to and from work. The Library requested funding for this subsidy in fiscal 1993, but did not receive additional funds. LC did not request a transit subsidy for fiscal 2000.

Congressional Research Service (CRS) Director Daniel P. Mulhollan requested a total of $71.3 million for CRS salaries and expenses, including $559,052 in fiscal year 2000 to continue to hire replacement staff in the second year of a multiyear plan to ensure continuity of service to Congress as employees eligible to retire exit CRS.

Dennis Roth, president of the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA), spoke in support of the CRS budget request and also of a $1.5 million item in Library's proposed budget to replace 20-year-old Madison Building furnishings with "ergonomically correct workstations."

American Bar Association representative Janet S. Zagorin and former Rep. William Orton supported a request for $8 million for the Law Library, including $548,852 in fiscal 2000 to hire 8.5 full-time employees to ensure adequate staffing for research and reference services, security of rare book collections and book retrieval services; and $188,250 for contractual services to keep current the filing of looseleaf inserts containing the latest laws, administrative rules and regulations, and legal interpretations.

Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters asked for support of a total of $11.4 million for the Copyright Office, which reflects a 17 percent decrease from fiscal 1999, in anticipation of increased revenue from higher copyright registration fees. She asked for more personnel to support CORDS and to process a backlog of copyright claims; fees would offset these expenses.

James Gashel, representing the National Federation of the Blind, supported the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which submitted a fiscal year 2000 budget request of $48 million for salaries and expenses.

In addition to Chairman Taylor, members of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee are Reps. Zach Wamp (R-Tenn.), Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.), Kay Granger (R-Texas), John

E. Peterson (R-Penn.), Ed Pastor (D-Ariz.), John P. Murtha (D-Penn.) and Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.).

Budget 2000 Statement

The following is excerpted from Dr. Billington's written statement submitted Feb. 10 to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations.

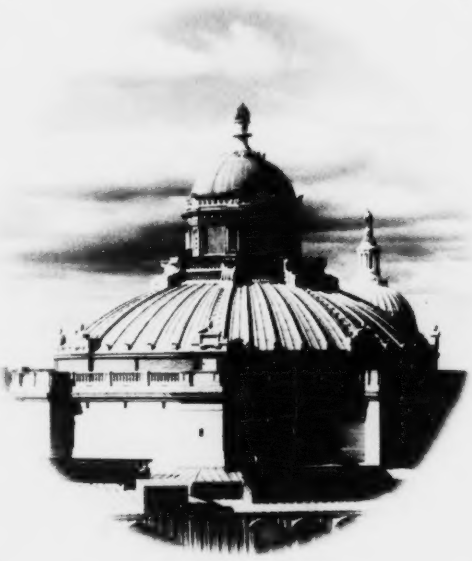
... The Library's proposed fiscal year 2000 budget supports the Library's mission and strategic plan, which charts our course into an increasingly electronic future. Libraries are a link in the human chain that connects what happened yesterday with what might take place tomorrow; they are the base camps for new discovery in the Information Age; they must include and integrate both traditional and digitized materials.

The Library's budget request totals $383.7 million in net appropriations and $33.1 million in authority to use receipts — a net increase of 5.5 percent ($20 million) over fiscal 1999. Most of this increase ($16.6 million) is needed simply to fund mandatory pay raises (driven largely by the January 2000 pay raise of 4.4 percent) and unavoidable price-level increases; $3.4 million (of the $20 million total increase) is needed to meet critical growing workload increases (net of program decreases).

Growing workload decreases total $8.25 million, including a $4.8 million decrease resulting from higher copyright fee receipts, a $2.25 million decrease resulting from two no-year projects (i.e., Meeting of the Frontiers and Lewis and Clark Bicentennial) that were funded in fiscal 1999, and a $1.2 million decrease resulting from a planned reduction in the Integrated Library System project costs.

Growing workload increases totaling $11.6 million are offset by the decreases of $8.25 million, which result in a net increase of $3.4 million. Major increases include: $4.8 million for automation building blocks; $1.6 million for a staff succession program; $1.4 million for improved collections security; $.7 million for the Copyright registration process (funded by receipts); $.7 million for the Law Library; $1.5 million for a multiyear James Madison building workstation modernization project; and $.3 million for operational funding of the National Audio-visual Conservation Center... .

The Library of Congress programs and activities are funded by four salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriations, which support congressional services, national library services, copyright administration, library services to blind and physically handicapped people and management support. A separate appropriation funds furniture and furnishings.



Automation Building Blocks

The Library is putting in place automation building blocks that will ensure a solid foundation for continuing into the next century its historic leadership role of delivering information services to Congress and the nation, setting bibliographic standards (saving libraries hundreds of millions of dollars by supplying them with bibliographic data) and providing free electronic access to knowledge and information for life-long learners everywhere.

Key automation building blocks for the future include:

- **Integrated Library System (ILS).** The ILS is scheduled to be operational at the beginning of fiscal year 2000 and will change the work patterns for more than half the Library's staff. The fiscal year 2000 budget incorporates a planned decrease of $1,197,000 (from $3,544,000 to $2,347,000), which is $270,000 less of a decrease than projected two years ago in the original budget because of higher software maintenance costs. The ILS will coordinate and make more efficient all the Library's basic functions, such as acquisitions, cataloging, and research and loan services, but will require a major redirection of resources to implement. As a result, the Library projects a slight short-term increase in its arrearage during fiscal years 1999 and 2000. The Library expects that any major savings from the ILS would begin to accrue at the end of fiscal year 2000 and begin appearing in the Library's fiscal year 2001 budget.
- **Electronic Resources Information Project.** An important phase of the transition to an increasingly electronic future is the development of an approach to handling digital materials. The Library is requesting a fiscal 2000 increase of $964,764 for an initiative that consists of two parts: (1) a three-year project, at $520,836 per year, to develop and implement policies and procedures and the access management system necessary for incorporating into its collections and services the electronic products the Library acquires from others via copyright deposit, gift and purchase; and (2) a permanent base increase of $443,928 to fund the technical staff necessary to support the handling of electronic services in the custodial divisions. Just as the National Digital Library Program provided national leadership for the transition to a digital environment through conversion of archival materials delivered on the Internet, the Electronic Resources Information Project will provide leadership in the integration of material in electronic form into our traditional operations with books and other hard copy materials. This effort is a necessary initial step and a key part of the comprehensive plan for integrating all digital collections.
- **Global Legal Information Network (GLIN).** GLIN is a cooperative international network in which nations are contributing electronically the full, authentic text of statutes and regulations to a database hosted by the

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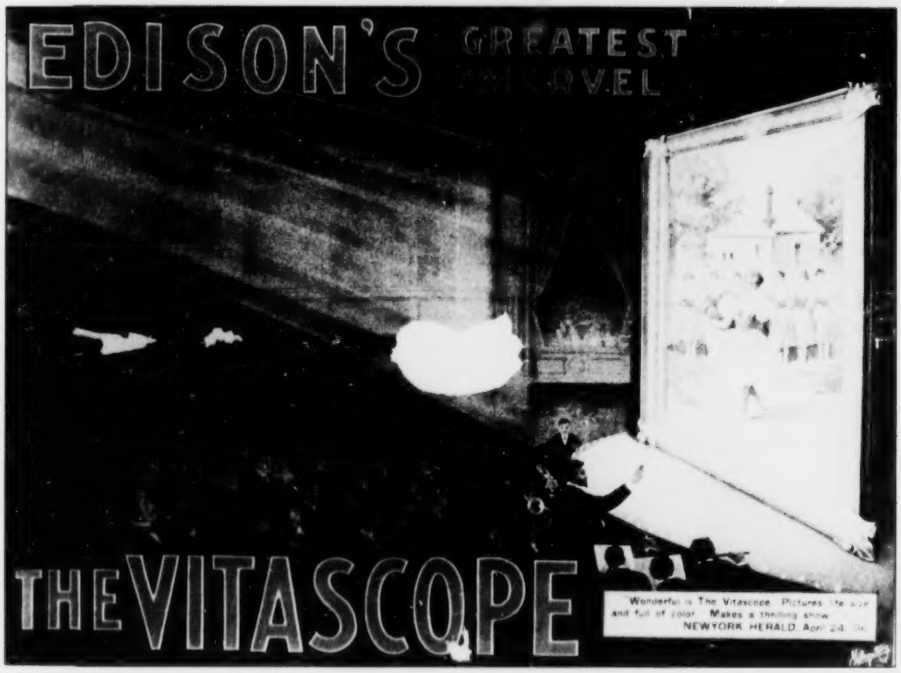

EDISON'S GREATEST MARVEL
THE VITASCOPE
Wonderful is The Vitascope. Pictures life size and full of color. Makes a thrilling show.
NEWYORK HERALD, April 24

Advertisement for the Vitascope motion picture projector, marketed by the Edison Manufacturing Co. The device was invented by Thomas Armat and C. Francis Jenkins.

Inventing Entertainment

Sound Recordings and Motion Pictures of the Edison Cos.

By KAREN C. LUND

With 1,093 patents to his name, Thomas A. Edison (1847-1931) managed to become not only a renowned inventor, but also a prominent manufacturer and businessman through the merchandising of his inventions. His most famous inventions — the incandescent light bulb, the phonograph and the motion picture camera — have profoundly changed modern life.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) of the Library of Congress contains impressive evidence of the surviving products of Edison's entertainment inventions and industries. The division houses motion pictures, cylinder and disc sound recordings, and journals with articles and photographs pertaining to the Edison Cos. A large selection of these items (341 films and 81 sound recordings) has also been made available in the "Inventing Entertainment" collection in the Library's American Memory web site at www.loc.gov/.

Sound Recordings

Edison's early jobs with telegraph companies led him to invent many improvements to telegraph systems. It was his work with the telegraph and later with a telephone transmitter that inspired Edison to create the phonograph in 1877. It occurred to him that sound could be recorded as indentations on a rapidly moving piece of paper. He eventually formulated a machine with a tinfoil-coated cylinder and a diaphragm and needle. When Edison spoke the words "Mary had a little lamb" into the mouthpiece, amazingly the machine played the phrase back to him.

He established the Edison Speaking Phonograph Co. in 1878 to market the machine, but the novelty value of the phonograph soon wore off for the public, and Edison turned his attention to developing an electric light system. Ever the visionary, however, Edison predicted in *North American Review* in June 1878 that in the future the phonograph would be used for dictation, books for the blind, music recordings, music boxes, talking clocks, educational purposes and for the retention of telephone conversations.

While Edison had neglected the phonograph, others rushed forward to improve the machine. In particular, Chichester Bell and Charles Sumner Tainter developed an improved machine that used a wax cylinder and a floating stylus, which they called a graphophone. They proposed a possible partnership with Edison on the

The Black Maria, Edison's first motion picture studio.

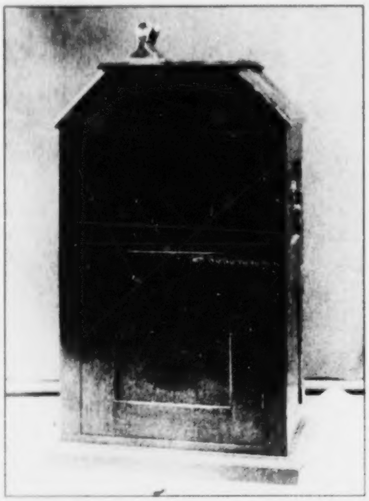
machine, but Edison refused to collaborate with them, feeling that the phonograph was his invention alone. With this competition, Edison was stirred into action and resumed his work on the phonograph in 1887, eventually adopting methods similar to Bell and Tainter's in his own improved phonograph.

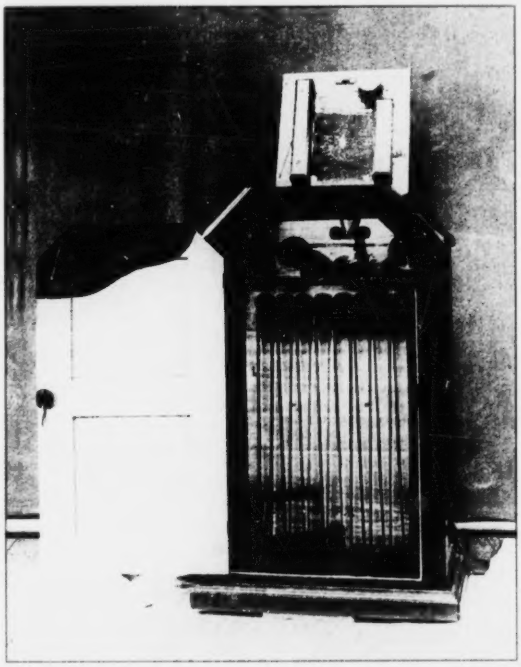
Edison's phonograph was initially marketed as a business dictation machine. Entrepreneur Jesse H. Lippincott acquired control of most of the phonograph companies, including Edison's, and set up the North American Phonograph Co. in 1888. The business did not prove profitable, and, when Lippincott fell ill, Edison took over the management. In 1894, the North American Phonograph Co. went into bankruptcy, allowing Edison to buy back the rights to his invention.

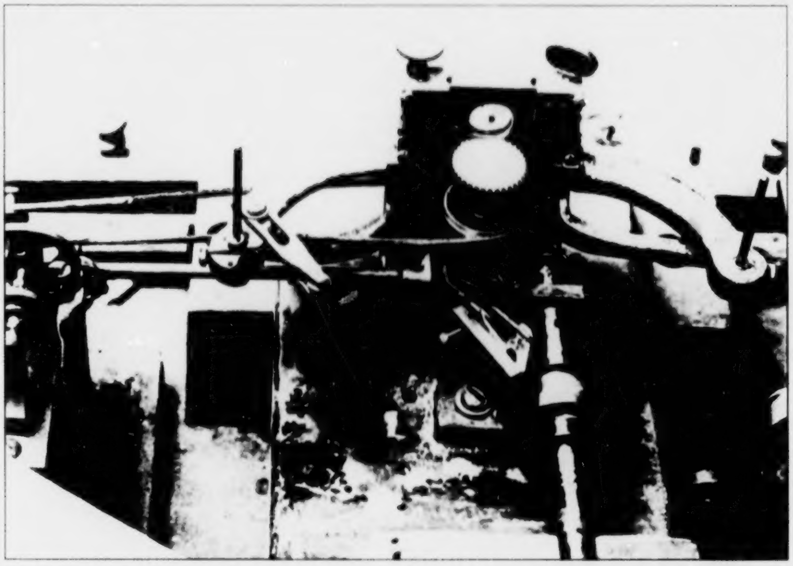
In 1896 Edison started the National Phonograph Co. with the intent of making phonographs for home amusement. Over the years, he made improvements to the phonograph and to the cylinders played on them, the early ones being made of wax. Edison introduced an unbreakable cylinder record, named the Blue Amberol, at roughly the same time he entered the disc phonograph market in 1912.

The introduction of an Edison disc record was in reaction to the overwhelming popularity of discs on the market in contrast to cylinders. Named "Diamond Discs" and touted as being superior to the competition's records, the Edison discs were designed to be played only on Edison

Edison's Kinetoscope, closed (left) and open. The viewer would look through the lens at the top of the machine to watch a film. Film was threaded on rollers as a continuous ribbon.







Close-up view of Edison's horizontal feed Kinetograph. A strip of film is inside the aperture gate in the center.

phonographs. The Edison label endeavored to produce high quality opera and classical concert recordings on these discs and arranged "Tone Tests" to prove their superior quality. At these Tone Tests, an opera singer would sing with a phonograph recording of his or her voice. The house lights would be dimmed, and the audience was challenged to detect whether they were listening to the phonograph record or the singer.

The record quality, though, did not alter the fact that the cadre of artists on the Edison label was never as impressive those of its competitors, such as the Victor label. Edison was reluctant to pay for premium talent. He had surprising opinions, too, regarding the search for operatic or classical talent. Although he was practically deaf, he took personal control of the hiring of these artists, dismissing many that were quite renowned in their field for having excessive vibrato or tremolo in their voice. Indeed, even though the celebrated Sergei Rachmaninoff made his first records on the Edison label, Edison disliked what he referred to as Rachmaninoff's "pounding" style, and a dissatisfied Rachmaninoff eventually moved to the Victor label.

In the 1920s, competition from radio caused business to sour, and the Edison disc business ceased production in 1929.

The recordings available in M/B/RS (and on the American Memory Web site) represent the variety the Edison Co. produced. One can find instrumental, popular vocal, spoken word, comedy, foreign language, opera, concert and religious recordings. The instrumental recordings feature artists proficient with certain musical instruments, such as Signor Lou Chiha "Friscoe" and his xylophone, banjo soloist Fred Bacon or Herbert Soman playing his violin. Dance music, which become very popular in the teens, is represented, as well as music from hit theater musicals of the early 20th century (*Katinka* and *The Big Show*, for example). The evidence of marimba and Hawaiian music reflects the increasing exposure of Americans to foreign styles of music after the turn of the century. Early jazz efforts are also apparent, as in selections by the Frisco Jazz Band (on the Web site: *Night Time in Little Italy* and *Umbrellas to Mend*).

Popular vocal recordings of the Edison Co. included comic songs, often performed by vaudeville artists, and sentimental ballads, which Edison termed "heart songs." Heart songs were Edison's favorite type of music, and the Edison catalog abounded with these songs expressing love for another or a nostalgia for an old way of life. Several songs also demonstrated the influence of World War I, such as *Keep the Home Fires Burning*, *'Till the Boys Come Home* and *There's a Long, Long Trail*, the latter a particular favorite of President Wilson.

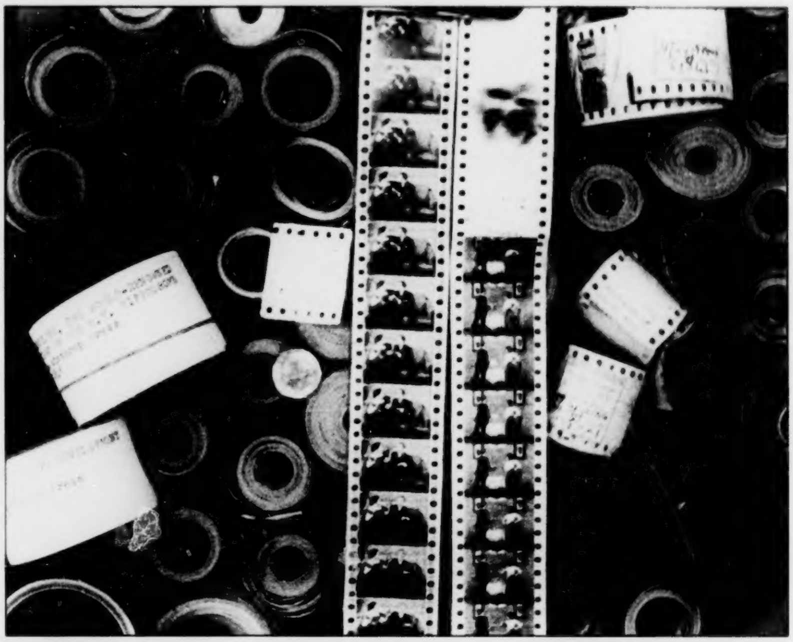
Spoken comedy routines on sound recordings were, for the most part, a reflection of the acts performing on the vaudeville stage. Ethnic humor, as found in *Backyard Conversation Between Mrs. Reilly and Mrs. Finnegan* or *Cohen on His Honeymoon*, was quite popular with audiences of the time. Rural humor was another Edison staple, and was most clearly represented by the performances of Cal Stewart as "Uncle Josh." The Library contains both sound recordings and motion pictures of this popular character and his take on modern life (on the Web site: *Uncle Josh Buys an Automobile*, *Uncle Josh in a Spooky Hotel*, *Uncle Josh's Nightmare* and *Uncle Josh at the Moving Picture Show*).

Motion Pictures

Edison's involvement with motion pictures is often traced to his meeting with Eadweard Muybridge at his West Orange laboratory in 1888. Edison viewed Muybridge's Zoopraxiscope, a device that used a circular disc with still photographs of the successive phases of movement around the circumference to re-create the illusion of movement. Although Muybridge desired a collaboration, Edison decided instead to create his own motion picture camera. He wrote in a caveat filed that year with the Patent Office, "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear."

The task of inventing the machine fell to Edison's associate William K.L. Dickson. Dickson initially experimented with a cylinder-based device for recording images, before turning to a celluloid strip. Patent applications were made in 1891 for a motion picture camera, called a Kinetograph, and a Kinetoscope, a motion picture peephole viewer.

In 1893 a motion picture studio, later dubbed the Black Maria (slang for a police paddy wagon, which the studio resembled), was opened at Edison's West Orange, N.J., laboratory complex. Short films were produced there using vaudeville acts of the day. These included well-known performers such as strongman Eugene Sandow, Span-



Paper print rolls and fragments deposited for copyright at the Library of Congress

ish dancer Carmencita and acts from Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, including Annie Oakley and Native American dancers.

Kinetoscope parlors opened in New York and soon spread to other major cities during 1894. In these parlors, machines were typically placed in a row, and a customer could view the films inside, all for a total of 25 cents.

Edison was reluctant to develop a motion picture projector, feeling that more profit was to be made with the peephole viewers. Competition from other projection systems, however, persuaded him to market a projector developed by Thomas Armat and Charles Francis Jenkins. It was named the Vitascope and was presented to the world as an Edison invention in April 1896. The Vitascope, along with other projection systems, became a popular attraction in the variety and vaudeville theaters in major cities across the United States. Motion pictures in short time became starring attractions on the vaudeville bill. The Edison Co. soon developed its own projector, known as the Projectoscope, or Projecting Kinetoscope, in November 1896, and abandoned the Vitascope.

Experiments were made to synchronize sound to film, and in 1895 the Kinetophone was introduced. To operate the new invention, a patron looked through the peephole viewer of a Kinetoscope while listening to a soundtrack piped through ear tubes attached to a phonograph in the cabinet. The device did not offer exact synchronization and ultimately failed to find a market. The film known today as *Dickson Experimental Sound Film* in the Library's collections is one of the few examples still existing of this early foray into sound.

The early films produced by the Edison Co. were mostly actuality films — motion pictures taken of everyday life and events as they occurred. The company catalog contained scenes of vaudeville performers, notable persons, railway trains, scenic places, foreign views, fire and police workers, military exercises, parades, naval scenes, expositions, parades and sporting events. Comic skits and films relying on trick effects to achieve "magical" results were also popular.

Many film companies at this time frequently copied, or "duped," each other's films to meet exhibitors' demands for a certain product. Edison filmmakers engaged in this practice themselves, and in an effort to protect their own films from being imitated, the Edison Co. began to copyright its films. Registrations of films were sent to the Library of Congress for copyright deposit in the form of positive image paper photographic rolls. These "paper prints," along with those received from other companies, accumulated to form the collection known today as the Paper Print Collection at the Library. The first ones were deposited by W.K.L. Dickson in August 1893, but they have been lost to history. The earliest copyrighted one that still survives is *Edison Kinetoscopic Record of a Sneeze, January 7, 1894,* which records Fred Ott, an Edison employee, sneezing comically for the camera. From October 1896 onward, the company began to regularly send copyright deposits for its films to the Library.

Filmmaking activities at the Edison Co. soon expanded to include scenes from around the world, such as the American West, Europe and Asia. Cameras were also sent to Cuba to film scenes of the Spanish-American War in 1898.

By 1900, however, the novelty of the moving image had faded, and vaudeville theaters put fewer films on their programs. The company faced this challenge by creating more story films. Edison films such as *Jack and the Beanstalk* (1902) and *The Great Train Robbery* (1903), both directed by Edwin S. Porter, pointed to the creative potential that motion pictures could have. Storefront theaters, dubbed nickelodeons, began appearing in 1905 as a showcase for these story films. Films were shown all day, which allowed viewers to stop in to see a film almost anytime, unlike the variety theaters. Larger theaters began to be built by the end of 1907 at the same time that many filmmakers, including Edison, began making longer, feature films.

Throughout the history of his motion picture company, Thomas Edison was frequently involved in litigation over patent claims. Suing the competition for patent infringement was a way of protecting his inventions and profits and a way to eliminate competition. The establishment of the Motion Picture Patents Co. in 1908, spearheaded by Edison and known as the "Trust," effectively formed a monopoly on the American film market for Edison and his allies.

This monopoly could not hide the

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East Meeting West

German Author Uwe Timm Describes Culture Clashes

By PROSSER GIFFORD

The 11th program in the series "Encounters with the Most Acclaimed European Writers" was held at the Library on Feb. 5 and featured Uwe Timm, who read from a recent novel to an audience in the Jefferson Building's Southeast Pavilion.

Mr. Timm read the opening chapters of *Johannisnacht*, a 1996 novel about the differences between the cultures of East and West Berlin after the fall of Communism in 1989. Recently translated by Peter Tagel and published by New Directions in 1998 as *Midsummer Night*, the novel's narrator and protagonist is a writer who takes on an unlikely assignment to write a story about potatoes.

On the trail of a former East German scholar who knew a great deal about potatoes and who left an extensive bibliography of note cards, the narrator finds himself facing several bizarre, amusing, ironic and frustrating experiences. He learns about some of the peculiar denizens of East Berlin, but never does get his article written.

Hans Gunter Contzen

German author Uwe Timm

For the evening's reading, Mr. Timm read in German several pages of the opening chapter, "Napoleon's Camp Bed." The chapter was then read in English by Lane Jennings, a poet and translator from the Goethe Institute, followed again by Mr. Timm, who read a portion of the second chapter, "The Reichstag, Wrapped."

Jens Hanefeld of the German Embassy introduced Mr. Timm, mentioning that he had been born in Hamburg, studied in Paris, and earned a Ph. D. in philosophy from the University of Munich in 1971. Three of Mr. Timm's earlier novels also have been translated into English: *The Snake Tree* (1990), *Headhunter* (1994) and *The Invention of Curried Sausage* (1995).

He is known as well in Germany as an author of children's books and radio plays. A masterly storyteller, Mr. Timm combines comedy, irony, realism and magical moments in his narratives. ◆

Mr. Gifford is director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

Edison

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fact, however, that Edison motion pictures were not keeping pace with the quality of competitors' films in terms of the advances made in narration. The company tried to improve its image by releasing wholesome and educational films, but this did not rescue flagging sales.

In 1913 another attempt to unite moving images with sound was made with the introduction of the Kinetophone. The system proved difficult to operate and was, therefore, unsuccessful. An antimonopoly ruling delivered against the Trust in October 1915 was another blow to Edison's film business, and by 1918 Edison ended his involvement in the motion picture field.

Still, Edison accurately predicted the future possibilities of the motion picture in *The Nickelodeon* in August 1910, saying that films to come would include sound and color. He extolled the educational possibilities of the motion picture, saying, "Geography, history, literature, botany, surgery and even chemistry can be taught much more entertainingly, authentically and convincingly by [film's] aid than is now possible with present methods. What child would not readily absorb a lasting impression of the people of India, for instance, and their customs through the visualization of scenes in that country? Information conveyed in that manner would be retained in memory, where days and weeks of dry reading would fail of accomplishment."

The Paper Print Collection in M/B/RS is the chief reason that the Library has one of the preeminent archives of Edison films. The Edison Co. was quite active in copyrighting its films with the Library through 1905, and its method of deposit on paper has ensured that the films exist to this day, as film celluloid would undoubtedly have deteriorated or been destroyed by now. Other more recent acquisitions in M/B/RS, including the Hendricks, the George Kleine and the Edison Laboratory Collections, contain many of the earliest experimental Edison films and later films from the teens. As such, the variety of motion pictures made by the Edison Co. is well represented when one visits the M/B/RS reading room or the American Memory Web site.

The motion pictures and sound recordings available on-line are supplemented by brief essays detailing Edison's life, his motion picture inventions and films, and his phonograph inventions and recordings. More than a hundred years later, the influence of Edison's entertainment inventions remains with us still, in no small part due to the collections existing at the Library of Congress. ◆

Ms. Lund is a digital conversion specialist for the National Digital Library Program in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Budget

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Law Library of Congress. GLIN is the digital future of the Law Library, and an increase of $396,000 is requested to support GLIN's expanding from 12 to approximately 30 countries by the year 2004: an addition of three to four countries per year. The Library plans to use receipts provided by participants and sponsors of GLIN to help support GLIN development, but these receipts will not be sufficient to ensure success until a critical mass of countries is achieved.

- **Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS).** CORDS is the electronic future of the Copyright Office and provides the public with an electronic means to submit copyright claims and documents, which streamlines internal processing. Development, as well as testing, will continue through successive phases with an increasing number of electronic registrations over the Internet.

In the year 2004, the Library expects to receive at least 100,000 works (out of a total of more than 700,000 works) in digital form — such as census data, films, music, encyclopedias, scientific papers and legal documents. An increase of $143,988 (funded by receipts) is requested to expand the CORDS system into new formats, provide on-line customer support, support increasing digital storage needs and enhance technical capabilities.

- **Automation Infrastructure Support.** An increase of $3,250,000 is requested to fund automation infrastructure support items: (1) $1.9 million to upgrade the Library's digital voice switch, which has been in operation for more than a decade and will not be able to support the Library's growing telecommunications requirements in the 21st century; (2) $600,000 to increase computer server storage and capacity, which is necessary to meet the growing demand of the millions of transactions processed daily; (3) $500,000 to fund additional security and disaster recovery measures, which are becoming increasingly critical with the growth of on-line systems; and (4) $250,000 to support the first phase of a central financial management system replacement project.

The Library is undertaking an institution-wide planning effort to coordinate these building blocks and other digital initiatives in order to provide the most effective information services for the 21st century. The Library is also seeking advice and counsel from the National Academy of Sciences as part of our planning process. Re-engineering traditional functions and adding digital content are critical elements of the planning. The overall transition to modern electronic services Library-wide will be a multiphase, multiyear process.

Fiscal year 2000 marks the end of the initial five-year National Digital Library (NDL) program, and the Library will present, in next year's budget, its plans for the future of our digital programs. The highly successful NDL program serves as a catalyst for institutional change, in addition to making possible access by millions of Americans to the Library's vast holdings. A recent *PC Magazine* review of the Top 100 Web sites stated: "We've raved about the Library of Congress for years, and it just keeps getting better." We plan to build on our successful five-year NDL program to ensure public availability of additional high-quality content.

With regard to the Library's year 2000 (Y2K) readiness for automated operations, the Library has identified 99 mission critical systems and is on-schedule for making these systems Y2K compliant by Sept. 30, 1999. The General Accounting Office conducts regular reviews of our progress in reaching Y2K compliant automated operations and reports quarterly to Congress on our progress.

Succession Program

The Library's ability to serve Congress and the nation depends in large part on its expert staff, particularly those who have intimate familiarity with the special collections or fluency in foreign languages.

In 1996, Library Services undertook an analysis of its vulnerability to retirements and determined that by fiscal year 2004, 50 percent (1,077) of its staff would be eligible for retirement. An additional concern is the need to provide upward mobility opportunities for motivated technicians who have demonstrated their ability to move into professional positions. To respond simultaneously to both of these needs, the Library requests $1,010,016 to initiate a cost-effective Library Services Career Enhancement and Succession Plan that will give existing staff opportunities to advance to critical professional positions while also enabling the Library to recruit a new corps of junior technicians. Without the additional funding for technician positions, our newly promoted (and higher paid) curators will be forced to devote time to technician-level assignments, which would not be a cost- effective use of resources.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) faces a similar challenge. One-half of CRS's staff of analysts, attorneys and reference librarians will be eligible to retire by the year 2006. To address this challenge, CRS began a research capacity risk assessment process in 1996 and identified the specific subject areas where staff were likely to retire in the next few years. CRS foresees reduced analytic capacity in a significant number of subject areas as early as the year 2000; these losses will accelerate and affect almost every area of legislative support to Congress by 2004. Rebuilding this capacity requires a multiyear learning period during which new staff develop the breadth and depth of knowledge of the specific issues as well as of the legislative process. To meet these challenges, CRS has developed a multiyear plan to begin hiring replacement staff. In fiscal 1999, Congress provided $435,858 to begin this hiring process, using the Graduate Recruit Program and the Law Recruit Program. The fiscal 2000 request seeks $559,052 to continue to hire staff to ensure the continuity of services to Congress, while remaining within the full-time equivalent level provided in the fiscal 1999 budget.

Security of Library Staff, Collections and Facilities

During 1998, the Library's House and Senate oversight committees approved our comprehensive Security Plan, and Congress approved supplemental appropriations totaling $16,975,000 for the Library's physical security. These two congressional actions provide a framework for the security of the Library's collections, facilities, staff, visitors and other assets. As a result, additional security measures will be put in place during fiscal years 1999 and 2000: the recruitment of additional police, the installation of entry screening equipment at all public entrances, the design and installation of additional perimeter security enhancements and the design and development of an improved intrusion detection system. The Library is working with the Capitol Police and the Architect of the Capitol to complete a memorandum of understanding, which will ensure proper coordination of all security efforts.

The supplemental appropriations in fiscal 1999 did not provide additional funds for collections physical security initiatives. Thus, for the fiscal year 2000 budget, the Library is requesting an increase of $1,352,201 to support three key collections security enhancements.

- **Reader Registration.** The Library's Security Plan specifies, as a minimum standard, the identification of all patrons requesting material from the collections. The Library is requesting an increase of $466,791 to implement this minimum standard in all reading rooms.
- **Marking and Tagging Library Materials.** The Library's Security Plan specifies, as a minimum standard, the marking and tagging of most material. Congress approved and funded the marking and tagging of materials received via copyright deposit starting in fiscal 1999, and the Library requests $476,378 to expand marking and tagging to other sources of acquisitions (i.e., gifts, exchanges, purchases).
- **Contract Security Monitors.** The Library is requesting an increase of $370,188 to improve the enforcement of security standards by placing security monitors in five additional reading rooms where unique materials often of great value are used — Law, Geography and Map, Music, Prints and Photographs, and Rare Book and Special Collections. Contract security monitors are now used in the Manuscript and Main reading rooms to ensure that each patron is registered, enforce personal belongings restrictions, monitor the activities of visitors, and examine materials being removed. The Library asks that this successful program be expanded to these five additional important reading rooms.

Law Library

The Law Library of Congress maintains the largest collection of legal materials in the world and also houses a unique body of foreign-trained lawyers to supply legal research and analysis, primarily for the Congress, on the laws of other nations, international law and comparative law. More than 200 jurisdictions are covered by Law Library specialists, some 80 percent of the sovereign entities of the world that issue laws and regulations. The Law Library utilizes this talent to maintain and develop the breadth and depth of a demanding collection, as well as to provide reference services whenever either chamber is in session (as mandated by the Congress). These are daunting responsibilities. The U.S. Courts, the executive branch, and the legal community also depend heavily on the Law Library's collections.

The Law Library has been creative in attempting to meet its responsibilities, particularly with the development of its Global Legal Information Network, but funding for 8.5 FTEs ($548,852) is crucially required. The funding would ensure adequate staffing for research and reference services, improve the security of the rare book room collections, and improve book retrieval services. The Law Library is also requesting $188,250 for contractual services to maintain the filing of looseleaf inserts. The integrity and currency of legal publications — which contain laws, administrative rules and regulations, and legal interpretations — must be maintained to be of continuing value to Congress.

Copyright Office

The Library's Copyright Office promotes creativity and effective copyright protection — annually processing more than 650,000 claims (representing more than 850,000 copies of works transferred to the Library), of which 550,000 claims are registered for copyright. The Copyright Office also responds annually to more than 395,000 requests for information.

On July 1, 1999, the Copyright Office plans to increase its filing fees and other statutory fee services. The new schedule of proposed fees was presented to Congress for consideration at the beginning of February. The basic filing fee for registering a claim will increase from $20 to $30, and other statutory fees, such as those for filing renewals or recording a document, will also increase. These increases, coupled with the fee changes for special services which went into effect July 1, 1998, represent increases in some cases of as much as 225 percent. We expect fee increases to boost the Office's receipts by $4.8 million in fiscal year 2000. The new fee structure should provide 70 percent cost recovery for registration, recordation and related services. The Register's statement provides a more detailed explanation of the proposed increase.

The ability of the Copyright Office to serve the nation effectively requires restructuring and streamlining operations. The Library requests approval to use part of the additional receipts ($694,212) to redesign the workflow and to bolster its core staff of examiners, which will ensure the timely processing of claims for registration. To improve public service, efficiency, security, cash management and contain costs, the Copyright Office must redesign its workflow and hire additional examiners.

The Library also requests authority to use part of the additional receipts to fund further growth of the CORDS effort ($143,988, see automation building blocks) and to fund newly imposed storage costs ($268,204) levied by the National Archives and Records Administration.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The Library administers a 67-year-old cooperative effort with state and local agencies and the United States Postal Service to provide free braille and recorded materials for blind and physically handicapped persons. The Library selects and produces full-length books and magazines in braille and on recorded disc and cassette and provides special playback equipment. We distribute reading materials and playback machines to a network of cooperating regional and subregional (local) libraries, who circulate those materials to eligible borrowers and returned to libraries by postage-free mail.

The fiscal year 2000 budget maintains program services by funding mandatory pay and price level increases totaling $1,209,000. The budget also supports the exploration of alternative digital technological possibilities that would provide a less costly, more efficient, internationally acceptable, user-friendly delivery system.

Library Buildings and Grounds

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is responsible for the structural and mechanical care and maintenance of the Library's buildings and grounds.

In coordination with the Library, the AOC has requested a capital budget of $9,405,000, an increase of $6,238,000. The AOC capital budget includes funding for six projects totaling $6,350,000 in appropriations, that were requested by the Library. Library-requested projects, as well as AOC identified projects, are prioritized based on critical need and in accordance with both the Library's Strategic and Security Plans. The six projects support four important areas:

(1) the security of our collections by providing additional electronic card readers, alarm devices and other protections ($1,400,000);

(2) the preservation of the Library's collections as a result of improved environmental conditions for exhibit space ($450,000);

(3) the support for and oversight of initial construction efforts at the National Audio-visual Conservation Center ($500,000); and

(4) the acquisition of additional storage space by funding a second collections storage module at Fort Meade, Md. ($4,000,000). Properly storing the Library's collections in secure, safe and environmentally sound facilities is the most important step toward preserving our collections for future generations.

I urge the Committee to support the Architect's Library Buildings and Grounds budget and his position that reinvestment in the existing infrastructure is necessary and a prudent measure for the long-term support of legislative branch operations.

Audio-Visual Conservation Center

The Library's House and Senate oversight committees have approved a Master Plan option for the renovation of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., which provides for the donor to retain ownership of the center through Phase I (2001). As a result, the Library requests an increase of $290,000 to fund fiscal 2000 operating costs, which are estimated to be $509,000. When ownership of the center is transferred to the AOC, these operating costs will be reallocated between the AOC and the Library, in accordance with normal Library Buildings and Grounds budget practices. In August 1998, the Library began to store film at the center.

National Film Preservation Foundation

The Library is requesting an increase of $250,000 to fund the government's matching grant in accordance with section 209 of Public Law 104-285. To date, the National Film Preservation Foundation has received pledges totaling $1.2 million ($500,000 in actual receipts) from private persons and state and local governments. The $250,000 increase would fund the government's matching share and support the preservation of our film heritage.

James Madison Building Workstation Modernization Project

The Library is requesting an increase of $1,528,000 to begin a five-year accelerated workstation modernization project in the James Madison Building. We have replaced employee workstations in the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams buildings with modern furniture and equipment as a result of the renovation project.

Furniture and equipment installed 20 years ago in the James Madison Building, during an era of typewriters and long before the introduction of personal computers, must now be replaced to provide for ergonomically correct workstations in all three of the Library's Capitol Hill buildings. Poor workstation design contributes to the risk of injuries and lower staff productivity. An increase is required to complete the project within five years instead of the 16-plus years the current level of resources would require.

Proposed Legislation

During the 105th Congress, the Library's oversight and appropriations committees agreed upon authorizing legislation for the American Folklife Center (AFC) and the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center. The Library is moving expeditiously to secure all appointments to the AFC board and to realize the master plan for the Culpeper site approved last December. During the last Congress, we also secured legislation for a commemorative coin to be issued in April 2000 in observance of the Library's Bicentennial. In discussing the Library's plans for its Bicentennial with our oversight committees, we stressed the continuing need for the Library to have improved statutory authority for its revolving and reimbursable funds. The 105th Congress approved a revolving fund to improve the accountability and statutory basis for the Cooperative Acquisitions Program. We will be seeking similar authority during this Congress to address the business operating needs of the Federal Research Division and FEDLINK, each of which serves a wide constituency within the federal government. The bill is our top legislative priority for the 106th Congress. Passage of such legislation would address a critical element of our five-year legislative plan to improve and stabilize the Library's business operations.

Office of Inspector General

The Library requests an increase of $139,343 to fund two professional auditors in the Office of the Inspector General. The two auditors would concentrate on reviews of the Library's physical security and automated systems, both areas of critical importance to our operations.

The Library's Bicentennial

The Library will use its Bicentennial in the year 2000 less to celebrate our past than to leave a legacy for the future. We have crafted — almost entirely with privately raised funds — a multifaceted Bicentennial Program "to inspire creativity in the years ahead by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere." Bicentennial projects include: reconstituting Thomas Jefferson's original library; a "Favorite Poem" project spearheaded by the Library's Poet Laureate; a national photography contest, "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries," jointly conducted with the American Library Association; and a "Local Legacies" project to document unique local traditions from congressional districts throughout the nation for possible inclusion in the American Folklife Center's collections.

The kick-off event later this year for the Bicentennial will be a symposium on the *Frontiers of the Mind in the 21st Century,* which will bring together at the Library leading thinkers in various disciplines to talk about the way their field will change in the 21st century. The concept of "Gifts to the Nation" is central to the Bicentennial effort … ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

News from the Center for the Book

Hass to Host 'River of Words' Program on May 8

Robert Hass and Pamela Michael congratulate Alex Schneble, winner of a 1998 Grand Prize for Art, at the Library of Congress last year.

Former Poet Laureate Robert Hass returns to the Library of Congress on Saturday, May 8, to moderate a program honoring the student winners of the fourth annual "River of Words" Environmental Poetry & Art Contest. The program, featuring a display of artworks by their creators and poetry readings by the winning authors, will take place at 2:30 p.m. in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. It is free and open to the public.

Mr. Hass co-founded River of Words with Pamela Michael, who serves as project director. The International Rivers Network and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress are the cosponsors. The contest, which focuses on the theme of "watersheds," is open to young artists and poets from 5 to 19 years of age. Eight grand prizes, four in poetry and four in art, are awarded. The grand prize winners and one international winner receive a trip to Washington, accompanied by a parent. Last year, several thousand children in 44 states and 10 countries submitted artwork and poems about their own natural surroundings. State centers for the book in Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico are River of Words participants, and more state centers are expected to become sponsors in the future.

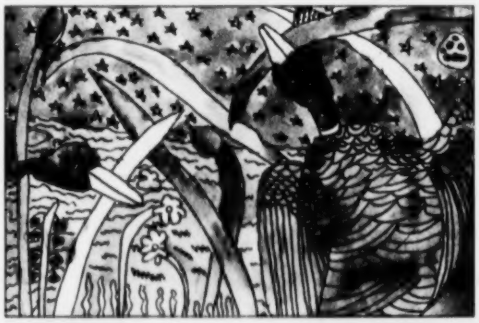
"This has been a record year for entries," said Ms. Michael. "There may be as many as 10,000. We won't know until the sorting ends." The deadline in the United States was Feb. 15; international entries were accepted until March 15.

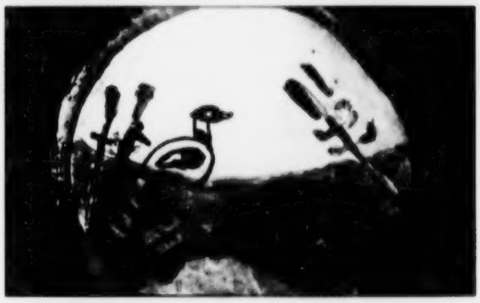
"We are trying to alert kids to the natural world and its connection to artistic expression and the human spirit," said Mr. Hass, who served as U.S. Poet Laureate from 1995 to 1997 and whose conference on "Watersheds" at the Library of Congress helped inspire the River of Words poetry and art contest.

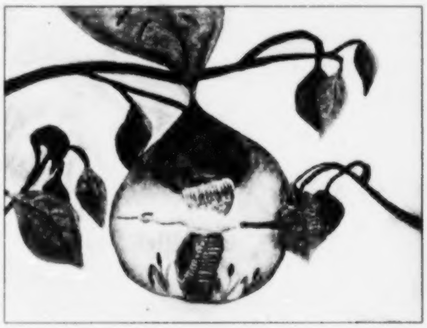
RIVER OF WORDS

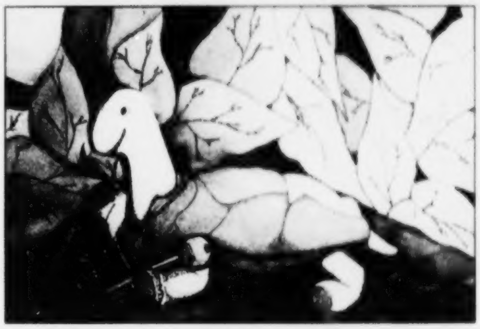
Contest guidelines and booklets and a teacher's guide are available from River of Words, International Rivers Network, P.O. Box 4000-J, Berkeley, CA 94704, telephone: (510) 433-7020, fax: (510) 848-1008, e-mail: row@irn.org. The River of Words Web site (www.irn.org) provides more information. It contains dozens of winning poems and works of art and a database of more than 4,000 community organizations that are potential partners for local River of Words projects.

River of Words is supported by contributions from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, the Center for Ecoliteracy, the Library of America, Magnetic Poetry, the Rhode Island Foundation, American Airlines and Robin and Marsha Williams.









Previous prize-winning art includes (from upper right) "The Night," Alex Schneble (Grade 2), Issaquah, Wash.; "Seeing the Pond from the Pipe," Emily Forbes (Kindergarten), Kennesaw, Ga.; "Key to the River," Jennifer Brisson (Grade 8), Clarkton, N.C.; "Watershed of the Forest," Dina Bassin (Grade 10), Fairlawn, N.J.

66

■ **Virginia Celebrates Its Authors.** More than 250 people attended the first Library of Virginia Awards Honoring Virginia Authors and Friends, held on Sept. 19, 1998. The Library of Virginia, the Virginia Center for the Book and the Virginia Library Foundation were the sponsors. Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams represented the Library of Congress at the festivities. Poet Charles Wright, this year's winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, won the prize for fiction for *Black Zodiac*. Historian James I. Robertson Jr. received the nonfiction award for his biography, *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend*. The late Ellen Glasgow, a Richmonder who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1941, was recognized for her lifetime achievement. Each author and a Glasgow representative received awards of $1,000 as well as a crystal sculpture of a book. Richmond philanthropist Clinton Webb IV was honored for his contributions to the Library of Virginia.

"It was a wonderful event and we expect to top it with the second awards ceremony on Sept. 18, 1999," said Virginia Center for the Book Executive Director Deborah L. Hocutt.

The Virginia Center for the Book's mission is "to create a greater awareness and appreciation of books, reading and the literary heritage of the commonwealth." With support from Librarian of Virginia Nolan Yelich, Ms. Hocutt and the center's board of advisers have undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the Virginia Center for the Book and its statewide role. It is actively involved in the annual Virginia Festival of the Book. The Virginia Authors Room, dedicated on Nov. 6, 1997, helps preserve the state's literary heritage — as does the Virginia Authors database. Interactive teleconferences bring award-winning Virginia authors to classrooms and statewide audiences. Featured authors in 1998 were Mary Lee Settle and Charles Wright. On Jan. 20, 1999, Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky led an educational teleconference with more than 100 secondary-school students.

Best-selling author David Baldacci and Virginia Center for the Book Executive Director Deborah Hocutt at the Library of Virginia legislative reception, Jan. 21, 1999. Mr. Baldacci is a member of VCB's advisory board.

A recent development is the creation of regional Virginia Center for the Book affiliates in the Fairfax County, Charlottesville and Virginia Beach areas. The center's "20th Century Virginia Authors" map and brochure continue to be popular tools for highlighting the state's literary heritage. It is available for $7 from the Library of Virginia Shop, telephone (804) 692-3524.

For information about the Virginia Center for the Book and its activities, contact executive director Deborah Hocutt, Library of Virginia, 800 E. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23219, telephone (804) 692-4184, fax (804) 692-3736, e-mail: dhocutt@leo.vsla.edu, Web site: leo.vsla.edu/center/center.html.

VIRGINIA
CENTER
for the
BOOK

■ **Colorado Hosts the Rocky Mountain Book Festival.** In the Denver Merchandise Mart on Nov. 7-8, 1998, the Colorado Center for the Book, in collaboration with many statewide and local sponsors, presented the sixth annual Rocky Mountain Book Festival. Maurvene Williams represented the Center for the Book. "A highlight was our presentation of the most extensive poetry program in the festival's history," said Colorado Center for the Book Director Chris Citron. "In addition to a Favorite Poem event, in collaboration with the Utah Arts Council, we undertook an unprecedented collaboration that brought together four regional poets laureate for readings: Mary Crow [Colorado], Robert Roripaugh [Wyoming], William Kloefkorn [Nebraska] and David Lee [Utah]."

More than 200 authors and thousands of book lovers took part in dozens of events and activities, including writing workshops, poetry contests, readings, panel discussions and workshops. The panel "Women Writing the West" was filmed by C-SPAN2 for its nationally broadcast "BookTV" program. Chautauqua performances presented by the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities that featured performances and conversations with great writers of the past, including Geoffrey Chaucer, Mark Twain, Mary Wollstonecraft, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Malcolm X, James Thurber, Isabella Bird, Emily Dickinson, Willa Cather and F. Scott Fitzgerald. Supporters of the festival also included the Rocky Mountain Public Broadcasting Network, the Colorado State Library, Barnes & Noble, Random House, *The Denver Post* and *The Bloomsbury Review*.

For information about the Colorado Center for the Book and its activities, contact executive director Chris Citron, 2123 Downing St., Denver, CO 80205, telephone: (303) 839-8324, fax: (303) 839-8319, e-mail: ccftb@compuserve.com, Web site: www.aclin.org/-ccftb/. ◆

Colorado Center
for the Book

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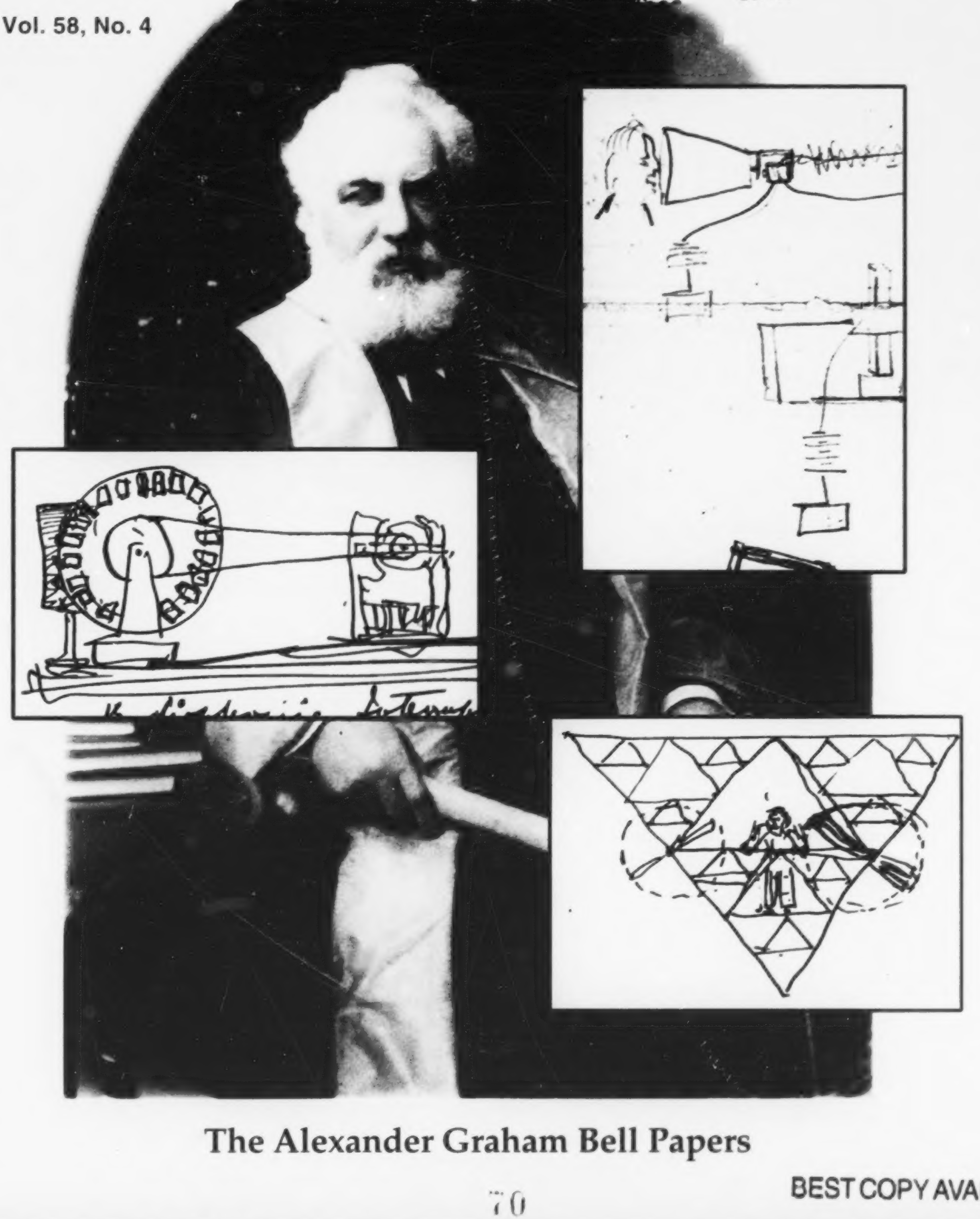

The Alexander Graham Bell Papers

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 4
April 1999

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200
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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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C-SPAN2

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On the Cover: Alexander Graham Bell and his letters, diagrams and other papers have made their debut on the Library's American Memory Web site. *Photo collage by Andrea Greenwood and Dominique Pickett/National Digital Library Program*

Cover Story: The National Digital Library Program has unveiled its first installment of the on-line papers of American inventors Alexander Graham Bell and Samuel F.B. Morse. 76

Bringing It Home: The Library has invited all Americans to participate in its 200th anniversary through the unique Local Legacies project. 67

Large Contribution from a Small Nation: Luxembourg's ambassador to the United States has presented the Library with 100 books from her country. 69

Reflections on the Sesquicentennial: As the Library looks ahead to its Bicentennial year in 2000, we recall the special events and exhibitions held during our 150th anniversary in 1950. 70

Hoop Dreams: WNBA superstar Nikki McCray of the Washington Mystics delivered the keynote address for the Library's Women's History Month. 74

Struggling for Recognition: Founders of the Vietnam Women's Memorial described their fight to honor female veterans of the conflict. 75

An Advocate of Humanitarianism: Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, delivered the annual Mansfield Pacific American lecture at the Library March 10. 80

Battling Stroke: The story of a college student who cannot move or speak has been recorded on audiotape by the NLS. 82

Intellectual Freedom: The Library hosted the spring Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT) March 15. 83

'Votes for Women!': The Library's extensive collection of scrapbooks detailing the women's suffrage movement in the U.S. was the subject of a Library "Treasure-Talk" March 17. 84

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

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Local Legacies

Take Part in Library's Bicentennial

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

In April 2000, the Library of Congress will be 200. One of the keystones of the Library's celebration of its Bicentennial is the Local Legacies project. The Library would like to invite all Americans to participate in honoring not just the Library of Congress but all libraries and the important role they play in community life.

Is there a parade, rodeo, music festival, craft or other event or activity that is unique to your community and worthy of preservation?

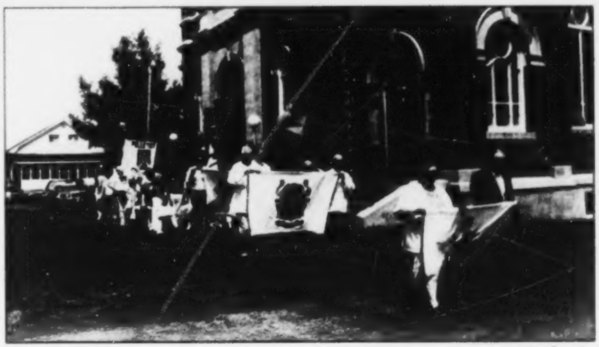
Working through their members of Congress, Americans across the nation are participating in an unprecedented effort sponsored by the Library of Congress to document unique traditions and place that documentation in the collections of the Library's American Folklife Center. These traditions can be recorded in photographs, as sound or video recordings, or on paper.

Called Local Legacies, the project is one of the programs that the Library is sponsoring as part of its Bicentennial in 2000 (see the Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**).

Dr. Billington has extended an invitation to all Americans to participate in Local Legacies. Working through their member of Congress, Local Legacies volunteers will document their local culture and deposit portions of the documentation in the collections of the Library's American Folklife Center. "The Local Legacies archives will serve future generations of Americans as a reminder of the importance of preserving our national culture," the Librarian said.

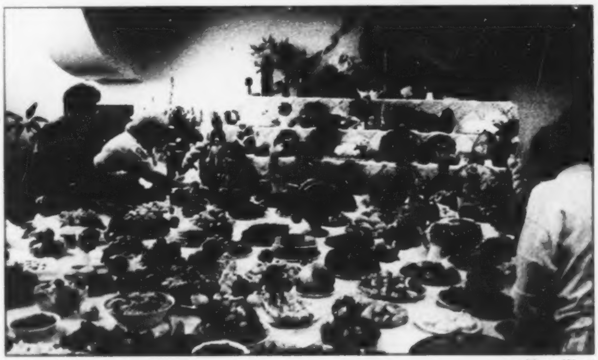
Libraries will play an important role in Local Legacies. Many libraries will either suggest projects or assist in research and documentation. Also, it is hoped that state and community libraries will house the entire documentation project, as the Library of Congress will only receive a selection of the materials, because of space limitations.

Anyone who is interested in suggesting a Local Legacies



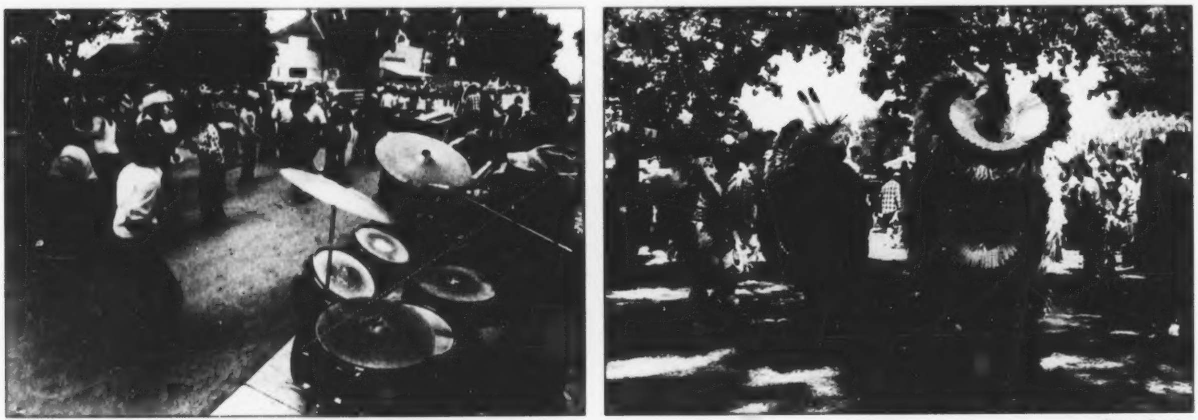
Lisa Ornstein

From the collections of the American Folklife Center: Following the "Acadian Mass," members of St. David Church in St. David, Maine, carry family banners to the place on the St. John River where Acadians first landed in the region.



Myron Wood

Women arrange food on a St. Joseph's Day table at the Shrine of Saint Therese in Pueblo, Colo.



Carl Fleischhauer

Dorothy Sara Lee

Evening dance at the volunteer firemen's barbecue in Paradise Valley, Nev.; grand entry at the Omaha Tribal Powwow in Macy, Neb.

project or working on one that is under way should contact the Library's Bicentennial Program Office at (202) 707-2000; toll free (800) 707-7145; e-mail: bicentennial@loc.gov.

Local Legacies proposals include:

Documenting the collaboration of African American and Native American musicians in Montana as they work on a musical score; recording events at the Ostrich Festival in Arizona and the Patsy Cline Festival in Virginia; tracing the route of the Underground Railroad; photographing a Hispanic Day parade in New Jersey; and taping a clogging dance in western North Carolina.

"We are not seeking professional folklorists in this project," said Peter Bartis, a folklorist in the American Folklife Center and the Local Legacies project director. According to Mr. Bartis, more than 100 projects have already been proposed by citizens to their member of Congress. The projects reflect the broad diversity of the nation.

In May 2000, all participants and members of Congress will be invited to the Library of Congress to celebrate their contributions to recording American customs at the end of the century. ◆

James Hardin

Bicentennial Program Office staff get ready to mail out Local Legacies packets.

Reid Baker

Lucy Long

Mattie Johnson and the Stars of Faith perform on the Library of Congress's Neptune Plaza; Korean dance students, ready to perform at a Silver Spring, Md., nursing home.

Want to Get Involved in a Local Legacies Project?

Many people have already committed to a Local Legacies project in their community. If you are interested in documenting a local tradition, cultural activity or event, contact the Library's Bicentennial Program Office at (202) 707-2000; toll free (800) 707-7145; e-mail: bicentennial@loc.gov. You can also fax this form to: (202) 707-7440. Someone from the staff will advise you and put you in contact with the Local Legacies congressional staff liaison in your area.

Name ______________________________

Phone ______________ (w) ______________ (h)

E-mail ______________________________

Brief Description of Your Local Legacy Project: ______________________________

A Luxembourg Sampler

Ambassador Conzemius Presents Library with 100 Books

By ERIC SOLSTEN

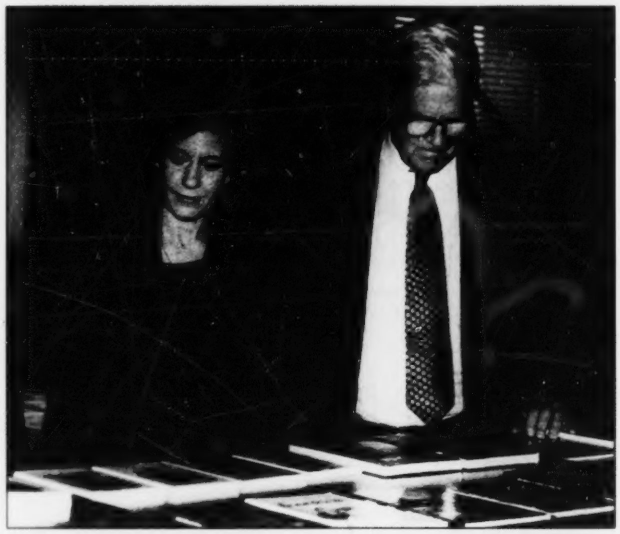
Arlette Conzemius, Luxembourg's ambassador to Washington, met with Dr. Billington March 1 in the European Reading Room to present the Library with 100 books from her country.

Ambassador Conzemius and Dr. Billington also viewed a display in the European Reading Room of maps and books that show Luxembourg's history and the development of a literature in Luxembourgish, the country's national language.

Luxembourg was founded in 963 and its language had its origins in the migrations of Germanic tribes during the third and fourth centuries A.D. into the areas now occupied by modern Luxembourg. Despite this venerable past, the language spoken by the people of Luxembourg rarely appeared in written form. Instead, Luxembourgers used German and French for written communication.

This began to change in the middle of the 19th century, when Edmond de la Fontaine (1823-91), writing under the pen name Dicks, began using Luxembourgish for plays, lyric poetry, satire and popular song. Two other writers of the period, Michel Rodange (1827-76), and Michel Lentz (1820-93), also wrote poetry and song in Luxembourgish. Rodange's most important work, *De Renert*, is an epic satire of Luxembourg's life and people in the 1870s. One of Lentz's poems eventually became the Luxembourg national anthem, "Ons Hemecht." The three writers' songs and poems are known and loved by all Luxembourgers and they are regarded as the founders of Luxembourgish literature.

The last few decades have seen the emergence of a new generation of writers using Luxembourgish. They work in a variety of forms: drama, novels, nonfiction, detective stories and poetry. The display in the European Reading Room has examples of this literary upsurge: novels by Georges Hausemer and Josy Braun; a collection of essays for Roger Mandersheid, one of Luxembourg's most prolific writers; and four plays, one of which, *Fresch Bestued (Newly Wed)* by Ernst Binder, was made into a film recently shown at the Kennedy Center. Also on display are works by Dicks and Rodange and a dictionary of Luxembourgish, published in installments between 1950 and 1975.

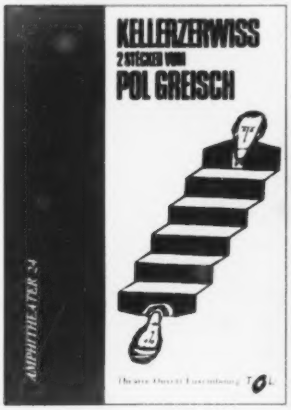


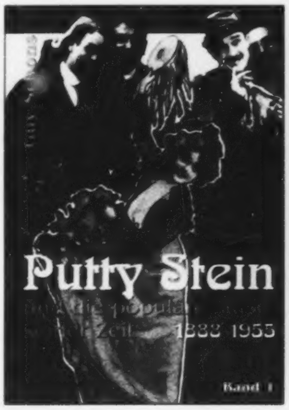
Lorenzo Wright

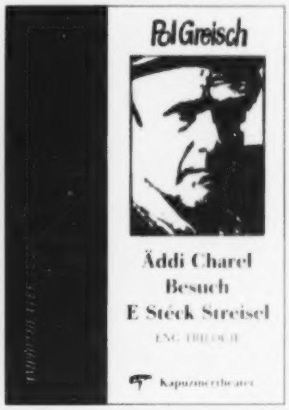
Arlette Conzemius, Luxembourg's Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Billington examine books donated to the Library of Congress by the Luxembourg Ministry of Culture.

The growing importance of written Luxembourgish was formalized by a vote in the parliament of Luxembourg in 1984 that designated it the country's national language. The parliament also stipulated that although legislation will continue to be in French, all other administrative or judicial acts could be written in Luxembourgish, French or German. This trilingualism in administrative matters is reflected in daily life in Luxembourg, where individuals are free to use the language of their choice. The new status that the national language enjoys in Luxembourg is not unique to this country. Elsewhere in Europe, previously neglected or suppressed languages are also experiencing a renaissance as regions within countries seek to reestablish roots with the past.

The display, "Language and History: Luxembourg Books in the Library of Congress," will remain on view in the European Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building until late June. ◆







Mr. Solsten is a reference librarian in the European Division.

Looking Back to Look Ahead

How the Library Celebrated its Sesquicentennial in 1950

By JOHN Y. COLE

A year from now, April 24, 2000, the Library of Congress will mark its Bicentennial as the nation's oldest federal cultural institution. The Library has developed an 18-month program of Bicentennial activities aimed at increasing the Library's national visibility and inspiring creativity in the years ahead "by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere." The program is funded principally by the Madison Council, the Library's private-sector support group.

As one of its Bicentennial gifts to the nation, the Library, in collaboration with other institutions, will make available 5 million items on its widely acclaimed Web site (**www.loc.gov**), which handles more than 3 million transactions every working day. These electronic items, to be found in the American Memory collections, fulfill one of the principal goals of the Bicentennial: to make the Library's collections as accessible as possible to as many people as possible.

The Local Legacies program is involving Americans across the country in documenting their unique local traditions for inclusion in the collections of the Library's American Folklife Center. A selection of their documentation will join the largest folklife archives in the country.

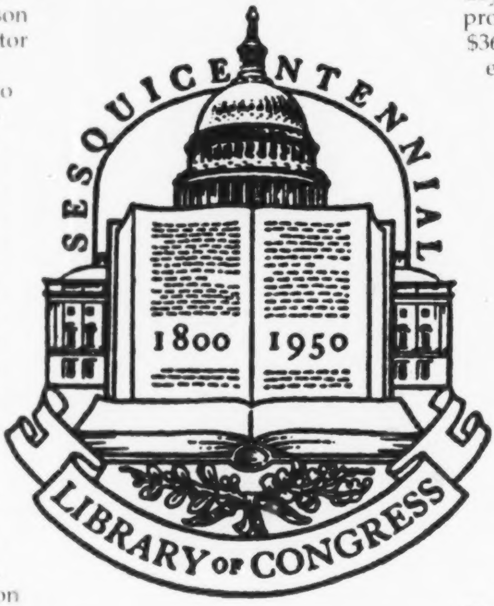
A commemorative stamp and coins will be issued on April 24, 2000, by the Postal Service and U.S. Mint. Libraries are being asked to hold second-day cancellation events for the stamp and invite their patrons to celebrate the 200th birthday of the national library.

Thomas Jefferson's original library — the seed of the Library of Congress present-day collections — will be reconstituted through private donations.

And publications, exhibitions and symposia will illuminate the rare and unique materials that the Library has held in trust for the nation for nearly two centuries.

Details of the Bicentennial program will be highlighted each month in the LC *Information Bulletin*. Information is also available on the Bicentennial home page at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

With the forthcoming commemoration in mind, the Library's only other celebration of a similar historical milestone — its sesquicentennial in 1950 — is worth revisiting. The Library of Congress was a much smaller institution then. Yet, the accomplishments of the 1950 commemoration helped inspire the more comprehensive Bicentennial program that is now unfolding at the Library and across the nation.



The Librarian of Congress in 1950 was Luther H. Evans, a forthright Texan appointed by President Harry Truman in 1945. Evans believed that the Library should expand its national role, and he unabashedly used the sesquicentennial for this purpose. In the endeavor, he was enthusiastically helped by chief assistant librarian Verner W. Clapp; assistant librarian David C. Mearns; exhibits officer Herbert J. Sanborn; and information officer Milton J. Plumb Jr. As the Library's historian, Mearns was involved with the sesquicentennial at every stage; he also chronicled it throughout the year in the pages of the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* and in the Library's 1950 annual report.

In 1950 the institution occupied two buildings, today's Jefferson and Adams buildings, and had a staff of approximately 1,500 (compared with today's three buildings and full-time staff of 4,076). The collections numbered approximately 30 million (today: 115 million) and the annual appropriation was $8 million (today: $363.6 million). Microfilming was the exciting new technology that had captured everyone's imagination, and the expansion of the Library's microfilming program in 1950 was heralded in the annual report as the outstanding achievement of the year.

The 1949 Intermission Broadcast Radio Series

As a prelude to the sesquicentennial, from Oct. 7 through Dec. 18, 1949, Evans, Clapp and Mearns discussed the Library's history in a series of 11 broadcasts on WQQW-FM radio during the 15-minute intermission period in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium chamber music concert series (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Jan. 9, 1950, page 11).

The Great Hall Reception

The sesquicentennial was formally launched on the Library's 150th birthday, with a reception in the Great Hall on April 24, 1950. Approximately 2,600 guests attended the gathering, which was sponsored and financed by the Library's Welfare and Recreation Association. The association received substantial help from the Library's Cooking Club. "For the benefit of successors who fifty years hence will be confronted with a similar gastronomical situation," the Library's 1950 annual report presented the "consumption" statistics, which included 500 dozen rolls, 33 Vienna loaves, 60 pounds of ham, 56 pounds of turkey, 2,200 meatballs, 2,500 cheese straws, 25 pounds of banana chips and 12,000 cookies.

In the sesquicentennial receiving line on April 24, 1950, Librarian Emeritus Herbert Putnam (left) greeted J. Christian Bay, Librarian Emeritus of the John Crerar Library, as Librarian Luther Evans and Mrs. Evans look on; Library employee Mary Louise Nettles's three daughters, in pink hoop skirts; Joseph Reason (right), librarian of Howard University, greeted Library Director of Personnel Jacob Mason; Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.) (right) shook hands with Assistant Librarian David Mearns; Francisco Aguilera of the Hispanic Division, Haitian Ambassador Joseph Charles and Haitian National Library Director Max Bissainthe spoke with Dr. Evans.

People began arriving at 4 p.m. and did not leave until well after 7. Librarian Evans was a cordial and animated presence in the 12-person receiving line. In his description of the reception in the May 1, 1950, issue of the *Information Bulletin*, assistant librarian Mearns, in typical tongue-in-cheek fashion, noted that "fault-finders" would probably say that Evans's behavior "was deficient in that aloofness of manner and rudeness of bearing and general superciliousness which a grateful people have a right to expect of their public servants." For a brief period, the 89-year old Librarian of Congress Emeritus Herbert Putnam joined the receiving line.

Exhibitions

Three sesquicentennial exhibitions were opened on April 24 in conjunction with the reception. The principal exhibit, which illustrated the first 150 years of the Library's history, was on the Jefferson Building's ground floor.

The eighth annual National Exhibition of Prints opened on the first floor. A competitive show supported by the Pennell Fund, the exhibition displayed 199 prints by 184 artists. As in past years, a number of the works were purchased for the Library's collections.

The third exhibition commemorated the sesquicentennial of the transfer of the nation's capital to the District of Columbia. It was part of a series of exhibitions initiated by Evans that marked significant anniversaries of American states or territories.

Newspaper Coverage of the Opening Events

The (Washington) *Sunday Star* on April 23 carried a well-illustrated story, "Sesquicentennial Exhibitions," in its magazine section. Editorials congratulating the Library and attesting to the institution's value appeared in *The Washington Post* (April 24) and *The New York Times* (April 24). The sesquicentennial reception was described in articles on April 25 *in The Christian Science Monitor, The Washington Post, The Baltimore Sun* and *The Evening Star.*

Library of Congress Publications

President Truman's sesquicentennial greeting is the preface to

President Harry Truman becomes the first president to deliver an address at the Library on May 17, 1950, on the event of the publication of the first volume of Jefferson's papers. With the president are Chief Assistant Librarian Verner Clapp, Gen. George Marshall and Harold Dodds, president of Princeton University.

the handsome, 38-page illustrated catalog of the exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Library's establishment. Truman expresses confidence "that the spirit of Thomas Jefferson joins me in congratulating the American people upon their Library's sesquicentennial." Mearns contributed a brief introduction to the publication, which features various Library of Congress seals on its cover. The catalog for the exhibition marking the sesquicentennial of the District of Columbia, still in press when the exhibit opened, is today a collector's item.

The November issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* was devoted to a series of essays on the Library's resources for the study of Americana from the period of discovery and settlement to the close of the year 1800.

Gifts to the Nation

On April 24, members of the family of Gen. Henry Martyn Robert presented to the Library documents associated with the beginnings of the American parliamentary classic Robert's Rules of Order. A rare Chinese work, *Tu Hsiu Ts'ung Chu*, was presented by a former Chinese ambassador to the United States. Librarian and collector J. Christian Bay also presented the Library with a rare manuscript, dated 1594.

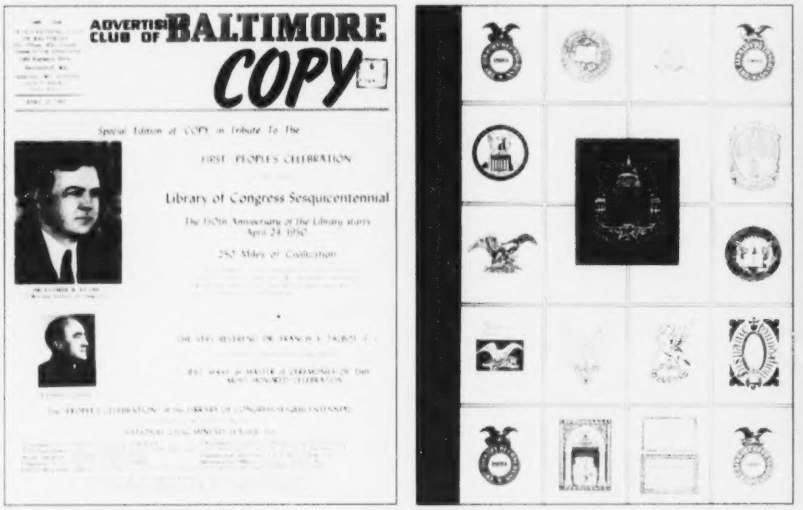
Concerts

In April 1950, the Music Division, with support from the Whittall Foundation, presented two notable concerts in honor of the Library's sesquicentennial. Rudolf Serkin presented a piano recital on April 14. On April 27, Clifford Curzon and the Budapest String Quartet presented a program of piano quintets.

A People's Celebration

On April 26, Librarian Evans and several colleagues journeyed to Baltimore for ceremonies at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and a luncheon at the Emerson Hotel honoring the Library of Congress. Representative librarians, scholars and citizens from throughout Maryland attended the luncheon, which was sponsored by the Advertising Club of Baltimore. The luncheon speeches were broadcast live on radio and later rebroadcast on stations throughout the Baltimore-Washington area.

The special, eight-page, April 26, 1950, issue of the Advertising Club's newsletter *Copy* focused on biographical descriptions, with pictures, of "Who's Who" in the Library of Congress.



ADVERTISING CLUB OF BALTIMORE

COPY

Special Edition of COPY in Tribute To The

FIRST PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION

Library of Congress Sesquicentennial

The 150th Anniversary of the Library starts April 24, 1950

A special edition of *Copy*, the newsletter of the Baltimore Advertising Club, recognizing the Library's anniversary; the program covers of two Library exhibitions, one on the Library's 150-year history and the other on the sesquicentennial of the transfer of the nation's capital to the District of Columbia.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination

The third annual meeting of the National Society of Autograph Collectors was held at the Library on May 1 and 2, 1950, "in honor of the Library's birthday." Lectures, panel discussions and an exhibition were part of the occasion. But the highlight was a reenactment, in the Coolidge Auditorium, of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. According to the detailed and enthusiastic description by Lincoln expert Mearns in the Library's 1950 annual report, the performance "was more than exciting, more than moving; it was history re-created and enlightened with reality."

Publication of Jefferson's Papers

In a sesquicentennial-related event, on May 17, 1950, the Library hosted ceremonies marking the publication of the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* by Princeton University Press. The speakers included Harold Dodd, president of Princeton University; biographer and historian Douglas Southall Freeman; Gen. George C. Marshall, president of the American Red Cross; and President Truman. Truman thus became the first president to deliver an address at the Library of Congress.

Dinner at the Hotel Mayflower

About 150 people attended a climactic, celebratory dinner honoring the Library near the end of its sesquicentennial anniversary. This formal event was held at Washington's Hotel Mayflower on Dec. 12, 1950. The printed program lists attendees representing no less than 94 professional, learned and scientific societies and institutions — from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to Yale University. The master of ceremonies was Milton E. Lord, retiring president of the American Library Association. The first speaker, Robert B. Downs, director of the University of Illinois library, speaking "for the libraries of the United States," expressed appreciation for the Library's past contributions, "admiration and full endorsement of its present activities and assurance of our faith and whole-hearted support for the future." Next, Charles E. Odegaard, executive director of the American Council of Learned Societies, stated that the Library "enjoys on its sesquicentennial a devoted, learned and scientific constituency which will use whatever resources it can command to cooperate with the Library of Congress." Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, summarized the Library's history. Noting its national role, he also stated that "it would be easier to change the name of Arkansas than to change the name of the Library of Congress!"

Librarian Evans presented a concise overview of the accomplishments of his predecessors and described "the duties and requirements" of the institution "if it is to grow up with the world." Looking ahead, he saw a "new role in adult education" for the Library, particularly through traveling exhibitions and the use of other media, especially radio but also television — a technology then in its infancy.

Dr. Evans (right) presents Librarian Emeritus Putnam with a recording of remarks from a ceremony marking the 59th anniversary of Putnam's association with the Library.

The master of ceremonies then announced a final "surprise" speaker: Librarian Emeritus Putnam, who, not surprisingly, received a standing ovation when he walked to the podium. In his brief and witty remarks, he observed that it was more agreeable to "listen to a eulogy than to be the object of an elegy," and that "I am contemporary with my own posterity." He concluded with a tribute to his "valiant and persistent" predecessor as Librarian, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, and then posed for photographs with Librarian Evans.

Media Attention

One of the most widely read articles about the Library in its sesquicentennial year, titled "The Darndest Place in Washington" and written by Henry and Katharine Pringle, was published in the August 19, 1950, issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. Professional journals also took advantage of the opportunity to feature the Library and its collections. The periodical *Antiquarian Bookman* dedicated its issue for April 29, 1950, "to our National Library in honor of 150 years of service." Dan M. Lacy, who became deputy chief assistant librarian on Oct. 20, 1950, made an important contribution to Library history through two articles that were published in the *Library Quarterly*. They described "The Development of the Collections (July 1950, pp. 157-79) and "The Organization of the Collections (Oct. 1950, pp. 235-58).

Formal Tributes

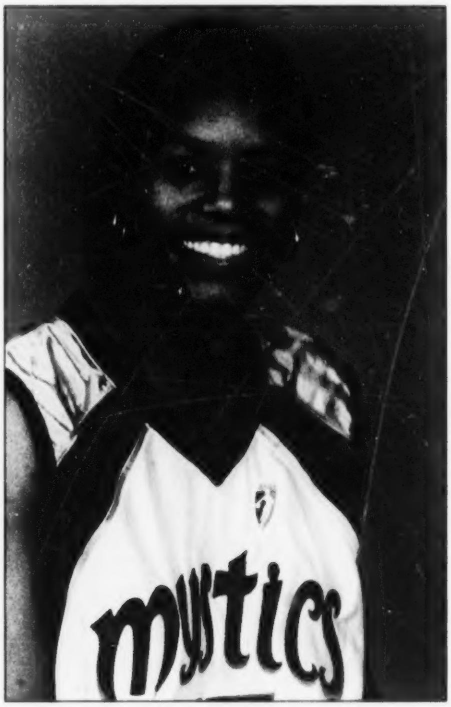
Throughout the year, the Library encouraged statements of greeting from professional organizations, libraries and individuals. Many such statements were presented at the April 24 reception, the Dec. 12 dinner and at other events. The major library and scholarly associations passed resolutions and so did many of their specialized groups, such as the American Library Association's Division of Cataloging and Classification. The division's tribute to the pioneering work in technical processing included "the many catalogers and classifiers of LC whose names we may not know but whose daily work and loyal interest have made possible LC's outstanding accomplishments."

The *Information Bulletin* for May 1, 1950, reproduced excerpts of messages received from prominent librarians around the country. The last one came from Donald Coney of the University of California at Berkeley: "Take heart! The first 150 years are the hardest." ◆

Center for the Book Director John Cole is co-chair, with Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins, of the Bicentennial Steering Committee. Josephus Nelson, Manuscript Division, assisted in the preparation of this article.

She Got Game

WNBA's Nikki McCray Keynotes Women's History Month



Nikki McCray

By AUDREY FISCHER

Nikki McCray, team captain for the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) Washington Mystics, kicked off the Library's 1999 Women's History Month celebration on March 3 with a keynote address that entertained and inspired. The theme of this year's celebration is "Women Putting Our Stamp on America."

Flanked by the Rosedale Tiger Cheerleaders, Ms. McCray was greeted by a crowd of enthusiastic fans.

"This is an amazing honor that would not have been possible five years ago," said Ms. McCray, referring to the status of women in sports. "The WNBA also stands for 'women are now being acknowledged,'" she quipped.

In discussing her career in a nontraditional field for women, Ms. McCray acknowledged her debt to those who have paved the way. Women such as tennis great Billie Jean King, Olympic track star Wilma Rudolph and University of Tennessee Lady Volunteers Coach Pat Summit inspired her but did not provide a female figure after which to pattern her game. Instead, she turned to basketball legend Michael Jordan.

"Girls today are fortunate to be spending less energy proving they have a right to play and more energy focusing on their game," said Ms. McCray. "They see women playing basketball on television and see WNBA players in commercials and in their communities. They can buy women's basketball signature shoes, such as my shoe, or those of other marquis players in the league."

Displaying a keen sense of history, Ms. McCray observed, "My timing was fortunate. I was born in 1972, the same year Title IX passed." Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs receiving federal financial assistance. "Twenty-three years later, with the assistance of Title IX, I had the opportunity to play basketball and graduate from the University of Tennessee and gain the exposure to play in the Olympics."

After graduating from the University of Tennessee in 1995 with a degree in sports marketing and education, Ms. McCray played for the 1996 gold-medal-winning U.S. Olympic women's basketball team. In 1997 she was named the American Basketball League's (ABL) most valuable player, having led the ABL Columbus Quest to a league championship. She was a member of the gold-medal-winning U.S. National team at the 1998 International Basketball Federation Women's World Championship in Germany.

Ms. McCray signed with the WNBA in 1998, and was the first player selected for the Washington Mystics that same year. During their inaugural season, the Mystics led the league in attendance with an average of 16,000 fans per game, and two sell-out crowds of 20,000 — the largest number ever to attend a professional women's basketball game in the United States.

"I will never forget what we did here in our nation's capital last summer," said Ms. McCray. "The Washington Mystics put our stamp on women's sports history as the first professional women's basketball team to call Washington, D.C., our home."

Tipper Gore, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala and other notable women were all in attendance during the season opener on June 19, 1998.

Quoting some statistics provided by Secretary Shalala, Ms. McCray reported that regular physical activity can decrease stress and depression, improve body image and self-confidence and improve academic performance and graduation rates. Yet young girls are still twice as likely to be inactive as young boys. On a positive note, the number of females who frequently play basketball increased 73 percent between 1987 and 1997.

"You all better join my favorite season ticket holder, Donna Shalala, and get your tickets now," joked Ms. McCray, who promised an exciting 1999 season. Displaying her characteristic wit and enthusiasm, she said, "Some say we can't win a championship, but I'm about to show them. When a girl today is told 'You can't make that shot, you're a girl,' she will say in return, 'You bet I can, I've got my Nikki McCray shoes on.'"

On a more serious note, Ms. McCray expressed her desire to be the type of athlete who has a positive impact on young people. "If my playing professional basketball inspires a girl to want to play sports, then I know I am making a positive difference."

In closing, Ms. McCray quoted Psalm 40. "Doing God's will sometimes means waiting patiently." She added, "We as women have waited. Now is a new beginning of our glory." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Completing the Circle of Healing

The Struggle for the Vietnam Women's Memorial

By AUDREY FISCHER

Using the metaphor of scaling a mountain summit, Diane Carlson Evans, Vietnam Women's Memorial Project founder and board of directors chair, described her battle to secure a monument for the 10,000 women who served in Vietnam.

Ms. Evans and her colleague, retired Army Col. A. Jane Carson, discussed women's patriotic service at a March 9 program sponsored by the Library's 1999 Women's History Month Committee.

Invoking this year's women's history month theme — "Women Putting Our Stamp on America" — Ms. Evans said, "Each summit we achieve is a stamp on America and a higher place for our daughters from which to advance. At every peak we must examine the progress made in knowledge and in practice, discover and assess the important truths about ... what equal rights for women really means. Certainly it means equal responsibility for decision-making in the interests of the human race and putting our stamp on the next century, lest we repeat the brutality of this one."

As a nurse supporting the 4th Infantry Division in the Central Highlands of Pleiku, Vietnam, in 1969, Ms. Evans experienced the brutality firsthand. According to Ms. Evans, there were more amputations during the Vietnam War than World War II and Korea combined. But these operations were performed by medical personnel who saved 350,000 lives that might otherwise have been lost.

While nurses were instrumental in the 98 percent survival rate of the wounded, they returned home to antiwar protesters who characterized their efforts as "oil for the war machine." Worse yet, they were told by their government that they did not deserve a medal just for doing their job, she said. Ninety percent of the women who served in Vietnam were in the health care field.

Diane Carlson Evans

Upon learning of Frederick Hart's statue portraying three infantrymen that was placed near the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in 1984, Ms. Evans felt the need "to complete the circle of healing" with a monument honoring women veterans. That same year, she founded the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project with a goal of building an appropriate monument in the nation's capital and educating the public on the important role women played during the conflict. Little did she know that she was stepping into another minefield.

"I was naive, and that was good," Ms. Evans said. "Had I known what I would face, I never would have begun."

According to Ms. Evans, the grassroots movement for a monument was met with a vicious counterattack from all walks of life, including Vietnam Veterans Memorial designer Maya Lin. Most damaging was a strongly worded letter of opposition from Secretary of the Navy James Webb to the Commission of Fine Arts — the gatekeeper to new memorials in Washington.

"There will never be an addition of another statue at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial," wrote Secretary Webb. "All these special-interest groups want statues, including the K-9 Corps."

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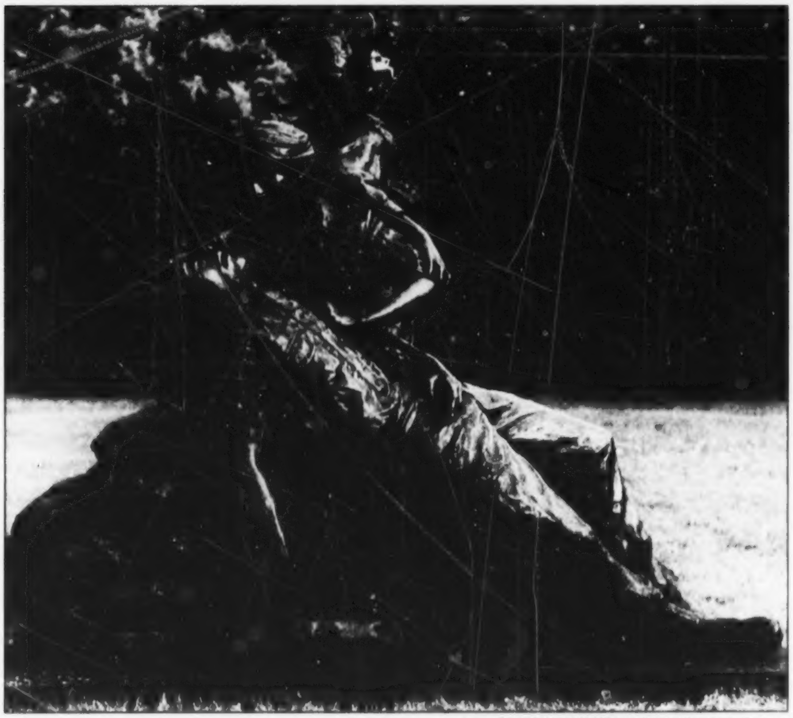
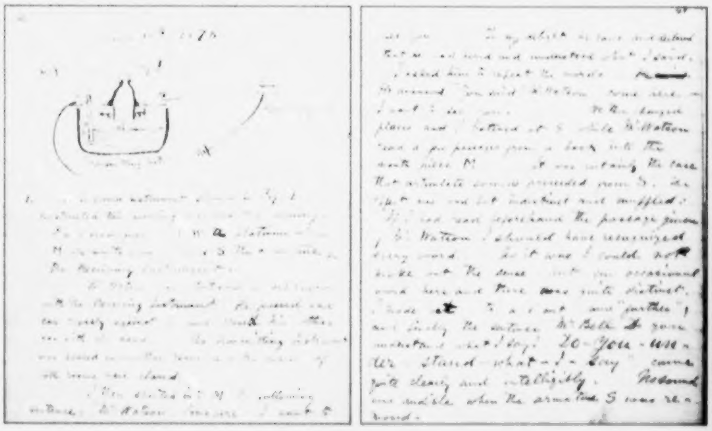


Photo © 1993 VWMP Inc., Glenna Goodacre, Sculptor

The Vietnam Women's Memorial in Washington



Alexander Graham Bell's notebook entry of March 10, 1876, describes his successful experiment with the telephone; Bell sits at the New York end of the first long-distance line to Chicago and inaugurates long-distance telephone service in 1892.

'Mr. Watson, Come Here'

First Release of Bell Papers Goes On-Line

By LEONARD C. BRUNO

With the February release of its on-line version of a portion of the Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers, the Library of Congress continued a tradition of electronic communication that began more than a century ago with the first successful telephone message: "Mr. Watson — come here — I want to see you."

These and other historic first transmissions and the communication revolutions they engendered are documented in the manuscript holdings of the Library of Congress. All Americans recognize the simple but profoundly significant first messages sent by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) in 1876 and a generation earlier by telegraph inventor Samuel F.B. Morse (1791-1872) — "What hath God wrought?" Now, anyone with Internet access can examine a selection of the Bell papers on the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov.**

With a generous grant from the AT&T Foundation (see LC *Information Bulletin*, March 1999), the Library has begun a project to digitize significant portions of its Bell and Morse holdings, starting with the larger of the two collections, the Bell Family Papers. The first release of Bell material comprises a selection of approximately 38,000 images, consisting of correspondence, scientific notebooks, journals, blueprints, articles and photographs documenting Bell's invention of the telephone and his involvement in the first telephone company. The materials also chronicle his family life, interest in the education of persons with hearing impairments, and aeronautical and other scientific research.

This on-line presentation of the Bell Family Papers can be searched by keyword, subject, name and collection series (such as family correspondence or general correspondence). Also offered are five "Special Presentations" consisting of selected collection highlights, a timeline of Bell's life and achievements, a family tree with contemporary photographs, and essays on Bell as inventor and on the relationship between the telephone and the telegraph.

Efforts were made to preserve the look of the original documents in the electronic versions, and the grayscale format used by the Library captures and displays the diversity of tones in manuscript papers as well as the varying nuances produced by handwriting in pencil or ink. Roughly half of this presentation consists of original typescript letters and documents, including correspondence. The transcripts for the correspondence are searchable. Upon completion of the Bell collection next year, similar work will begin on the digitization of the Morse Papers.

The major portion of the Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers was donated to the Library by Bell's heirs in 1975. The papers were previously on deposit at the National Geographic Society, where they were organized and maintained in a special location called the Bell Room.

The collection of Bell Family Papers is divided into several archival series, including Family Papers, General Correspondence, Subject File, Laboratory Notebooks, Article File and Speech File. The collection spans 1834-1970, with the bulk of the materials concentrated during the period 1855-1922.

Among this huge collection (nearly 150,000 items in the Manuscript Division) is a handwritten experimental notebook containing Bell's description of events as they occurred in his Boston laboratory on March 10, 1876. His entry for that day tells of his successful experiment with the telephone. Speaking through the instrument to his assistant Watson in the next room, Bell recorded the famous, "Mr. Watson — come here — I want to see you." These

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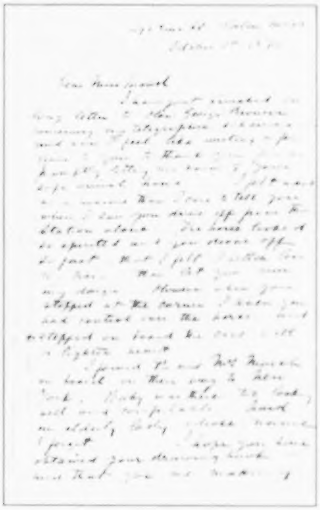
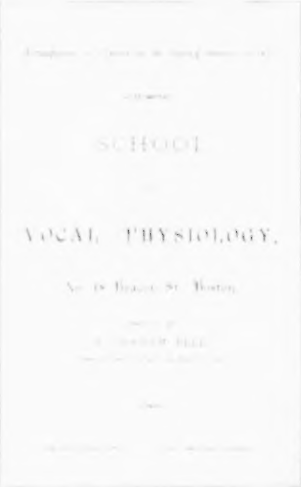
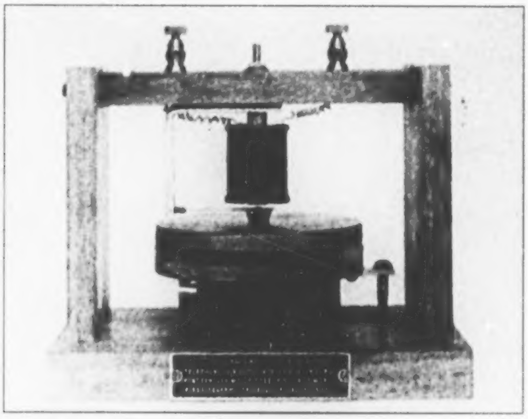


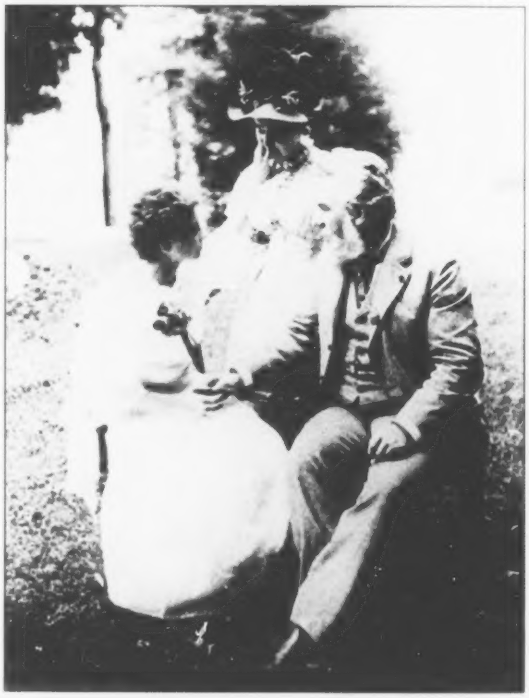


SCHOOL

VOCAL PHYSIOLOGY,

No. 18 Beacon St. Boston.





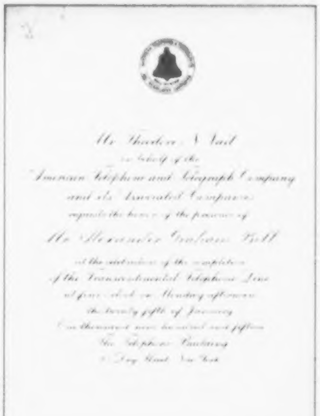
Letter from Bell to Mabel Hubbard Bell, 1875. A month before they became engaged to be married, Bell wrote Mabel Hubbard this letter, teasing her about her interest in "Woman's Rights"; brochure for Bell's School of Vocal Physiology, Boston, 1875; a model of Bell's first telephone; Bell with Helen Keller (seated) and Annie Sullivan, with whom he shared a longtime correspondence; invitation from Theodore Vail and AT&T to Bell to participate in AT&T's formal opening of the transcontinental telephone line on Jan. 25, 1915.

words would inaugurate the next great revolution in communications. Later that day, Bell wrote proudly to "Papa" of his accomplishments and announced "a great success." After describing his experiment with Watson, Bell goes on to predict, correctly, that "the day is coming when telegraph [phone] wires will be laid on to houses just like water and gas — and friends will converse with each other without leaving home."

The Bell Papers in the Manuscript Division are diverse in their reflection of the varied interests, talents and even preoccupations of the great man himself. Besides the considerable collection of both family and general correspondence, other parts of his papers are arranged by subject. While the telephone naturally comprises a sizable portion of this category, there are also materials on such subjects as aviation, including the Aerial Experiment Association, which he and his wife, Mabel, formed, as well as on tetrahedral kites, hydrofoil boats, sheep breeding and of course, the deaf. This breadth of interest is also documented in the 135-volume "Home Notes" and 75 volumes of "Lab Notes" that he compiled. These handwritten journals by Bell and his assistants document more than 40 years of experimentation and research.

In many ways, Alexander Graham Bell could be considered an heir of Morse, having worked first with the telegraph, seeking to improve it and go beyond its marvels. Indeed, Bell spent a considerable amount of time trying to perfect the "harmonic telegraph," which he hoped would send multiple messages at different pitches over the same wire. It was this research that led him eventually to consider the unheard-of notion that human speech itself — rather than only dots and dashes of a code — could be transmitted electrically. Once Bell and his talented assistant, Thomas A. Watson, made the accidental discovery that only a continuous current (rather than Morse's pulses or interrupted current) could transmit varying sound waves, it was only a matter of time until he devised a functional telephone.

Bell came from a family that was personally and professionally involved with all aspects of sound, speech and hearing. Both his father



Mr. Theodore N. Vail
on behalf of the
American Telephone and Telegraph Company
and its Associated Companies
requests the honor of the presence of
Mr. Alexander Graham Bell
at the celebration of the completion
of the Transcontinental Telephone Line
at four o'clock on Monday afternoon
the twenty fifth of January
One thousand nine hundred and fifteen
The Telephone Building
15 Dey Street New York

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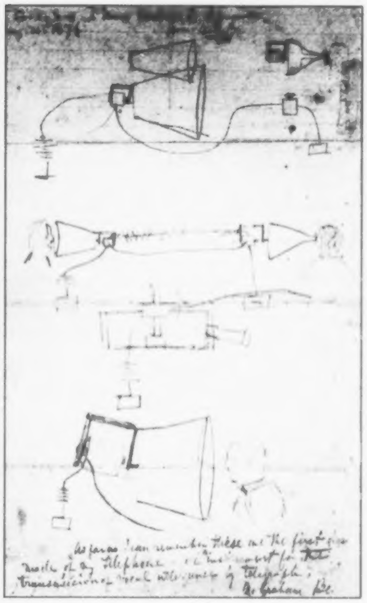
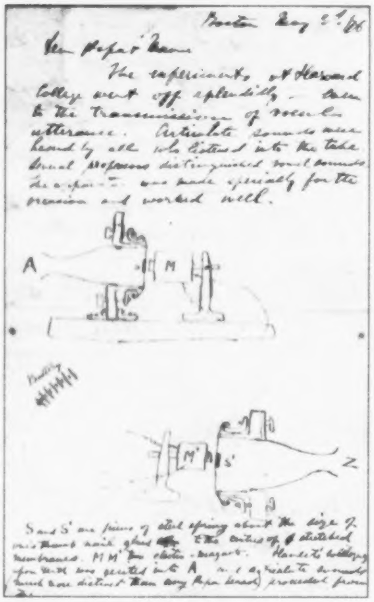
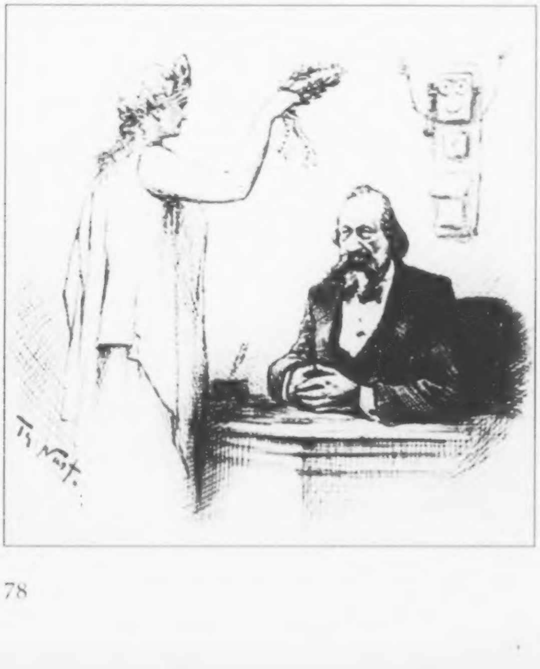




Page from Bell's 1876 notebook with design sketches for the telephone; letter from Bell to his son Alexander Melville Bell and wife Eliza

Bell, ca. 1910; Thomas Nast cartoon of Bell with Miss Liberty, possibly symbolizing the Supreme Court decision of 1888 in *Dolbear v. American Bell Telephone Co.*, which upheld Bell's telephone patents



and grandfather were teachers of speech and elocution, and his wife as well as his mother were deaf. As an expert on speech and sound as professor of "vocal physiology" at Boston University, Bell came to realize that just as the air vibrates with the speaking voice, so too would a continuous current of electricity vibrate with the tones of the human voice. Bell's early phone system employed an electromagnet connecting two identical membranes, one of which would mimic the sound vibrations (voice) sent by the other when spoken into.

Like the Bell Papers, the Gilbert H. Grosvenor Collection of Photographs in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division centers on both the private and professional life of Bell and would serve both the historian and the biographer. Besides images of the Bell clan, friends such as Helen Keller and the families linked by marriage — the Hubbards, Grosvenors and Fairchilds — this large collection of photographs documents Bell's aeronautical research as well as his work on hydrofoils and sheep breeding. Altogether, the Bell papers and photographs comprise a major collection in the history of American science and technology.

The Library's collection of Samuel F.B. Morse Papers is also housed in the Manuscript Division and contains more than 10,000 items. Given to the Library of Congress by his son, Edward Lind Morse, and his granddaughter, Leila Livingston Morse, between 1916 and 1944, the Morse collection has had other items added through purchase and gift between 1922 and 1995. The Morse Papers span the years 1793-1944 and include personal and professional correspondence, diaries and notebooks, scrapbooks, maps, handwritten religious tracts and, of course, information on the Morse code, his universally accepted alphabet code of dots and dashes used to send and record telegraphic messages. By far the most riveting as well as historically significant item among this material is the original paper tape of the first telegraphic message, which contains not only the raised dots and dashes but Morse's own signed and dated note in which he explains the accomplishments of that historic day. Morse's early telegraph system produced a paper copy

Portrait of telegraph inventor Samuel F.B. Morse, ca. 1910; posed reenactment of the sending of the first telegram with Annie Ellsworth, Morse (center) and two friends, taken between 1840 and 1850; Morse's granddaughter Leila Livingston Morse prepares the original telegraph for a ceremony commemorating its centennial in 1944.

whose raised dots and dashes were later read by an operator.

No less interesting however is the correspondence contained in the Morse Papers. Seven days after his great success, Morse wrote to his brother, Sidney, in a circumspect and almost humble tone concerning what he thought were the responsibilities that went along with success. Twice in this letter he quotes the famed message, sent on May 24, 1844, "What hath God wrought?" and uses it to invoke his own deep religious feelings. Later, he still is feeling the flush of success when he tells Sidney of a congressional opponent who later confessed, "It is an astonishing invention."

Morse also writes with remarkable foresight in October of the same year, when he cautions his assistant, Alfred Vail, about the potential misuse of this new medium. Morse warns Vail to be scrupulous in reporting election results, saying "As there is great interest taken, by the citizens generally of both political parties, in the *results* of the various elections occurring at this season, you will be *especially* careful not to give a *partisan* character to any information you may transmit." He warns Vail above all never to transmit any rumors. This shows that Morse early on had already gained considerable insight about the political aspects and potential pitfalls of rapid communication.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1791, the son of a minister, Morse graduated from Yale in 1810 and went to England to study art and perfect his talent for painting. Upon returning home, he found he was unable to earn a living as an artist. Nonetheless, he remained in the art worlds of New York and Europe for well over a decade, and it was not until 1832 that he found what was to be the focal point of his life. Electrical experimentation was all the rage at this time, and Morse was not exempt. With all the passion he had previously devoted to painting, he pursued the idea of communicating over distance by means of electricity. With technical assistance given by Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the newly formed Smithsonian Institution, Morse eventually constructed a telegraph that could send messages over wires through a system of pulses or interruptions of current. His "Morse code," however, was a true inspiration, and the system of dots and dashes he devised made his system both simple and efficient.

With the financial backing of a reluctant Congress, Morse sent his first telegraph message over lines connecting Washington and Baltimore. His now-famous message was suggested by Annie Ellsworth, the young daughter of a good friend, who had selected the quotation from the Bible (Numbers 23:23). Electricity had conquered distance for the first time, and the nation was literally abuzz. Even Morse was shocked at the degree and extent of enthusiasm he encountered. With this

continued on page 87

Aerial Experiment Association photograph of the Silver Dart, 1909. This aircraft performed best of the four planes built by the Bell-led Aerial Experiment Association (AEA); Bell later in life

Global Humanitarianism

UNHCR Sadako Ogata Speaks in Mansfield Lecture

BY YVONNE FRENCH

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata

The United States and Japan should form a humanitarian partnership of global leadership to protect the 23 million refugees in the world, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata proposed at the Library.

Her comment came towards the close of the Mansfield Pacific American Lecture, held March 10.

Ms. Ogata was welcomed by Dr. Billington, who said, "I am very pleased that the lecture is now being given at the Library of Congress." She was also welcomed by Charles D. Ferris, chairman of the board of the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation, which cosponsored the lecture with the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs. Former Sen. Mansfield (D-Mont.), was Senate majority leader for 16 years and served as ambassador to Japan from 1977 to 1988. His 96th birthday was March 16.

Ms. Ogata was introduced by Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Thomas R. Pickering, himself a career ambassador, who noted she is the first woman to hold the office of high commissioner for refugees.

Ms. Ogata asked the 200 people in the audience, which included Minister Kobayashi of the Embassy of Japan, "Why not together set a common humanitarian agenda based on a joint commitment to global solidarity toward refugees and other deprived people?

"The United States and Japan can and should be essential to the world's wealth and stability. Let me go even further: They should be the driving force behind the achievement of global peace and prosperity."

However, she fears that the two nations are increasingly turning inward.

"I am very worried that the public commitment of the United States to provide international leadership is receding. Look at its elected representatives, its administration, its media, its civil society associations: with many notable exceptions, their focus is often based on an internal political agenda, and often an electoral one."

She continued: "In this context, the unpaid American-assessed contributions to the United Nations are a very serious problem. ... They are perceived as reflecting a diminished interest in the international organization."

Meanwhile, Japan is at a "delicate juncture" in history. After rebuilding its economy to world power status in the 54 years since World War II, it has foundered in its current economic crisis and "insufficiently responded to its recent problems. The crisis has hit and seriously undermined Japan's very source of strength — the economy. Its reaction can be described almost as a paralysis," Ms. Ogata said.

"The Japanese must not forget that not only their economy, but also their political and security interests have a global base. It must now continue to endorse an internationalist approach."

Ms. Ogata said that the Japanese felt bypassed by President Clinton's nine-day visit to China last year, and the feeling was reinforced by subsequent criticism by the United States and China of Japanese financial policies. "Indeed, Japan today is increasingly being seen as contributing to the risk of a major world recession."

Both nations, she concluded, must choose to be internationalist. "We always speak of U.S.-Japan relations, but we should think of U.S.-Japan commitments. This commitment to inclusiveness has two facets: it must be turned externally, toward less developed countries, and internally, toward the most vulnerable elements of societies, especially minorities, migrants, refugees and the deprived. It must be directed toward working for the realization of an inclusive international community, prosperous and secure, based on democratic values."

She said she knew it was unusual to include herself in the title of the lecture — "Japan, the United States and Myself: Global Challenges and Responsibilities" — but she wanted to discuss Japan's evolution from a personal vantage point because she is not an expert.

Ms. Ogata has been High Commissioner for Refugees for eight years. She is the great-granddaughter of Japanese Prime Minister Inukai, who was assassinated in 1932. As a child, she lived with her diplomatic family in the United States and China. She lived in the United States again during the 1950s and early 1960s, when she studied the causes of World War II. She earned an M.A. in international relations from Georgetown University and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley before concentrating on the study of Japanese political and diplomatic history at the University of Tokyo. Her dissertation is on the making of Japanese foreign policy in Manchuria in the early 1930s.

Her lecture focused on Japan's national identity and international pressures. She recalled early postwar Japan as a place of tremendous determination. "The country was eager to regain an honorable place in the world. It was also deeply antimilitary and antiwar."

U.S.-Japan relations were close during the Cold War as the Japanese economy grew three times faster than the United States' and Japanese management became an admired, studied and imitated model.

By the late 1980s, Japan had become the largest creditor nation to the United States, marking a turn in U.S.-Japanese relations. "When Japan started purchasing U.S. government bonds, substantial portions of real estate in Hawaii, and even American landmarks such as Rockefeller Center in New York, it began to be perceived as a threat to the United States ... and the United States began criticizing Japan for not sharing enough of the world economic and financial burden.

"This provoked a backlash in Japan. A nationalistic, arrogant mood resurfaced." Ms. Ogata said the flash point was the Gulf crisis. "Although 70 percent of Japan's oil imports were from the region, the country was not ready to send forces to Operation Desert Storm. In the end, taxes were raised, and Tokyo contributed 13 billion U.S. dollars (more than its annual development aid budget) to the effort. But, much as there had been pressure on Japan to contribute, there was — at least from the Japanese point of view — very little international appreciation for a major effort."

During the question-and-answer period that followed the lecture, Ms. Ogata responded to a reporter for *Asahi Shimbun*, the large Japanese daily newspaper, who asked whether Japan's military should become more involved in peacekeeping. "I am not a pacifist per se," she said. The only way to repatriate refugees in a displacement as serious as that in Kosovo is diplomacy backed up by force, she said.

During the height of the Gulf crisis, Ms. Ogata was elected to her current post. Her first field mission, in April 1991, was a helicopter reconnaissance of the mountains between Turkey, Iran and northern Iraq, where more than 1 million Kurds had taken refuge in the fastest mass exodus in contemporary history. She also mentioned the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which displaced millions of civilians, and a new explosion of genocidal violence in the Great Lakes region of central Africa, which caused the flight of millions of people from Burundi and Rwanda. And following 10 years of fighting since the Soviets pulled out of Afghanistan, more than 2.5 million people have been displaced to camps in Iran and Pakistan, she said. "More recently, conflicts in Kosovo and Sierra Leone dashed the hopes that the post-Cold War turmoil would just be a transient adjustment period.

"I feel sad and frustrated that so little attention is paid, for example, to Sierra Leone," said Ms. Ogata, who recently visited the country and three others in South Africa. "It is a good example of how a crisis mounted. Nobody stopped the arms flow or the mercenaries. Somebody has to be more attentive to that situation.

"There are enormous suffering and casualties and catastrophes, and I would like that to be taken note of," said Ms. Ogata. "I feel I have to appeal for more political attention." She asked members of the media to write more about the refugees. "These people are human and they're suffering."

Past Mansfield American-Pacific lectures have included some of the most distinguished leaders in their fields: Stephen Jay Gould, Harvard professor and acclaimed scientist; Hiroshi Inose, one of Japan's leading scientists; Cokie Roberts of ABC News (formerly of National Public Radio); Ayako Sono, award-winning novelist and social critic; Robert Bellah, renowned philosopher; and Hayao Kawai, distinguished Jungian psychoanalyst. For each lecture, the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs selects an American and a Japanese speaker. They address the same subject — this year, "National Identity and International Pressures" — in each other's capital. Their two speeches are published in a single volume. The American lecturer for Tokyo had not been confirmed at press time.

The Mansfield Center directs the public policy and international outreach functions of the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation. Founded in 1983, the foundation is dedicated to building on Sen. Mansfield's lifelong efforts to bring about improved relations and greater understanding between the United States and Asia. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

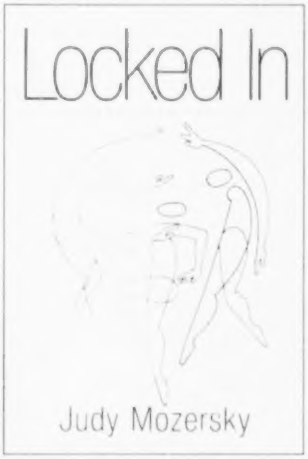
Locked In — But Free

NLS Releases Audio Book by Stroke Survivor

The autobiographical story of Judy Mozersky, a college student who cannot move or speak, has been recorded on audio tape by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress (NLS).

On Jan. 26, NLS released *Locked In: A Young Woman's Battle with Stroke* and honored Ms. Mozersky and her parents, Kenneth A. and Anne Mozersky at a special presentation in Ottawa, Canada.

Ms. Mozersky, an NLS patron and dual citizen of the United States and Canada, was greeted by Ruth J. Foss, head of the Collection Development Section, which selected the book, and Laura Giannarelli, narrator from the NLS Recording Studio, who recorded the book, and listened to her words on her NLS cassette playback machine.



"It was such an inspiring book to narrate and was much more upbeat than I originally had imagined," said Ms. Giannarelli. "My mother suffered a stroke when I was young, and I thought this was going to be very difficult to record. I thought I was going to cry. But I didn't, because Ms. Mozersky wrote in such an uplifting way. She has such determination, and her book focuses on coping and recovery. Her book is not a plea for sympathy. I felt I knew Ms. Mozersky after I had finished my narration."

In 1990, Ms. Mozersky, a 19-year-old Cornell junior, was "locked in" by an incapacitating brain-stem stroke that made her unable to move or speak but left the thinking part of her brain intact. In need of a way to communicate, she and her parents explored a variety of systems. Eventually they devised a spelling system in which Ms. Mozersky responds to portions of the alphabet using eye blinks.

Six years later, with the help of family and friends, Ms. Mozersky published her book in which she and others detail her progress from hospital care to the more stimulating environment of her Ottawa apartment.

Judy Mozersky was in her Cornell dorm washing her long hair before an exam when she had the debilitating stroke. In less than a year, she was using her hair in a ponytail to tie her head to the back of her wheelchair.

"I think one of the saddest human positions is with the head lowered," she wrote, reflecting on a time she spent in a hospital ward with other stroke victims. "So many inhabitants of the floor had their heads lowered. They were waiting to be fed or waiting to go to bed or something. They looked dejected and pitiful and pathetic. I couldn't hold up my head either, but people were always pushing it back for me. I would later work on holding up my head with a physiotherapist. Meanwhile the occupantional therapists invented a method to hold my head back. They tied my ponytail to the back of my wheelchair" wrote Ms. Mozersky.

Dictating the book and working with editors to prepare it for publication took more than a year. Though often exhausted from the effort, Ms. Mozersky was determined to explain that neither discomfort nor the uncertainty of the future could deter her from describing how she felt and what she thought.

In the intervening years, Ms. Mozersky has been rewarded by the fact that her book clearly meant a great deal to many of its readers, especially those who share difficult situations. She continues to hear from Americans and Canadians who want to let her know that such courage has inspired them to confront their own disabilities with similar courage. "That," says Ms. Mozersky, "is why I am beginning to think it is time for a sequel."

Fred Plum, chairman of the Department of Neurology and Neuroscience at Cornell University Medical College, says in the book's foreword: "Despite her devastating paralysis, Judy has lost neither her mental functioning nor her upbeat, young person's vibrant curiosity and focus on the future."

Ms. Mozersky closes her book saying, "My case is rare and unique, and no neurologist in the world can tell me what my future will be. It is very frustrating not to know what to expect from life. I want to know if I'll ever walk, if I'll ever talk. Unfortunately, I was meant not to know. Yet I remain undaunted."

One of the first things her family did was devise a way to communicate with Ms. Mozersky, who could move only her eyes and one shoulder muscle.

"The alphabet was divided into four sections or quadrants. My spelling partner would name the four quadrants — one, two, three, and four. I would look up for 'yes' when my partner came to the quadrant that I wanted.

"The first quadrant contained the letters 'A' through 'F.' The second quadrant contained the letters 'G' through 'M.' The third quadrant con-

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‘Intellectual Freedom’

FLRT Spring Program Features Symons

BY ANDREA MORRIS GRUHL

“Intellectual Freedom” was American Library Association President Ann Symons’s theme at the Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT) Spring Program on March 15.

About 100 people gathered in the Mumford Room to hear the ALA president in her first speech before the Washington-area library community during her presidential year.

Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, welcomed attendees and introduced three attendees from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the main library advisory group to President Clinton.

This writer introduced Ms. Symons, noting the speaker’s extensive professional association leadership history both in Alaska and nationwide.

Ms. Symons greeted the group and congratulated the sponsors for their cooperation in planning the day’s event: FLRT, the District of Columbia Library Association, the Armed Forces Libraries Round Table, the Library of Congress Professional Association and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee.

“How does someone from a one-person library in a state far far away with 208 ALA members grow up to become ALA’s president?” she began.

“I could say hard work, but we all work hard. Being from Alaska helps because nobody ever forgets where you are from. But I am going to step back to when I was a child — a ‘library child.’ My parents took me to the library often and I was probably one of the original latchkey children, beginning about 10. My mother worked and I went every afternoon to the public library one block from our house to support my reading habit. Today, even though I work in a school library, I am still an avid public library user.”

Symons received her master of library science degree from the University of Oregon in 1970 and worked two years as a serials cataloger at Oregon State University, then “went to Alaska in 1972, where I have been ever since. Thus I have had two jobs in my entire 29-year career as a librarian, and 27 years of that has been working with kids in schools.”

Each ALA President is to choose a theme from among ALA’s key action areas. This former chair of ALA’s Intellectual Freedom Committee chose intellectual freedom as her focus. The theme for the ALA Annual Conference this year is “Celebrating the Freedom to Read, Learn, Connect at the Library.”

“The greatness of our libraries and our profession has always been our commitment to intellectual freedom,” she continued. “The library is the only public institution that guarantees all people free and open access to information, regardless of their age or ability to pay, their social or political background. …

“Federal librarians, unlike public librarians, are often unsung heroes,” said Ms. Symons. “Your complex role is often misunderstood. On behalf of ALA I thank you. …

“No value is more highly regarded by librarians than the freedom to access information, and that freedom has special significance when it comes to accessing government information.”

Ms. Symons turned to other issues, saying that when she speaks, “My focus is almost always on children’s access to the Internet. Censorship and the basic book challenge is by no means dead. The major focus, however, has turned to the Internet and to protecting children.”

“Let me say right up front that librarians and the American Library Association care deeply about children; we also care deeply about the First Amendment. ALA

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Chip Woodward

Claudette Tennant, assistant director of the ALA’s Washington office

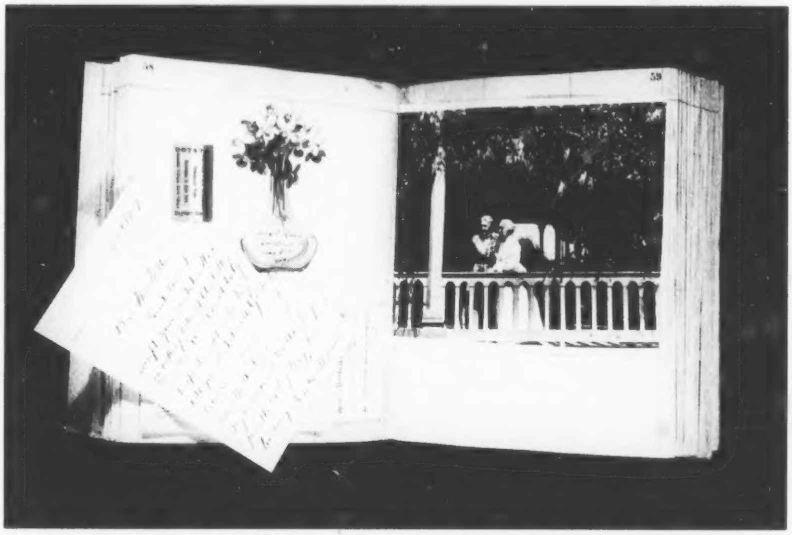
Chip Woodward

Associate Dean of New York University’s Bobst Library Nancy Kranich, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb and ALA President Ann Symons; ALA members Joan Challinor, Ms. Symons, Martha Gould and C.E. “Abe” Abramson

Chip Woodward

Suffrage Scrapbooks

Women's Voting Movement Subject of Treasure-Talk



A photograph of the Millers, standing beneath the wisteria on their Lochland veranda, and mementos of one of their popular piazza parties fill these pages of their 1909 scrapbook. National American Woman Suffrage Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division

By YVONNE FRENCH

In an informal "Treasure-Talk" March 17 in the Jefferson Building's "American Treasures" exhibition hall, Rosemary Fry Plakas, the American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, discussed the Library's collection of "suffrage scrapbooks."

The ones she mentioned were kept by Elizabeth Smith Miller and her daughter, Anne Fitzhugh Miller. These scrapbooks document the activities of the Political Equality Club of Geneva, N.Y., which the Millers founded in 1897, as well as efforts at the state, national and international levels to win the vote for women.

Ms. Plakas's talk, one of a series of Treasure-Talks on important items on display in the "American Treasures" exhibition, coincidentally fell on the anniversary of the Arizona legislature's passage of an equal suffrage bill in 1903. One scrapbook has a copy of the telegram Elizabeth Miller and Julia Ward Howe's daughter, Florence Hall, sent to Arizona Gov. Brodie, urging him to sign the bill. Ms. Plakas's talk also was given during the Library's celebration of Women's History Month.

Elizabeth Smith Miller (1822-1911) was the daughter of the abolitionist and New York Congressman Gerrit Smith. Through her experiences at home, which was a station on the underground railroad, and her education in Quaker schools in Philadelphia, Miller learned to work for improving the human condition.

She married banker Charles Dudley Miller in 1843 and as a young mother in 1851 she created the bloomer costume to safely navigate stairs while holding a baby in one arm and a lighted lamp in the other. This reform dress, featuring a short skirt over Turkish trousers, was soon adopted by Miller's cousin Elizabeth Cady Stanton and was popularized by Amelia Bloomer, editor of *The Lily*. To encourage women to use their talents to raise money, Miller made and sold marmalade and published a cookbook, using the proceeds to make educational loans to women.

Anne Fitzhugh Miller was born in 1856 and educated at home. As a teenager she founded a summer camp to bring men, women and young people together to discuss philosophy, religion and literature. She was active in many charities, organized the local choral society, served as a founding trustee of William Smith College and, as president of the Geneva Political Equality Club (GPEC), actively recruited men as well as women.

Together, the Millers compiled seven scrapbooks dating from 1897 to 1911. Within one is tucked a gold satin "Votes for Women" sash worn at a parade in New York City. The thick scrapbooks also contain programs from suffrage events, manuscript letters from Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe and National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) President Anna Shaw, photographs, ribbons, buttons and numerous newspaper clippings.

From the first scrapbook, Ms. Plakas showed a program from the New York State Woman Suffrage Convention held in Geneva, N.Y., on Nov. 3-5, 1897. Susan B. Anthony and Alice Stone Blackwell spoke at this convention, hosted by the Millers. An editorial about the convention urged suffrage leaders to focus their efforts on winning over "indifferent" and "objecting" women to their camp rather than worrying about "obstinate" men.

The Millers closely followed the activities of antisuffragists and attended their meetings. At one, the "antis" read a Nov. 10, 1908, letter from President Theodore Roosevelt in which he echoed the editorial's exhortation. Anne Fitzhugh Miller subsequently asked Roosevelt for a stronger statement supporting suffrage. In her draft letter to Roosevelt, currently in the "American Treasures" exhibition, she chides, "What I ask would require about half a minute of your time, & would be a real service to half your people – to *all* of them, I believe."

The Millers hosted visits of the British suffragist leaders Emmeline and Sylvia Pankhurst and adopted their colors: green, white and violet, the initial letters of which are the same as for "Give Women Votes." The color scheme is echoed throughout the

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Newspaper clippings, photographs, and a banner of green, white, and violet preserve the spirit of the 1911 New York City parade that honored Elizabeth Smith Miller as a pioneer suffragist.

scrapbooks and even made its way into the gardening and sartorial choices of the Millers. After a winter filled with speakers, study groups and youth groups, the concluding event in the GPEC year always was an elegant fund-raising piazza party at the Millers in May, when the wisteria bloomed in clusters of green, white and violet over their wide verandas. And Anne Miller always wore a violet gown with a white sash at the suffrage parades. In March 1912 she also planned to carry a green parrot that she had coached to "screech" suffrage slogans. However, she died unexpectedly in a Boston hotel a few weeks before the parade at only 56.

Although suffrage was a primary passion of the Millers, the scrapbooks show how "these kindred spirits expanded their horizons, always striving to make a difference in the world from a human standpoint, not solely based on gender," concluded Ms. Plakas.

These scrapbooks document milestones of the suffrage movement but also give a glimpse into the lives of two women who helped to move it along its way. They are part of the NAWSA Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, which was given to the Library in 1938 by NAWSA's last president, Carrie Chapman Catt.

Similar highlight tours, or "Treasure-Talks," of noteworthy objects on display in the exhibition are conducted by curators from the Library's custodial divisions. The Treasure-Talks are held at noon most Wednesdays in the Treasures Gallery. For information on the talks, visit the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov/treasures/amtrtalk.html. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Locked

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tained the letters 'N' through 'S.' The fourth quadrant contained the letters 'T' through 'Z.' My partner wouldthen name each letter in the chosenquadrant. I would raise my eyes when my partner named the letter that I wanted. In this way, I spelled words and sentences."

Ms. Mozersky is the granddaughter of Sol M. Linowitz, recipient of the Presidential Medal of Honor. Mr. Linowitz was former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, a co-negotiator on the Panama Canal Treaties and President Carter's special Middle East negotiator.

Said Mr. Linowitz, "Judy has told her story by blinking out the letters word by word, sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, and chapter by chapter." Her entries in the autobiography are mingled with those of her extended family, doctors, nurses, physical therapists, tutors and many friends.

Lisa T: I had known Judy for almost 21 years. We had been best friends for most of those years… One thing I knew about Judy was that she never sat still. She was always traveling: to Europe, to the states, or to Israel with me. And she liked to experience different things, from ballet dancing to partying at school to getting involved with theater.

"Nobody would ever know this to look at me now, but I used to dance. I was never a serious dancer who devoted her whole life to ballet, but I loved dancing," she wrote, after going to the theater for a ballet but finding a rehearsal instead. "At the dance rehearsal that afternoon, each time the ballet instructor on stage would describe the dancers' movements my feet got very excited because they remembered the familiar steps," wrote Ms. Mozersky.

Ms. Mozersky never became clinically depressed, though the thought of institutionalization, and time spent on the strict rehabilitation ward, made her want to die, she wrote. Instead of succumbing, she fought to eschew every barrier to her freedom. One by one, the heart monitor, respirator, tracheostomy and stomach tubes came out. She learned to eat and drink without ingesting food or liquid into her lungs. Every one of these painstakingly won steps brought her closer to independence. Two years after her stroke, she moved to her own apartment.

"I was so glad to be free," wrote Ms. Mozersky.

Ms. Mozersky continues her Cornell studies toward a degree in psychology. She is particularly interested in reading biographies.

Locked In: A Young Woman's Battle with Stroke is available in print from two sources: National Stroke Association, telephone (800) STROKES, or through the Golden Dog Press, Box 393, 409 Oxford Street E., Kemptville, Ontario K0G 1J0; telephone (613) 258-3882. It is available to patrons of NLS as book number RC 47035. For more information about NLS: telephone (202) 707-5100; fax (202) 707-0712; TDD (202) 707-0744; e-mail nls@loc.gov; or view the Web site at www.loc.gov/nls. ◆

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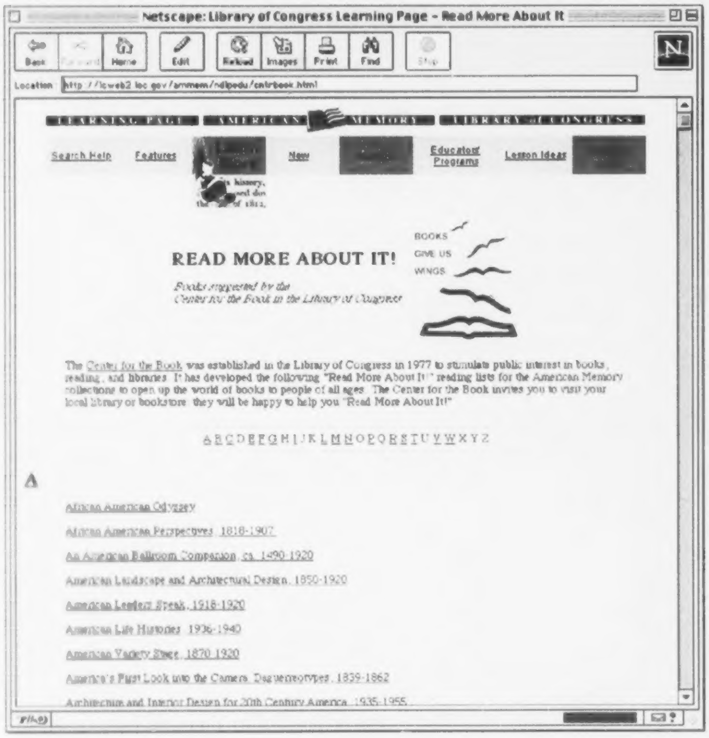
News from the Center for the Book

'Read More About It' Moves to the Web



http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/cntrbook.html

READ MORE ABOUT IT!

Books suggested by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress

The Center for the Book was established in the Library of Congress in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and libraries. It has developed the following "Read More About It!" reading lists for the American Memory collections to open up the world of books to people of all ages. The Center for the Book invites you to visit your local library or bookstore they will be happy to help you "Read More About It!"

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

African American Odyssey

African American Perspectives, 1818-1907

An American Ballroom Companion, ca. 1490-1920

American Landscape and Architectural Design, 1850-1920

American Leaders Speak, 1918-1920

American Life Histories, 1936-1940

American Variety Stage, 1870-1920

America's First Look into the Camera: Daguerreotypes, 1839-1862

Architecture and Interior Design for 20th Century America, 1935-1955

The Center for the Book's popular "Read More About It" lists of suggested books, popular with television viewers for more than a decade (see LC *Information Bulletin*, December 1998), can now be found on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**) on the American Memory "Learning Page."

Nearly 50 "Read More About It" lists illuminate topics covered by American Memory's digitized collections.

"Suggested books about baseball, for example, accompany the digitized collection of 2,100 early baseball cards from the years 1887-1914," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "Our message on the Web is the same as on television: If your curiosity about a subject has been whetted, go to your local library or bookstore to find books about that subject. Use books to open up new worlds. There are books on every topic. With books you can proceed at your own pace to inform yourself quickly or spend a lifetime becoming an expert."

The "Read More About It" lists are selective. Each normally includes 8 to 10 items, divided between books "of general interest" and those "especially for younger readers." The lists are compiled by Mr. Cole, with assistance from Center for the Book program specialist Anne Boni and Library specialists as needed. Books for younger readers are suggested by Center for the Book volunteer Vera K. Stover, a school library media specialist from South Carolina.

Lists are available for each American Memory Collection. A complete collection list can be found at **memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/cntrbook.html**. A link to the "Read More About It" lists is also available on the Center for the Book's home page (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook).**

In addition to the "Read More About It" book lists, the Center for the Book's home page on the Library of Congress Web site includes a variety of entries that augment the Center's mission as a clearinghouse and directory for organizations, projects and events that stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. "In addition, there are hyperlinks to the home pages of most of the 200 organizations listed on our site and to all of the affiliated state centers that have home pages, a number that has climbed to 26," said Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams, who is responsible for managing the center's site. "We average approximately 800 visitors a day," she said.

"We have learned that our American Memory collections draw users back to books," said Dr. Billington. "These primary sources encourage students and lifelong learners to explore in depth the images relating to the topics on our Web site."

■ **CFB on BookTV:** Two Center for the Book programs will be featured on C-SPAN2's BookTV on the weekend of May 1-2. On May 1, the "Young People's Poetry Week" program held in the Coolidge Auditorium on April 7 will be telecast at 3 p.m. The next day, at 6 p.m., BookTV will feature the center's March 22 "Books & Beyond" talk: Jerome Loving discussing his new biography, *Walt Whitman: The Song of Himself*. ◆

Book tv
C-SPAN2

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Vietnam

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Just when the cause seemed hopeless, media attention began to turn the tide. The turning point came when several million "60 Minutes" viewers learned about the struggle to build a monument to honor them.

Quoting Thomas Jefferson, Ms. Evans said, "When things get so far wrong, we can always rely on the people, when well informed, to set things right."

"It took almost 10 years to 'well inform' the people," said Ms. Evans.

Eventually Ms. Evans and her supporters, who included Adm. William Crowe, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, succeeded in persuading Congress to pass legislation authorizing the Vietnam Women's Memorial.

But the struggle was not over. A heated debate ensued over the monument's design. There were those who were vehemently opposed to a statue portraying the likeness of women and instead recommended a flower garden with benches.

"We refused to lose sight of the vision and would fight to portray women as women," said Ms. Evans. "We are not a special-interest group. "There are only two genders, and we are the other half."

A national design competition resulted in the selection of sculptor Glenna Goodacre's statue of three women with a wounded soldier, surrounded by eight trees to commemorate each of the women who died in Vietnam. Prior to its 1993 placement and dedication in Washington, the monument made a historic whistle-stop tour of the country — courtesy of supporter Fred Smith, president of Federal Express, who supplied the specially designed truck, gasoline and a driver.

"Many admitted they had never told anyone that they were Vietnam veterans," said Col. Carson, Vietnam Women's Memorial Project vice chair. "Some said they did not realize … how very much they needed our memorial."

Col. Carson, who entered the Army as a second lieutenant during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and remained in the Army Nurse Corps for 27 years, did not realize herself how much she needed to work through the pain of her Vietnam experience until a call from Ms. Evans in 1984 started her on "a personal journey of reconciliation, forgiveness and healing."

"Like so many other women veterans, I had so much pain bottled up inside that I was afraid that my heart would break if I ever allowed all my emotions and feelings to surface," said Col. Carson. "As Alice Walker says in her book *The Temple of My Familiar,* 'sometimes breaking the heart opens it.'"

Col. Carson served in Vietnam from 1969 to 1970 at the 312th Evacuation Hospital and the 91st Evacuation Hospital in Chu Lai. She was head nurse in Chu Lai when lst Lt. Sharon Lane died when the hospital was mortared.

"It was always hard to lose the life of any of our soldiers. Not to be able to save a friend and colleague wounded in the middle of the hospital compound was devastating," recalled Col. Carson, who met Sharon Lane's mother for the first time at the dedication of the memorial.

"To be able to hug her was like hugging Sharon and saying, 'Welcome home,'" said Col. Carson. "Just as 'the wall' memorializes the men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country, and the status of the three servicemen welcomes home our brother veterans who made it back to the world, now the Vietnam Women's Memorial welcomes home our sister veterans and completes the circle of healing." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

FLRT

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is known as a vigorous defender of First Amendment rights. I believe in the rights of kids … to have free and open access to information in the library. Nowhere in the first amendment does it say that children and young adults are excluded from the rights guaranteed to all under the Constitution.

"ALA has become a leader in promoting quality on-line resources, particularly for children. … Almost 50 percent of the traffic on ALA's Web site comes from parents looking for the great sites, for the Parents' Guide to Cyberspace."

"We want children and teenagers to have a safe and rewarding experience on-line, and education of parents and kids about the Internet is one of the responsibilities we take very seriously. Teaching children safety rules is a job for all of us.

"The American Library Association believes all children and adults should have access to this important educational tool — not just those who can afford computers and on-line connections. For many children and adults, school and public libraries may be the only place they have access to computers and the Internet."

Declaring that, "I don't have any easy answers, but I've never shied away from tackling tough questions," Symons concluded, "There are many hot library issues these days — copyright, ensuring equity of access to information, diversity, literacy — but none is more important than assuring that in the 21st century we will have access to the information we need in whatever format we get it." ◆

Ms. Gruhl is president of the Federal Librarians Round Table.

Bell

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great success, telegraph poles would soon follow the lines of the railroad, and together they would open the West. By 1850, every state east of the Mississippi but one (Florida) was connected by telegraph, and in 1861 a telegraph line spanned the continent. In 1866, the transatlantic cable was laid successfully and the world was truly linked for the first time.

These collections detailing the work of two of the nation's greatest inventors provide a fascinating and instructive view of their technical achievements and personal lives. Using a recently developed communications medium, the Internet, the Library is able to make available, in electronic form, much original material documenting the historic communications breakthroughs of these two great Americans. ◆

Mr. Bruno is the manuscript historian for science in the Manuscript Division.

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 5 **May 1999**

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LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

The Work of Charles and Ray Eames

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 5 May 1999

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
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LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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COMSTOCK'S CLIPPER LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
ENTERPRISE

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On the Cover: Charles and Ray Eames on a Velocette motorcycle, 1948.

Cover Story: A major exhibition of the work of American designers Charles and Ray Eames opens at the Library on May 20; also, how the Library prepared for the exhibiton. 104

Touchdown!: Jerry Jones, owner of the Dallas Cowboys, and his wife Gene have donated $1 million to the Library in the effort to reconstruct Thomas Jefferson's library. 91

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

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Gifts to the Nation

Jerry Jones Donates $1 Million to Restore Jefferson's Library

BY GAIL FINEBERG

The Library kicked off its Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation Project on April 14 with a news conference announcing a $1 million gift to replace books lost in an 1851 fire that burned nearly two-thirds of Thomas Jefferson's library, which Congress had bought for $23,950 in 1815.

Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys, and his wife, Gene, presented their gift to the Library during a semiannual meeting of the Library's Madison Council, which they have supported for the past seven years.

Handing Dr. Billington the first book purchased with their gift, *Hermes or a Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Universal Grammar*, 2nd ed., 1765 (London), by James Harris, Mr. Jones noted that the Madison Council exists to promote private support for the Library, which will celebrate its Bicentennial in 2000 (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**).

Mr. Jones, who was inspired by Dr. Billington's enthusiasm for the Library and its national treasures, explained that Madison Council members raise and give funds that supplement the Library's annual appropriations from Congress. For example, Madison Council gifts have enabled the Library to digitize materials for on-line distribution, purchase rare materials and promote scholarship.

"This building must be recognized," Mr. Jones said, glancing around the mahogany and gilt of the Librarian's formal office in the Jefferson Building. "This is where the real things are."

By lending high-profile support to the Library as well as the Dallas Cowboys, "We're saying, 'Let's all get in here when we can and support the Library of Congress,'" Mr. Jones said. "All the people of this country should put their heritage in this cultural institution."

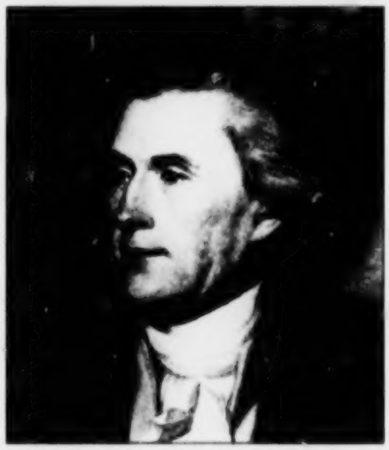
Receiving the Joneses' gift, Dr. Billington thanked them and talked about the value of reconstituting Jefferson's original library, which was the "seed" of the Library's vast collections today. "Thanks to the extraordinary generosity of Gene and Jerry Jones we will be able to reconstruct … the original library of this universal man [Jefferson], who, more than anyone, created the United States."

Glen Krankowski

Dallas Cowboys owner Jerry Jones and his wife, Gene, present Dr. Billington with a copy of *Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Universal Grammar* to launch the effort to reconstruct Thomas Jefferson's library.

By studying the breadth of Jefferson's interests and knowledge, as reflected by the books in his library and his annotated and edited manuscripts, "you can see his mind at work," Dr. Billington said.

The Librarian briefed the press on the history of the Jefferson library. After the British burned the U.S. Capitol and with it Congress's library, on Aug. 24, 1814, Jefferson — by then retired from presidential office and strapped for money — offered to sell his personal library to Congress. Both houses consented — after sharp debate — and on Jan. 30, 1815, President James Madison signed a bill authorizing the purchase of 6,487 volumes for $23,950. Years later, at about 7:30 a.m. on Dec. 24, 1851, a fire broke out in the principal library room of the Capitol and destroyed approximately 35,000 of the Library's 55,000 volumes, including nearly two-thirds of the Jefferson collection. (The Library of Congress was in the Capitol Building from 1800 until 1897, when the Jefferson Building opened.)



This life portrait of Jefferson was painted in 1791 by Charles Willson Peale in Philadelphia.

Dr. Billington said that with the Joneses' gift the Library is launching a worldwide search via the Internet and

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John Kluge Honored

Founding Chairman of Madison Council Recognized for Philanthrophy

By Gail Fineberg

A modest man, whose philanthropy is making a difference in classrooms that have computer access to the Library's American Memory historical collections (**www.loc.gov**), smiled shyly in the Library limelight April 13 as his Madison Council colleagues and Dr. Billington thanked him for his leadership and generosity during the past nine years.

As the founding chairman of the Madison Council, the Library's private sector support group, in 1990 and one of two founding sponsors of the National Digital Library Program, John W. Kluge, president of Metromedia Co., led a successful campaign to raise $45 million from the private sector, to be matched by $15 million in appropriated public funds, to digitize one-of-a-kind historic documents archived at the Library and other repositories across the nation and make them available worldwide via the Internet. Mr. Kluge himself gave $10 million, and the campaign exceeded its goal.

Said Dr. Billington at a reception honoring Mr. Kluge and the council's other corporate and foundation sponsors, "We at the Library owe a great debt to John, not only for this achievement, but also for being the founder and strength behind the Madison Council for the past nine years."

The Librarian noted that the Madison Council has funded more than 170 projects "aiming to open up this institution by both bringing people in and getting knowledge out." These projects include, in addition to the National Digital Library (NDL) Program, acquisitions of rare materials, funding for research and scholarship, exhibitions and related symposia.

"This support has given birth to a new entrepreneurial spirit throughout the Library. Our curators and managers now know that their ideas and initiatives that improve services, enrich the collections and make them more accessible will be rewarded and supported," Dr. Billington said.

Joyce Naltchayan

John Kluge, chairman of the James Madison Council, speaks at the evening in his honor at the Library.

Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Committee on Administration and vice chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, who was present at the inception of the National Digital Library Program, thanked both Dr. Billington and Mr. Kluge for their leadership in joining public and private sectors in an enterprise that benefits the American public.

"These are the kinds of events Congress loves," he said. "This public-private partnership is exactly the way we like it. As it was appropriate for Thomas Jefferson to offer his books to start the Library, it is totally appropriate in the 21st century to figuratively knock down the walls of this Library and give all Americans a chance to enjoy the fruits of our culture through the National Digital Library."

Dining by candlelight in the coral, gilt and marble grandeur of the Jefferson Building's Northwest Curtain, more than 200 guests, including members of Congress, Madison Council members and other Library supporters, and friends of Mr. Kluge, witnessed some results of the donors' generosity.

"Look at what it is you all have made possible," said the NDL Program's Robert G. Zich, indicating two large monitors displaying digital images from the American Memory collections. Selections included Thomas Jefferson's handwritten rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, Civil War photographs, George Washington's papers, the earliest motion pictures by Thomas Edison and a sound recording of a speech by Franklin Roosevelt. "These are being seen and used in classrooms throughout the nation."

Mr. Zich said the NDL Program "is recognized as the leading source of educational materials on the Internet." The Library's Web site averages 3.5 million hits every working day from users all over the world, he said. How these resources can stimulate learning in the classroom was illustrated by testimony from history teacher Laura Wakefield.

After dinner, Mr. Kluge and the NDL charter sponsors — those who gave $1 million or more to the project — were paid special tribute during a Coolidge

Auditorium ceremony. Ray Smith, chairman of Rothschild, North America, and former chairman and chief executive officer of Bell Atlantic Corp., surprised Mr. Kluge by reading a poem that Mr. Smith wrote on the way home from an NDL fund-raising effort, where, he said, his description of a visit to an urban New Jersey School had touched Mr. Kluge.

Mr. Smith portrayed Mr. Kluge not only as a "giant of a man, an Arthur who pulls financial swords from rigid stones," but also as "a gentle man," one who responds with "an unembarrassed tear" upon hearing of a child in an urban school, "who with a virtuoso's flair scans computer screens that he says he has learned to love and draws from it a picture from a library, a page of pure delight, a portrait from somewhere in the universe, well hidden but in a place he has learned to find again and again.

"This child knows those places and where those pictures hide, and he has learned those secrets in a happy way that no one had to teach him, and somewhere in that journey he's become that child he always thought he ought to be, one who knows a lot of stuff and likes to show others how to do it.

"But what he didn't know was, there was a man, who, with a shy, dismissive shrug, placed all those treasures there for that little child to find.

"All those million, million kids ... all those unborn virtuosos of the keyboard, who, if they knew, would say of all that cool, keen stuff to see, 'John Kluge put it there for me.'"

Mr. Kluge thanked Mr. Smith and the Librarian for their remarks and Madison Council members for their support of the NDL Program and the Library. Remarking on the council's growth to more than 100 members, Mr. Kluge said, "During these years as chairman, I have had the privilege of seeing the unfolding of a wonderful success story — the story of how a group of committed and generous people from the private sector focused its resources in a public institution and made a major change for the good."

By funding numerous programs "that inform, enlighten and inspire people of all ages," Mr. Kluge said, the Madison Council "has propelled the Library beyond its government-supported role to become a leader in education and scholarship and a key player in the information revolution."

Joyce Naltchayan

Dr. Billington and founding sponsor John Kluge (back row, center) with 16 charter sponsors of the National Digital Library

Joyce Naltchayan

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Dr. Billington exchange information.

Mr. Kluge received a large frame containing a color photo of the Great Hall and three letters of appreciation, from former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, Vice President Al Gore and Dr. Billington.

Vice President Gore wrote: "This vital initiative of the Library of Congress leads the way to a new millennium by providing unique, high-quality educational content for Internet users throughout the nation and the world. America cannot afford to have some of our citizens use essential technological tools while others are left behind to use the resources of the last century. Thank you for doing your part to bridge the divide and ensure every effort is made to leave no one behind."

Said Mr. Gingrich: "Your involvement in this project constitutes a great service to our nation. By increasing the American people's access to knowledge, which is the key to a free society, you have strengthened our democracy. And by amplifying the opportunity for all our citizens to learn about our country's past and imagine her future, you have helped transform America."

Dr. Billington wrote: "Your support has helped open up a new, free pathway to knowledge for local communities throughout the United States. You have provided food for the intellectual curiosity, entrepreneurial energy and civic spirit of Americans of all backgrounds in the 21st century."

Council members and guests then enjoyed a program of American music played at the piano by Marvin Hamlisch, award-winning composer of music for Broadway shows and movies ("The Way We Were," "The Sting," "Ordinary People," "Sophie's Choice," *A Chorus Line)* and the new permanent conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra Pops.

continued on page 111

Pinsky Reappointed to Third Term

Dove, Glück, Merwin Named Consultants in Poetry

In preparation for the Bicentennial year of the Library of Congress in 2000, Dr. Billington has announced a "once-in-a-century" series of appointments for the Library's poetry program.

The Librarian has named the current Poet Laureate, Robert Pinsky, to serve an unprecedented third term. In addition, the Librarian has named three Special Consultants to assist with the poetry programs of the Bicentennial year. The three Special Consultants are former Poet Laureate Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin. They will be compensated by privately raised Bicentennial funds.

"We want to create a once-in-a-century arrangement, not only to celebrate poetry during our 200th birthday, but also to significantly increase support for the national outreach of the Poetry Office and the Poet Laureate," said Dr. Billington.

"The three Special Consultants are all poets of great distinction," Dr. Billington added, "who, in addition to participating in our Bicentennial poetry events, will strengthen the Library's poetry program to meet the demands now expected of it." All appointments will take effect in October 1999.

"Robert Pinsky is well suited to be the first Poet Laureate to serve three consecutive terms. His Favorite Poem Project has captured the imagination of young and old across the nation and heightened awareness of the Library of Congress's role as the home of America's poetry archives and its Poets Laureate," said the Librarian, who first appointed Mr. Pinsky in 1997 and reappointed him in 1998. Mr. Pinsky is the ninth Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry and the 39th person to occupy the seat.

Mr. Pinsky will continue to direct the popular Favorite Poem Project, which has for the past two years been collecting audio and video recordings of Americans from all parts of the country reading or reciting aloud a favorite poem. In April of 2000, which is the Library's Bicentennial and National Poetry Month, 1,000 audio and 200 video recordings will be presented to the Library. The Favorite Poem archives will be one of the Library's Bicentennial "Gifts to the Nation," and will illustrate what poetry means to Americans from many walks of life at the end of the century.

N. Alicia Byers

Robert Pinsky

The presentation will be made during a special Bicentennial conference on "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Performance and Publication." The conference will be held April 3-4, 2000, at the Library of Congress, and will include readings by the Special Consultants and the Poet Laureate.

The tapes created for the Favorite Poem Project will become part of the Library of Congress's extensive Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature, which includes readings by more than 2,000 poets during the second half of the 20th century.

Mr. Pinsky teaches in the graduate creative writing program at Boston University. His collections of poetry include *Sadness and Happiness* (1975); *An Explanation of America* (1979), awarded the Saxifrage Prize; *History of My Heart* (1983), which won the William Carlos Williams Prize; *The Want Bone* (1990); *and The Figured Wheel: New and Collected Poems, 1965-1995*, which won the Lenore Marshall Prize. The anthology *The Handbook of Heartbreak: 101 Poems of Lost Love and Sorrow* and *The Sounds of Poetry: A Brief Guide* were published recently.

Ms. Dove, who was 1993-95 Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, is Commonwealth Professor of English at the University of Virginia; her most recent book is *On the Bus with Rosa Parks* (1999). Her other works include the poetry collections *Grace Notes* (1989); *Selected Poems* (1993); *Mother Love* (1995); the novel *Through the Ivory Gate* (1992); and the verse *play The Darker Face of the Earth* (1994), which will open at the Royal National Theatre in London this summer. In 1987, her poetry collection *Thomas and Beulah* (1986) won the Pulitzer Prize. Ms. Dove most recently was honored with the 1996 Heinz Award in the Arts and Humanities, the 1996 Charles Frankel Prize/National Medal in the Humanities, the 1997 Sara Lee Frontrunner Award and the 1998 Levinson Prize.

Ms. Glück, who has appeared in the Library's literary series on several occasions, including as the winner of the Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry, is Preston S. Parish Third Century Lecturer in English at Williams College. She most recently taught at Harvard and at Brandeis University, where she was Hurst Professor. Her collections of poetry include *The Triumph of Achilles* (1985), which won the National Book Critics Circle Award for Poetry, the Boston Globe Literary Press Award for Poetry, and the Poetry Society of America's Melville Kane Award; *Ararat* (1990), which won the 1992 Bobbitt Prize; *The Wild Iris* (1992), which won the Pulitzer Prize; *Meadowlands* (1996); and *Vita Nova* (1999). She is also the author *of Descending Figure* (1980).

Mr. Merwin, whose most recent appearance at the Library was in 1997, is the author of the collections *The Carrier of Ladders* (1970), for which he received the Pulitzer Prize; *The Compass Flower* (1977); *The Rain in the Trees* (1988); *The Vixen* (1996); *Flower & Hand: Poems, 1977-1983* (1997); and *The River Sound* (1999). His translations include *Selected Translations 1948-1968* (1968), for which he won the PEN Translation Prize; *Osip Mandelstam, Selected Poems*

(1974, with Clarence Brown); *Iphigeneia at Aulis of Euripides*, with George Dimock (1978); *Vertical Poetry*, a selection of poems by Roberto Juarroz (1988); and *Sun at Midnight*, a selection of poems by Mnuso Soseki, translated with Soiku Shigematsu (1989).

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress

The Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress is appointed annually by the Librarian of Congress and serves from October to May.

In making the appointment, the Librarian consults with former Consultants and Laureates, the current Laureate and distinguished poetry critics.

The position has existed for 61 years under two separate titles: from 1937 to 1986 as Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress and from 1986 forward as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. The name was changed by an act of Congress in 1985.

The Laureate receives a $35,000 annual stipend funded by a gift from Archer M. Huntington. The Library keeps to a minimum the specific duties in order to afford incumbents maximum freedom to work on their own projects while at the Library. The Laureate gives an annual lecture and reading of his or her poetry and usually introduces poets in the Library's annual poetry series, the oldest in the Washington area, and among the oldest in the United States. This annual series of public poetry and fiction readings, lectures, symposia and occasional dramatic performances began in the 1940s. Collectively the Laureates have brought more than 2,000 poets and authors to the library to read for the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature.

Each Laureate brings a different emphasis to the position. Joseph Brodsky initiated the idea of providing poetry in airports, supermarkets and hotel rooms. Maxine Kumin started a popular series of poetry workshops for women at the Library.

Gwendolyn Brooks met with elementary school students to encourage them to write poetry.

Rita Dove brought together writers to explore the African diaspora through the eyes of its artists. She also championed children's poetry and jazz with poetry events.

Robert Hass organized the "Watershed" conference that brought together noted novelists, poets and storytellers to talk about writing, nature and community.

The current Laureate, Robert Pinsky, is selecting a broad cross section of Americans reading their favorite poems aloud as part of the Library's Bicentennial. In the year 2000, when the Library celebrates its 200th birthday, 200 video and 1,000 audio tapes of poetry readings will be added to the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature as one of the Library's birthday "Gifts to the Nation."

Consultants in Poetry and Poets Laureate Consultants in Poetry to the Library of Congress

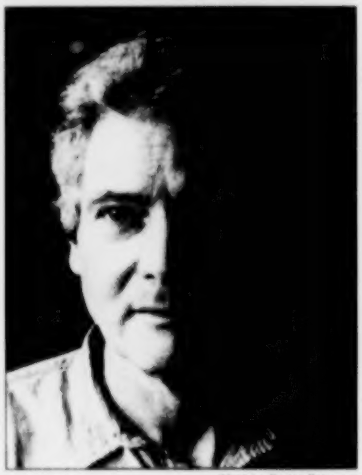
Joseph Auslander, 1937-41
(Auslander's appointment to the Poetry chair had no fixed term)
Allen Tate, 1943-44
Robert Penn Warren, 1944-45
Louise Bogan, 1945-46
Karl Shapiro, 1946-47
Robert Lowell, 1947-48
Leonie Adams, 1948-49
Elizabeth Bishop, 1949-50
Conrad Aiken, 1950-52
(first to serve two terms)
William Carlos Williams
(appointed in 1952 but did not serve)
Randall Jarrell, 1956-58
Robert Frost, 1958-59
Richard Eberhart, 1959-61
Louis Untermeyer, 1961-63
Howard Nemerov, 1963-64
Reed Whittemore, 1964-65
Stephen Spender, 1965-66
James Dickey, 1966-68
William Jay Smith, 1968-70
William Stafford, 1970-71
Josephine Jacobsen, 1971-73
Daniel Hoffman, 1973-74
Stanley Kunitz, 1974-76
Robert Hayden, 1976-78
William Meredith, 1978-80
Maxine Kumin, 1981-82
Anthony Hecht, 1982-84
Robert Fitzgerald, 1984-85
(appointed and served in a health-limited capacity, but did not come to the Library)
Reed Whittemore, 1984-85
(Interim Consultant in Poetry)
Gwendolyn Brooks, 1985-86
Robert Penn Warren, 1986-87
(first to be designated Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry)
Richard Wilbur, 1987-88
Howard Nemerov, 1988-90
Mark Strand, 1990-91
Joseph Brodsky, 1991-92
Mona Van Duyn, 1992-93
Rita Dove, 1993-95
Robert Hass, 1995-97
Robert Pinsky, 1997-2000
(first to serve three consecutive terms. Special Consultants in 1999-2000: Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin) ◆

© Fred Viebahn

Rita Dove

James Baker Hall

Louise Glück


Matthew Carlos Schwartz

W.S. Merwin

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‘This Poem Reflects Me’

Pinsky Brings Favorite Poem Project to the Library

BY YVONNE FRENCH

Patch Adams, M.D., about whom a major motion picture starring Robin Williams was made, led a group of 25 Washingtonians in reading their favorite poems aloud April 7 in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Mr. Adams is author of *Gesundheit!: Bringing Good Health to You, the Medical System and Society Through Physician Service, Complementary Therapies, Humor and Joy.* He advocates universal free health care. He gave a dramatic recitation of portions of Walt Whitman's "Song of the Open Road," saying he loves the poem "because poetry is a celebration of life. This poem reflects me. I celebrate life."

Mr. Adams wore his long gray hair in a ponytail with several elastics along its length. A patch on his head to the left of his center part was dyed blue. He wore a Hawaiian shirt with a multicolored tie, tie-died balloon pants, one orange and one blue sock and black tennis shoes. One fork-shaped earring dangled and swung as he recited Walt Whitman's conclusion: "the efflux of the soul is happiness."

If Mr. Adams's outfit was like a rainbow, the other persons who read were a veritable United Nations of Washington: African American, Peruvian, Italian, a Native American, Chinese, Russian. Their cacophony of accents was unified by the rhythm of the poetry that now harangued, now lulled about 250 listeners into a state of heightened awareness.

Mr. Pinsky said one of the unexpected fruits of the Favorite Poem readings is the way the audience forms a community of listeners as the readers and reciters share why the poem is meaningful to them.

Said Mr. Pinsky: "You get this feeling of respect and attention in these civic forums," of which there have been 15 official — and almost 300 unofficial — readings, and probably many more that go unreported to the Favorite Poem Project director at Mr. Pinsky's Boston University office. "These transcendently wonderful moments come along and you sense the audience cheering up," Mr. Pinsky told a handful of reporters before the reading, which came just as the Library announced his unprecedented reappointment to a third consecutive term as Poet Laureate (see story on page 94). "Each person is showing you a treasure," Mr. Pinsky said later in remarks prior to the Coolidge Auditorium readings.

N. Alicia Byers N. Alicia Byers N. Alicia Byers

"Favorite Poem" readers included Patch Adams (left), Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.) and Marvin Dickinson, vice president of the Stay in Schools Foundation.

Dr. Billington said he liked the poem "Little Gidding" by T.S. Eliot because it "brings a spiritual dimension into our daily lives." He told how Eliot wrote the poem in 1942 as bombs fell on London and explained several interpretations of its elusive text. He confided that he personally interprets the "tongues of fire" in the poem as "the slow fire that consumes us: our own self-preoccupations."

Philip Bobbitt, the creator of the Library's Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry, read "Preparation," by Czeslaw Milosz, whose poetry both Robert Pinsky and 1996-1997 Poet Laureate Robert Hass helped to translate from Polish. "Our prayers are with the 600,000 refugees from the Yugoslav war and the soldiers who have gone to Eastern Europe," said Mr. Bobbitt, who is Lyndon Johnson's nephew. His cousin, Linda Johnson Robb, was in the audience. Milosz's poem recalls earlier strife in Eastern Europe: "Thus: armies/Running across frozen plains, shouting a curse/ In a many-voiced chorus; the cannon of a tank/ Growing immense at the corner of a street; the ride at dusk/ Into a camp with watchtowers and barbed wire."

Others who read included Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.), (Sonnet 127, by William Shakespeare); Roslyn Walker, director of the National Museum of African Art, ("The Negro Speaks of Rivers," by Langston Hughes); Nobel Laureate Harold Varmus, director of the National Institutes of Health ("To His Coy Mistress," by Andrew Marvell); Cliff Becker, director of the Literature Program at the National Endowment for the Arts ("Keeping Things Whole," by Mark Strand). "We try to do that at the NEA," he said.

"Some poets write with such power and immediacy that they can convince you the poem is about your own life, but it's not," said the final reader, Edward Weismiller, who was billed as 'novelist, counterspy and poet," in the program. He read John Donne's "Twickenham Garden" because "it involves me in a way I can't explain." When he recited it, the audience may have understood with him what it is in a poem that words can't — but somehow do — convey. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Apprentice Poets

Young Bards Celebrate National Poetry Month

N. Alicia Byers

The readers gathered with Young Peoples Poetry Week founder Paula Quint, president of the Childrens Book Council. Charles Davis (left), of Stuart-Hobson Middle School; Harriet Blair Rowan, of Oyster Bilingual School; Demario Greene, of Beers Elementary School; Ayanna Murray-Mazwi, also of Oyster; Jorge Orozco, of Bancroft Elementary School; and Rexannah Wyse, also of Bancroft.

By CHRISTINA TYLER

Be careful what you say around Demario John Greene. He might write a poem or short story about it. That's how the 12-year-old got the idea for his poem called "Love," which he read at the Young People's Poetry Week program April 7 in the Library.

Demario is one of six Washington, D.C., preteens who read original poems during the program for young poets that celebrates National Poetry Month.

A sixth-grader at Anne Beers Elementary School, he is not old enough to have experienced all kinds of love, but he can tell you about what he has learned by listening to music and adult conversations — and from reading his poem with conviction, "Love." His poem reads:

Love, do we see it?
Love, do we feel it?
When we say it do we mean it?
When we feel it, do we really feel it?
When we feel it, do we sense it?
Isn't that what love is?
A sense of care, a sense of protection.
When you say "I love you,"
you give your heart.
Love is stronger than anything.
Love is something that is to
be cherished.
Love is something many people claim.
But I put a question to you
to evaluate: When you say,
'I love you,' do you mean it?

Nikki Grimes and Judith Viorst write poetry for children and adults. They said they lose themselves in the pages of books and write from their experiences. Ms. Viorst said writing poetry for different age groups isn't difficult for her — the feelings are conveyed the same, but the images of childhood and adulthood are different.

Young poet Charles Davis (left) was impressed listening to the professional poets, because the fifth-grader did not know poets could make a living with their work. His parents said they did not know their son had an intense need to write poetry and this was the first time they had heard their son read his work.

"I knew Charles had a knack for metaphors," said Andy Fogle, a published poet who teaches at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va., works with the D.C. Writers Corps and mentors students at Stewart-Hobson Middle School. "He's funny, he can perform the poems — all that in an 11-year-old."

The children's poems were selected from hundreds of entries from throughout Washington. Each child represented a different area of the city.

National Young People's Poetry Week is sponsored by the Children's Book Council in New York. This event in the Jefferson Building was sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book and the Poetry and Literature Center, in cooperation with the District Lines Poetry Project of the Federation of Friends of the District of Columbia Library.

The Center for the Book doesn't have a Washington, D.C., chapter yet, but 36 states do. The children who read their work April 7 were selected with the help of the city library, volunteer writing coaches and writers groups.

Roxannah Wyse, with her hair pulled back and wearing a blue and purple ankle-length dress, made the crowd laugh with her animated voice describing Earth, its leaves, candy and potato chips.

Ayanna Murray-Mazwi described magical places she sees in her dreams.

Jorge Orozco personified a house in his poem, describing what a house sees inside itself and how it loves and cares for its inhabitants.

Harriet Blair Rowan described herself in her self-named poem as "Harriet, reader, writer, swimmer, sleeper ... one who needs good friends, resident of Washington, D.C."

The crowd chuckled at Charles Davis's description of food as he stood behind the podium wearing a blue plaid shirt and oval, wire-rimmed glasses. "Food, I have to overcome my love for you. Food, stop mocking me. ... Food, you are hard to resist." Then he got more serious as he read his poem about the moon: "Like a big marble, shining through the night with its precious light."

"I hope to someday write a book — a collection of poems and an autobiographical story about how I got started writing," he said. ◆

Ms. Tyler is assistant editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette.

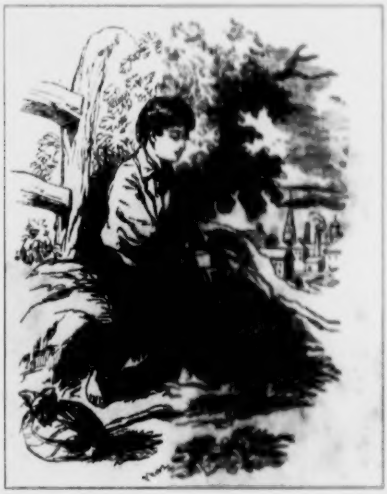
Competition Winners Announced

Final Round of LC/Ameritech NDL Program

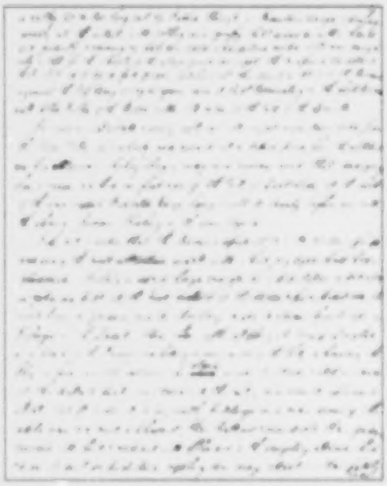
The Library has announced the twelve winners in the third and final round of the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. The program, in which Ameritech donated $2 million to the Library's National Digital Library (NDL) Program, has made awards to 33 institutions, including the 12 that will receive awards either alone or as part of a consortium this year.

The competition has enabled U.S. libraries, archives, museums and historical societies to digitize their collections of American historical materials for inclusion in the American Memory electronic collections of the Library of Congress (**www.loc.gov**). The competition also helps fulfill the Library's goal of placing, in cooperation with other institutions, 5 million items online by 2000, the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress. The NDL Program is one of the Library's major birthday "Gifts to the Nation."

"Congratulations to the award winners and to Ameritech for its role in launching this pioneering project," said Dr. Billington. "Today's winners will join the others from the previous two years in helping make the National Digital Library Program truly national in scope."



From the Michigan State University and Central Michigan University collection

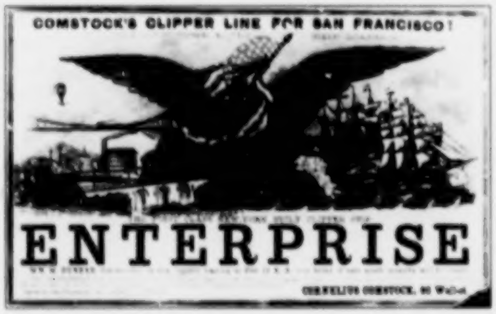


A document from the collections of the Utah academic libraries consortium

"Ameritech was once again wowed by yet another group of very deserving winners," said Lana Porter, president of Ameritech Library Services. "We are extremely proud to have helped make it possible for so many valuable collections, from so many prestigious libraries, to be digitized for easy access to everyone via the Internet."

The 1998-99 Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition award winners are:

- **Lee Library at Brigham Young University** (lead institution), **University of Utah, Utah State University,** and the **Utah State Historical Society**, for "Pioneer Trails: Overland to Utah and the Pacific." Amount of award: $64,875. The Utah academic libraries consortium's digital collection consists of 155 items from 59 diaries of pioneers trekking westward on the Overland Trail, across America to Utah and the Pacific between 1847 and 1869. In addition to the diaries, the collection includes 16 maps, 75 photographs and illustrations, and selections from five immigrant guides.
- **Michigan State University** (lead institution) **and Central Michigan University**, for "Shaping the Values of Youth: A Nineteenth Century American Sunday School Book Collection." Amount of award: $123,763. This collection is a representative selection of 121 American Sunday school books from the Russel B. Nye Popular Culture Collection and the Clarke Historical Library. Published primarily between 1815 and 1865 by the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union and other religious publishers, these books for juvenile readers taught moral conduct and good citizenship. The books cover a wide range of subjects deemed particularly useful and important for socializing early 19th century youth, including history, holidays, slavery, African Americans, Native Americans, travel and missionary accounts, death and dying, poverty, temperance, immigrants and advice.
- **Mystic Seaport Museum** for "Maritime Westward Expansion." Amount of award: $57,218. Mystic Seaport Museum's digital project is a selection of 7,500 items from its archival collections. These items include materials dating from the mid- to late 19th century, including logbooks, diaries, letters, business papers and other manuscript items, images, imprints and ephemera, and maps and charts. The unique maritime perspective of these materials offers a rich look at the events, culture, beliefs and personal experiences associated with the settlement of California, Alaska, Hawaii,



COMSTOCK'S CLIPPER LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
ENTERPRISE

A "sailing card" from the collections of the Mystic Seaport Museum

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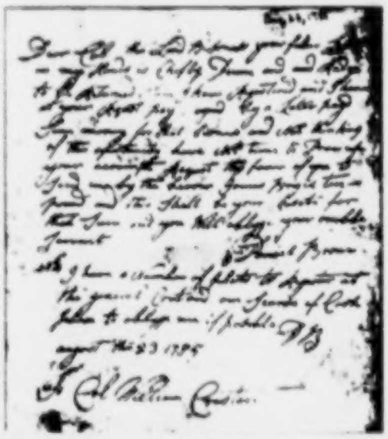
Texas and the Pacific Northwest. The materials chosen to be digitized relate to major themes in the history of westward expansion, including the California Gold Rush, the decline of native American cultures and populations, the politics and economics of "manifest destiny," the roles of women and the immigrant experience.

- **The Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley** (lead institution), and the **California Historical Society,** for "Chinese in California, 1850-1920." Amount of award: $150,000. This collection of 12,500 items documents the 19th and early 20th century Chinese immigration to California and the West and reflects the social life, culture and commerce of these immigrants. The materials include photographs, original art, cartoons and other illustrations; letters, diaries, business records and legal documents; pamphlets, broadsides, speeches, sheet music and other printed matter.
- **University of Chicago Library** (lead institution) and the **Filson Club Historical Society** of Louisville, Ky., for "The First American West: The Ohio River Valley, 1750-1820." Amount of award: $145,596. This collection assembles 745 items from the rare books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, prints and manuscripts collected by Reuben T. Durrett and the Filson Club Historical Society of Louisville, which he founded in 1884 and named after John Filson, author of *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke* (1784), a promotional tract recognized as the first history of the state. These materials present a rich picture of the Ohio River Valley from the dawn of its Euro-American settlement to the passing of the frontier beyond the Mississippi River.
- **University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill**, for "The Church in the Southern Black Community: Beginnings to 1920. Amount of award: $74,513. This collection of 19,000 pages from approximately 100 works (including slave narratives, autobiographies of African Americans, spirituals, sermons, church reports, religious periodicals and denominational histories) traces how Southern African Americans experienced and transformed Protestant Christianity into the central institution of community life. The materials are taken primarily from published works and observations by African American authors on ways the black community of the South adapted evangelical Christianity and made it a metaphor for freedom, community and personal survival. Later works written by African American church and lay men and women tell the post-emancipation story of the growth of churches and their role in the face of disenfranchisement, segregation and bigotry.

"Chinese butcher and grocery shop, Chinatown, San Francisco," from the University of California, Berkeley, collection; First African Baptist Church, Savannah, Ga., from the University of North Carolina collection



Letter from Daniel Boone to William Cristen, 1785, from the University of Chicago collection

Forty-eight applicants representing 70 institutions submitted proposals to compete for the awards (some applications were submitted by institutional consortiums). In formulating the competition guidelines and administering the evaluation process, the Library turned to the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Council on Library and Information Resources for expert guidance. Led by George Farr, director of the Division of Preservation and Access of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Deanna Marcum, president of the Council on Library and Information Resources, three successive panels evaluated applications for historical significance, technical viability and the relevance of collections to current and planned American Memory collections.

The primary criterion for evaluation of an application was the significance of the collection for historical understanding and its utility to students and the general public. Once evaluators had assessed the significance and utility of the proposal, they assessed the technical and administrative viability of the project. For the 1998-99 competition cycle, applications were accepted for collections of textual and graphic materials that illuminate American history and culture beginning with the contact period in 1492

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New On-Line Materials Debut

Printed Ephemera, South Texas, Hispano Culture Featured

The National Digital Library (NDL) Program has recently added new multimedia materials from the incomparable collections of the Library of Congress to its American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**).

More than 40 electronic collections are now available in a public-private partnership that augments the $15 million in public funding dedicated to the NDL Program. The goal of the NDL Program is to have 5 million items from the Library and other repositories on-line by 2000, the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**).

The new materials are:

An American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadsides and Other Printed Ephemera

The Library's Printed Ephemera Collection is a rich repository of Americana. It comprises 28,000 primary source items dating from the 17th century to the present and encompasses key events and eras in American history. This preview of the digitized Printed Ephemera Collection presents 50 items that capture the experience of the American Revolution, slavery, the Western land rush, the Civil War, women's suffrage and the Industrial Revolution from the viewpoint of those who lived through those events.

A full release of this collection is planned for later this year.

The South Texas Border 1900-1920: Photographs from the Robert Runyon Collection

This collection is a unique visual resource documenting the Lower Rio Grande Valley during the early 1900s. Runyon's photographs document the history and development of South Texas and the border, including the Mexican Revolution, the U.S. military presence at Fort Brown and along the border prior to and during World War I, and the growth and development of the Rio Grande Valley.

Hispano Music and Culture of the Northern Rio Grande: The Juan B. Rael Collection

This is an on-line presentation of a multiformat ethnographic field collection documenting religious and secular music of Spanish-speaking residents of rural Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado. In 1940, Juan Bautista Rael of Stanford University, a native of Arroyo Hondo, N.M., used disc recording equipment supplied by the Archive of American Folk Song (now the Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center) to document *alabados* (hymns), folk drama, wedding songs and dance tunes. The collection also includes manuscript materials and publications by Rael that provide insight into the rich musical heritage and cultural traditions of this region.

The National Digital Library Program, which receives 75 percent of its funding from private sources, celebrated exceeding its fund-raising goal during an evening reception on April 13 (see story on page 92). ◆

Awards

continued from page 99

and continuing through the Colonial and nation-building eras to 1920. The competition was especially interested in proposals that illuminate the exploration and settlement of the American West. The competition was also interested in science and technology, and church and society.

Additional information on the LC/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition is available at this Web site: **memory.loc.gov/ammem/award.**

Several previous award winners have already completed their digitization projects. These collections are: "American Landscape and Architectural Design, 1850-1920," from Harvard University's Frances Loeb Library, Graduate School of Design; "The Northern Great Plains, 1880-1920," from North Dakota State University's Institute for Regional Studies; "The South Texas Border, 1900-1920," from the University of Texas at Austin's Center for American History. ◆

Interpretive Programs Office, Manuscript Division Win Awards

The Society for History in the Federal Government granted two prizes to the Library of Congress at its annual awards luncheon on March 19.

The first, given jointly to the Interpretive Programs Office and to the Manuscript Division, was the John Wesley Powell Prize (for historical exhibition) for "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic," and the accompanying catalog of the same title prepared by James H. Hutson, chief of the Manuscript Division. The exhibition was on view at the Library from June 4 through Aug. 22, 1998.

The second, awarded to Paul H. Smith and Ronald M. Gephart, was the Thomas Jefferson Prize (for documentary editing) for volume 25 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*, the final textual volume in that series. Mr. Smith and Mr. Gephart, both Manuscript historians in the Manuscript Division, edited the volume.

The projects were "judged on the basis of research, style and thoroughness of presentation to be outstanding contributions to research in the history of the federal government for 1998." They were selected from among dozens of submissions from federal agencies thoughout the United States. Exhibition Coordinator Giulia Adelfio of the Interpretive Programs Office and Mr. Hutson accepted the Powell Prize on the Library's behalf; Mr. Smith and Mr. Gephart accepted the Jefferson Prize. Assistant Chief David Wigdor represented the Manuscript Division at the awards ceremony, and Editor Evelyn Sinclair represented the Publishing Office. ◆

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American Film Treasures

Library to Restore 'The Emperor Jones'

The Library will receive support to join Treasures of American Film Archives, a project organized by the National Film Preservation Foundation in celebration of the year 2000. Through a $200,000 grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts, the Library and four other federal archives will now join this landmark initiative to preserve rare American films.

Dr. Billington welcomed the grant: "The American people have entrusted our nation's film heritage to the Library of Congress and other archives, and we take our stewardship seriously. Only by working together with this kind of support can we save this vital historical record."

Involving 17 archives throughout the United States, Treasures of American Film Archives marks the largest collaborative preservation and access initiative to be undertaken by the American archival community. It will preserve films intimately documenting American life and culture, in almost every category of filmmaking from cinema's first 100 years.

Preserving this important art form requires expensive, continuing care to prevent loss by destruction. This ambitious project will preserve and showcase a wide range of American "orphan films," or works not protected by commercial interests, including newsreels, silent-era films, documentaries, home movies, avant-garde works and independent productions.

For its part of the initiative, the Library will save and restore many rare, important American films, including "The Emperor Jones," the renowned 1933 film starring Paul Robeson, along with films from two collections vital to American history and culture: the Thomas Edison and Margaret Mead collections.

Emperor Jones is perhaps Robeson's most famous film role. Based on the play by Eugene O'Neill, the film traces the rise of a railroad porter who rises to Caribbean king through murder, bravado and sheer energy. The Library will restore "The Emperor Jones" from an original 35mm nitrate negative in its Motion Picture Conservation Center in Dayton, Ohio.

Paul Robeson as The Emperor Jones, 1933

The Edison Laboratory Collection documents the experiments and operations of the famed inventor's laboratory in West Orange, N.J., from the turn of the century through the mid-1920s.

Included is original 35mm nitrate footage of Edison's efforts to assist the War Department during World War I, educational films on the development of the electric light, as well as Edison celebrating his 75th birthday, talking on the radio and meeting young protégées.

Pioneering anthropologist Margaret Mead used film extensively as part of her research. The Library holds the full record of her ethnographic work — field notes, manuscripts, photographs, and films — and will now preserve the footage she and husband Gregory Bateson shot in Bali from 1936 to 1939.

The Pew Charitable Trusts support nonprofit activities in the areas of culture, education, the environment, health and human services, public policy and religion. Based in Philadelphia, the Trusts make strategic investments to help organizations and citizens develop practical solutions to difficult problems. In 1998, with approximately $4.734 billion in assets, the Trusts granted more than $213 million to 298 nonprofit organizations.

The National Film Preservation Foundation (NFPF), organizer of the Treasures of American Film Archives, is an independent nonprofit organization created by the U.S. Congress to save America's film heritage. The NFPF supports film preservation activities nationwide that ensure the physical survival of film for future generations and improve access to film for study, education and exhibition. Information on the foundation can be found at its Web site: www.filmpreservation.org.

The Library of Congress's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division provides public access to the most comprehensive collection of American and foreign-produced film and television in the world. Through the American Television and Radio Archive Act of 1976 and the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, the Library has a congressional mandate to preserve the cultural record of American film and broadcast history, as well as lead the development of the country's moving-image preservation policies.

The backbone of the collection is the more than 500,000 motion pictures and television programs deposited for copyright. Special holdings include the Paper Print Collection of 3,000 pre-1915 films registered for copyright as rolls of still photographs, 20,000 kinescopes of NBC programming from the 1940s through the early '70s, the PBS Collection of 24,000 tapes and films, as well as separate collections of studio films from Warner Bros., Columbia, RKO and Paramount.

The Library also has two moving-image preservation laboratories: the Magnetic Recording Laboratory in Washington, D.C., and the Motion Picture Conservation Center (MPCC) in Dayton, Ohio. Since 1970 the MPCC has preserved more than 15,000 feature films, television programs and short subjects, making the Library the largest publicly funded motion picture preservation organization in the United States.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division supports a public exhibition program through its Mary Pickford Theater and provides free access to qualified researchers in the Film and Television Reading Room. Its Web site is: **www.loc.gov/rr/mopic**. ◆

New Director for Folklife Center

Bulger Brings Regional Folk Experience

Margaret Anne "Peggy" Bulger, senior program officer with the Southern Arts Federation in Atlanta, has been appointed the director of the American Folklife Center at the Library.

Ms. Bulger succeeds Alan Jabbour. Ms. Bulger will assume her duties on July 6. However, she participated as director-designate during a March meeting of the American Folklife Center Board of Trustees at the Library.

She began her service at the Southern Arts Federation in 1989 as the regional folk arts program coordinator, with responsibilities for developing the folk arts program in nine Southern states. Through progressively responsible positions at the federation, Ms. Bulger gained a range of experience in folklife, public programming, fund-raising, management and communications.

Ms. Bulger was folk arts coordinator and state folklorist for the state of Florida, serving in the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs from 1976 to 1989. In this position, she established the Florida Folklife Archives. Previously, Ms. Bulger coordinated the Traditional Folklife Project at the Appalachian Museum affiliated with Berea College (Kentucky) from 1975 to 1976.

Said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb in announcing Ms. Bulger's appointment: "This broad range of experience in folklife and public folklife administration, covering a period exceeding two decades, uniquely suits Dr. Bulger for the role of director of the American Folklife Center."

Margaret Anne "Peggy" Bulger

Said Ms. Bulger: "I am honored and excited to be part of the nation's Library, and the American Folklife Center." She noted the importance of the Archive of American Folk Song as "an invaluable resource for scholars and collectors of traditional music and song" and praised the work of the American Folklife Center since its founding in 1976 to complement and expand upon that collection and to preserve and present American folk culture and heritage.

"I hope to build upon the good work of the past 23 years as we all move into the next millennium," Ms. Bulger said. "With the center's permanent authorization last year, all Americans can rejoice that we are now poised to move forward with essential programs that will ensure the accessibility and growth of the collections for generations to come.

"As a folklorist who has utilized the impressive resources of the American Folklife Center, I look forward to working with the center's dedicated staff and the advanced technology of the Library to make the American Folklife Center and its collections available to all," she continued. "The National Digital Library project, as well as the grassroots programs that have been developed to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Library, will be instrumental in this effort to reach all communities with our national collections."

Ms. Bulger added: "The United States is a nation blessed with a diversity of culture and human creativity. There is a growing awareness concerning the essential role played by folk heritage, folk culture and folk arts in our nation. A healthy America demands a respect for, and pride in, the variety of cultures and traditions that comprise our national profile. The American Folklife Center is a center for the people, ensuring that these cultural resources are preserved and celebrated throughout the years to come."

In addition to the professional positions she has held, Ms. Bulger has been active in the larger American folklife community. "In particular, she has been active in the single most important society relating to her area of expertise — the American Folklore Society — of which she is currently president elect," Mr. Tabb said.

Ms. Bulger has written or edited a number of professional works, including *South Florida Folklife* (University of Mississippi Press, 1994) and *Musical Roots of the South* (Southern Arts Federation, 1992). In 1992, she won the Wayland D. Hand Prize for best article published in *The Folklore Historian*.

She was awarded the M.A. degree in folk studies from Western Kentucky University in 1975. While doing her graduate work, she served as an assistant in the university's folklife archives, for which she organized the Wilgus collection of folk songs and ballads and helped acquire the Carter family recording archive. In 1992, she received a Ph.D., with honors, in folklore and folklife from the University of Pennsylvania. ◆

Gifts

continued from page 91

antiquarian book dealers to locate titles and editions matching those of the 897 volumes still missing from the Jefferson Library. New acquisitions, together with books and manuscripts of Jefferson's already on hand at the Library, will be part of a major Jefferson exhibition in 2000, the Librarian said.

Using various catalogs, including one created by Jefferson himself, and principally a thorough five-volume work by E. Millicent Sowerby, curators of the Jefferson materials have created "A List of Desiderata" to aid in the search for the same titles and editions for replacements.

Said Rare Book and Special Collections Chief Mark Dimunation, "The task is to build in one year what took him a lifetime to build. ... Some items have not been seen at auction in 100 years." ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

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To Have and To Hold

Annual Preservation Workshop Draws Crowds

The problems of keeping, organizing and storing old family photographs, important papers or special books that are fading, yellowing and growing ever more fragile are common to individuals as well as to libraries and museums around the world.

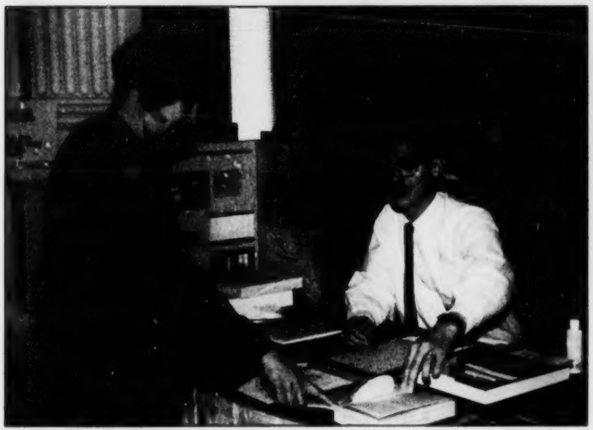
On April 13, the Library of Congress held its fourth annual free workshop to help the public learn more about handling, cleaning, preserving and storing these valuable materials. The first Preservation Awareness Workshop, held in 1996, proved so successful, with more than 600 people in attendance, that the Library's Preservation Directorate decided to make the workshop an annual event.

In addition to the Library's professional conservation and curatorial staff, representatives of nonprofit professional associations in the preservation field as well as companies that manufacture and distribute conservation products were there to answer questions and offer other information on preservation products and issues.

For the second year, Allan J. Stypeck, host of the popular National Public Radio show "The Book Guys," was on hand to appraise (free of charge) old books, prints, photographs, manuscripts and sound recordings.

In addition, professional conservators, members of the American Institute for Conservation, were available to assess the condition of personal books, documents and photographs and to offer specific conservation treatment options and storage advice. Co-sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book and the Preservation Directorate, the workshop was part of the Library's celebration of National Library Week.

Throughout the day, visitors saw demonstrations of gold tooling, paper mending, book sewing, materials testing and matting and hinging of works of art on paper. Library staff at table displays answered questions as well as provided printed information on the handling, cleaning and storage of books, papers and documents, fine prints, photographs, CDs, sound recordings and motion picture film. Slide presentations focused on some of the factors that place personal collections at risk. ◆



Marita Clance

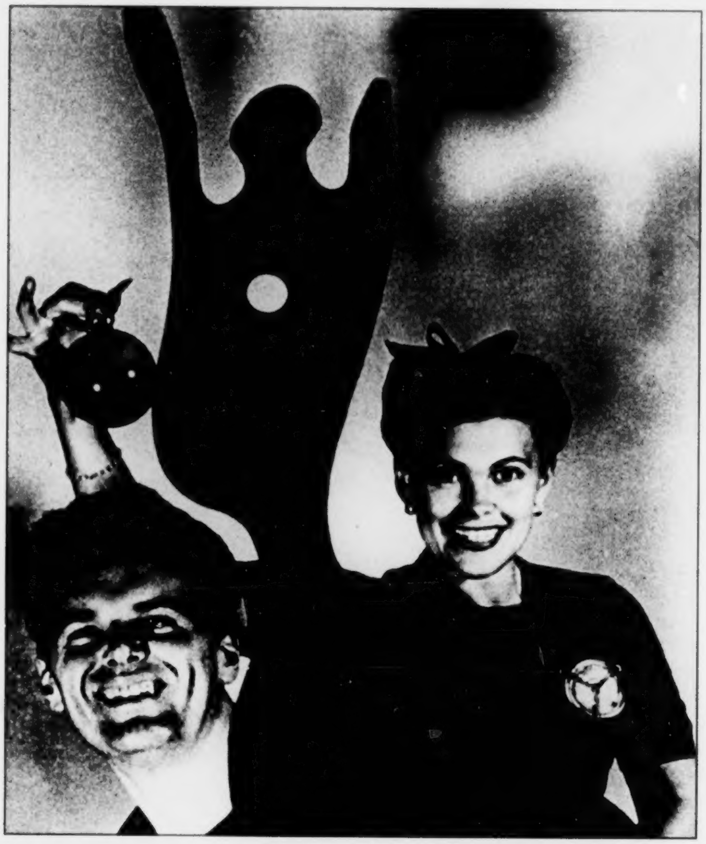
Marita Clance

Students from Gallaudet University in front of a display booth in the vendor area of the workshop, which was held in the Thomas Jefferson Building this year

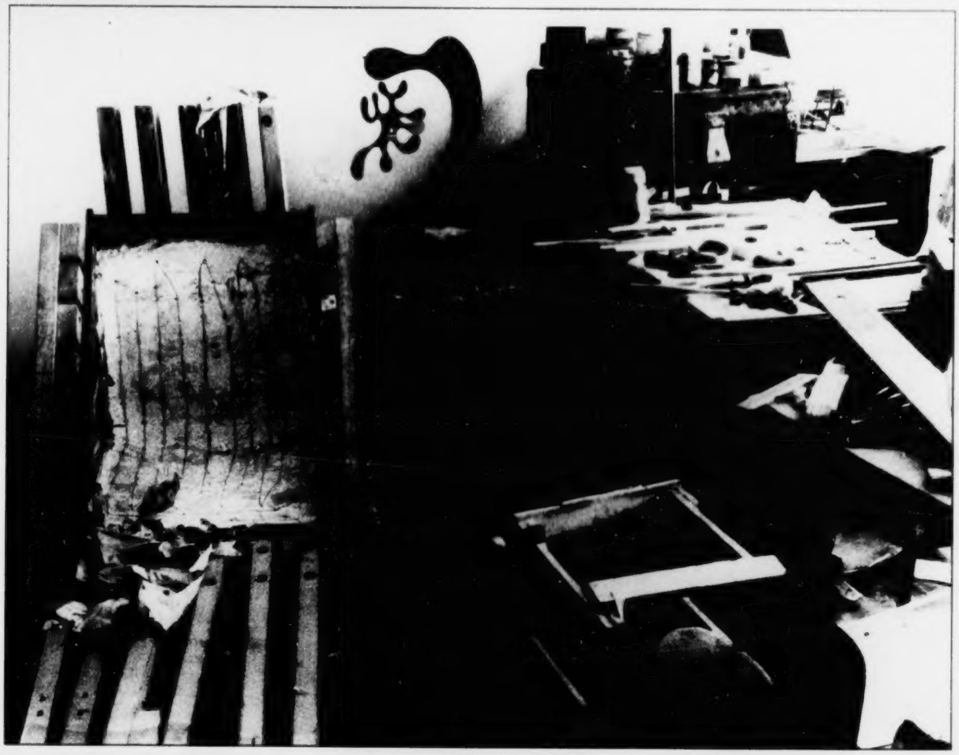
Marita Clance

Marita Clance

Senior Book Conservator Lynn Kidder sews the pages of a book in a book sewing frame; Glen Ruzicka offers a conservation assessment; Wans Wang of the collections care book repair unit (left) discusses book care with a workshop attendee.



Charles and Ray Eames posing for a Christmas card with a sculpture they carved from a plywood splint, 1944; "Kazam!" machine in the Eameses' Los Angeles apartment, 1941



‘Kazam!’

Major Exhibition of Work of American Designers Charles and Ray Eames Opens

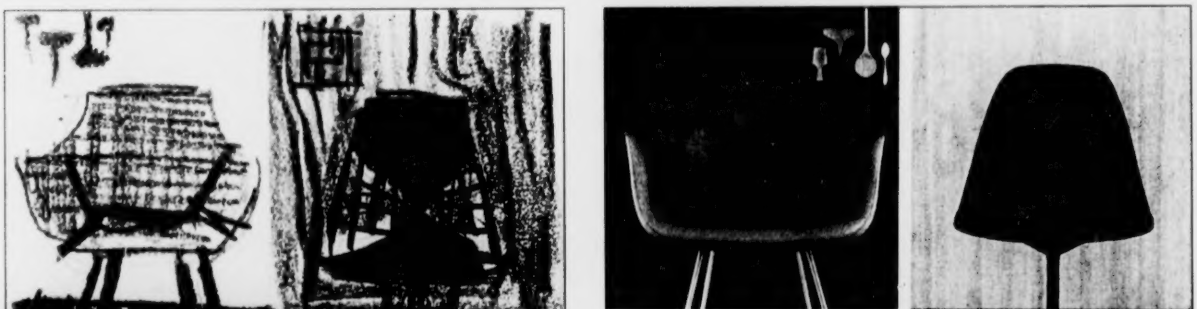
BY CRAIG D'OOGE

A major exhibition of the work of American designers Charles and Ray Eames opens at the Library of Congress on May 20 with a "Kazam!"

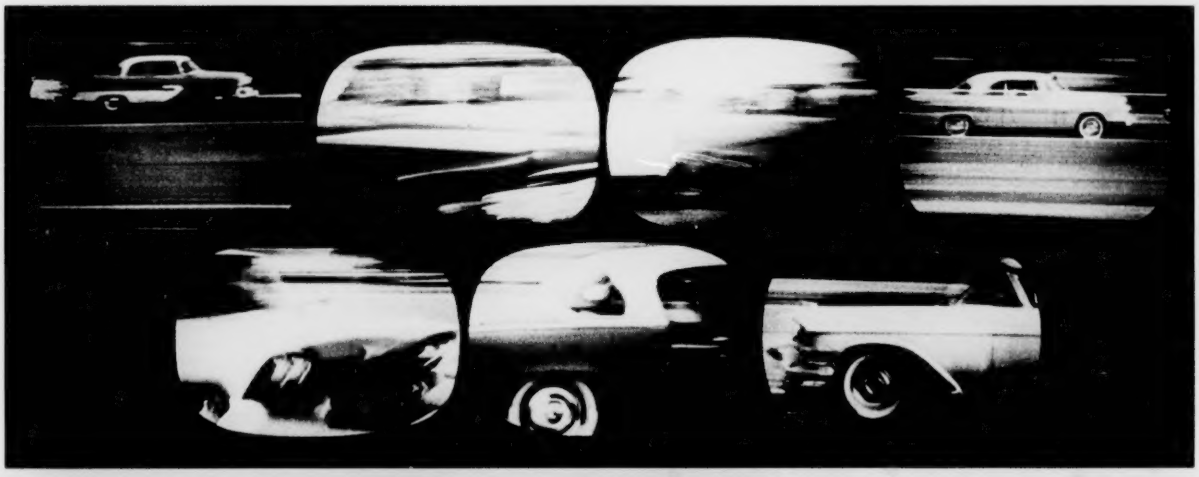
That's the name the husband-and-wife design team gave to an apparatus they built out of scrap wood and a bicycle pump to mold plywood into chairs. The "Kazam!" machine will sit outside the entrance to the exhibition "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention" in the Library's Great Hall, a fitting symbol for the spirit of playful innovation that infused the Eameses' life and work.

Charles (1907-1978) and Ray (1912-1988) Eames had a profound influence on design in the latter half of the 20th century, both in the United States and throughout the world. Taking as their motto "the most of the best to the greatest number of people for the least," they are perhaps best known for the form-fitting chairs that were produced in the 1940s and 1950s using the mass production techniques they invented. But they also designed and created buildings, toys, films, multimedia presentations, exhibits and books, including more than 50 projects for their major client, IBM, such as the IBM Pavilion at the 1964 New York World's Fair.

The Eameses' influence on American style and taste is so profound as to be almost indiscernible. But every time we pick up a Pottery Barn catalog, snap together a shelf from Ikea, or spread out a rug from Pier 1, Charles and Ray Eames are not far away. In part, this is because of their design philosophy, which was



Color sketch for postcard promoting Eames chairs; finished version of postcard

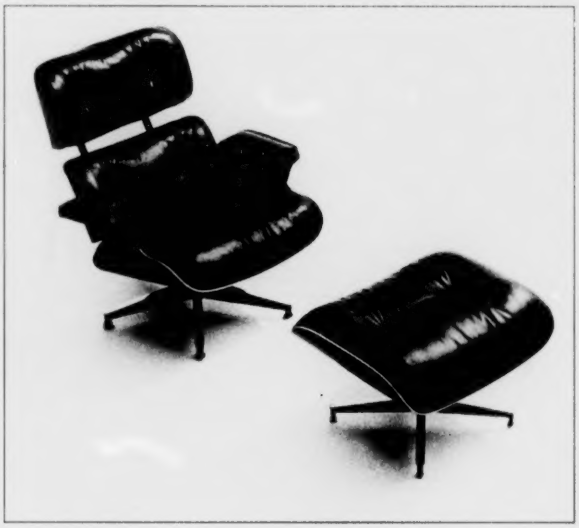


Assembled composite from "Glimpses of the U.S.A.," a seven-screen slide show created by the Eames Office for the American National Exhibition in Moscow, 1959; staff members John Whitney, Charles and Ray Eames, Parke Meek and John Neuhart in model of the dome of the American National Exhibition

founded on finding lasting solutions to fundamental needs, but also because they worked closely with large corporate and government entities to expose their design solutions to as many people as possible. The Library's exhibition, organized in partnership with the Vitra Design Museum, in Weil am Rhein, Germany, is the first posthumous retrospective of their work. The Library acquired the contents of the Eames Office in Los Angeles in 1988, shortly after Ray died.

More than 500 items have been selected for the exhibition. The materials come primarily from three sources: photographs, drawings and documents from the Library's collection of more than 1 million items donated by Ray; furniture from the collections of the Vitra Design Museum and many personal items on temporary loan from Lucia Eames, daughter of Charles, and from the Eames Office, which continues to function today under the direction of their grandson, Eames Demetrios.

The design of the exhibition by Hodgetts + Fung Design Associates can only be described as "Eamesian": light, modular panels with exposed structural elements, accented with bright blocks of color and a profusion of objects, images and audiovisual displays that playfully undercut conventional notions of scale, harmony and linear exposition. After all, the Eameses were the people who created one of the first multiscreen films: "Glimpses of the U.S.A.," a seven-screen extravaganza commissioned by the U.S. Information Agency in 1959 for an exhibition in Moscow. The innovative work practically buried Russian audiences under some 2,200 images of a day in the life of the United States, both in slide and film. Russians lined up for blocks to get in and reportedly left in tears after seeing the sheer scope of



Lounge chair and ottoman, 1956

what capitalism provided. For the Library's exhibition, "Glimpses" has been adapted to an array of seven television monitors.

The exhibition is organized into five sections — "Furniture," "Space," "Beauty," "Culture" and "Science," with a sixth section devoted to the personal stories of Charles and Ray Eames — and it integrates artifacts, photographs, films and video interviews in a comprehensive examination of the design team's intellectual foundations and creative evolution.

Charles and Ray Eames witnessed firsthand many of the momentous events of the 20th century, such as the Depression and World War II. Their lives and work encompassed some of the country's defining social movements: the emerging importance of America's West Coast, the rise of corporate and industrial America and the global expansion of American culture. Providing the basic human needs of shelter, comfort and knowledge was at the core of the Eameses' philosophy of design. As noted by Donald Albrecht, the exhibition's director and catalog editor, the Eameses were partners with the federal government and the country's top businesses in a rare era when they all shared the same objectives in leading the charge to modernize postwar America.

To understand the processes that led to the Eameses' achievements, the exhibition focuses on the challenges that were posed to them by clients such as Herman Miller Inc., IBM, Westinghouse, Boeing and Polaroid, as well as problems they posed to themselves, such as how to produce affordable, high-quality furniture; how to build economical, well-designed space for living and working; how to help people see beauty in the everyday; how to help Americans and other cultures understand each other; and how to make fundamental scientific principles accessible to the public.

The section of the exhibition devoted to "Furniture" features prototypes, experiments and promotional graphics, as well as examples of the four types of chairs that the Eameses designed for Herman Miller: molded plywood, fiberglass-reinforced plastic, bent and welded-wire mesh and cast aluminum. This section also includes advertisements, comics and other ephemera that trace the visual history of the chairs as they echoed through popular culture, from Dick Tracy to ads for detergent. A 6-foot-high wooden drum sits in the middle of the exhibition. It was used in the landmark exhibit "New Furniture Designed by Charles Eames" at the Museum of Modern Art in 1946 to dramatize the durability of one of the Eameses' plywood chairs. It is an extremely simple, but powerful demonstration: as the drum rotates, the chair within tumbles endlessly.

The "Space" section examines the Eameses' contribution to America's postwar need for mass-produced housing, including their own steel-and-glass home in Los Angeles and the office they created in a converted garage. The steel frame house was assembled on the site in 1949 out of industrial components, in answer to a challenge for affordable "case study" housing ideas posed by a magazine.

Charles (in lift), Ray and staff outside their office filming the picnic scene for the first version of "Powers of Ten," 1968.

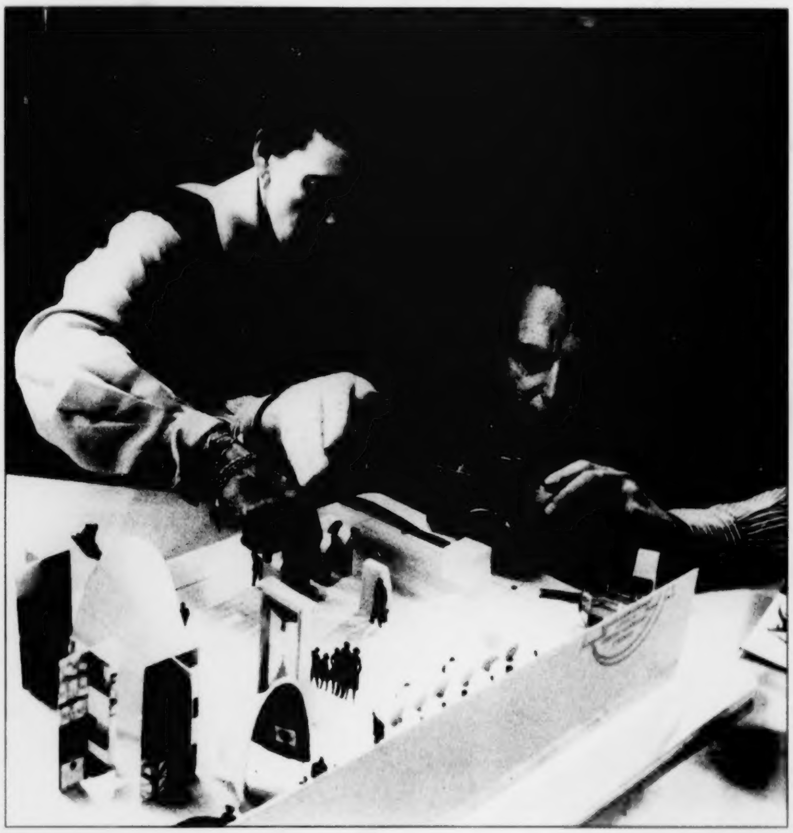
A 7-foot-long model of the house, a filmed walk-through and decorative objects collected by the Eameses during their world travels are featured in the exhibition.

The Eameses' ability to recognize beauty in the everyday stands out in the section titled "Beauty." Here the Eameses' films are shown, as well as Ray's sculptures. The film "Blacktop" will be projected on the floor: nothing more than soapsuds on asphalt, but Charles added the music of Bach, creating a poetic effect.

Ray also was a master at transforming the ordinary, as witnessed by the elegant sculptures she fashioned that were inspired by the undulating curves of a leg splint that the couple manufactured for the Navy. A large light table is strewn with hundreds of slides of abstract images, only a small sample of the thousands the Eameses took to provide themselves with visual stimulation. Visitors are invited to pull out drawers that contain samples of Ray's "collections": ornaments, old paint tubes, dolls, fabric samples, whatever caught her fancy and provided inspiration.

The "Culture" section features "Glimpses of the U.S.A." as well as images and objects collected during their travels, especially in India and Mexico. The Eames eye picked out objects they encountered that exemplified fundamental principles of design, such as the traditional Indian water jug, the *lota*, in which they recognized the culmination of a set of complex factors that form all good design solutions.

"Science" focuses on the films on various subjects that they produced. The films are screened within a small theater constructed in the Northwest Pavilion of the Jefferson Building and furnished with the chairs they designed for Washington Dulles Airport, among other places. The production panels that were laboriously created by hand for their famous film "Powers of Ten" encircle the theater, with the film itself projected on a screen overhead. Research notes, correspondence, animation cells and other production materials document the extensive creative process that lies behind this simple, basic demonstration of the concept of scale.



Ray and Charles Eames working on a model for the exhibition *Mathematica*, 1960

In addition to the films, the exhibition also will feature video oral histories with friends, family and colleagues, all of whom informed or benefited from their vision. The media components are produced by Eames Demetrios, Charles's grandson, who currently heads the Eames Office.

Funding for the exhibition was provided by IBM, Herman Miller Inc. and Vitra AG. Additional support was provided by CCI Inc. and the Eames Office, which also contributed ideas, expertise and creativity. The Library's installation was made possible by additional support from Herman Miller Inc.

The accompanying catalog, published in English by Harry N. Abrams, N.Y., and in German by Ernst & Sohn, Berlin, has won four awards, including one from the Society of Architectural Historians. Essays were contributed by Donald Albrecht, Beatriz Colomina, Joseph Giovannini, Alan Lightman, Helene Lipstadt and Philip and Phylis Morrison. Responsibility for concept development of the exhibition was shared by Donald Albrecht and Hodgetts + Fung Design Associates, in collaboration with the organizing institutions. For the Library Congress, the exhibition was developed by the Interpretive Programs Office, headed by Irene Chambers, with Giulia Adelfio as exhibit coordinator. After the exhibition opens, an electronic version will be available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**. The exhibit closes on Sept. 4, after which it will travel to the Cooper-Hewitt Design Museum in New York (Oct. 12, 1999 – Jan. 9, 2000), the St. Louis Art Museum (Feb. 9 – May 14, 2000) and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (June 25 – Sept. 11, 2000). It has already been to Germany, Denmark and London. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is media director in the Public Affairs Office.

Exhibiting 'Eames'

Library Takes Special Care to Safeguard Collections

BY MARK ROOSA

Mounting an exhibition, such as "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames," requires much more than selecting items and placing them on display.

In addition to the major work performed by the Library's Interpretive Programs Office, the Conservation Division also plays an important role in ensuring that the materials — many of which are rare and fragile — are not harmed by their exposure.

The Library — like all institutions that offer exhibitions — must maintain a balance between providing public access to its vast collections through exhibitions while also taking impeccable care of the items exhibited.

The Eames exhibition that opens at the Library on May 20 (one of four domestic and three European venues; a decision on a Far East tour is pending) will offer objects that will not be seen at its other venues, such as an assortment of beautifully crafted three-dimensional models created for the IBM Pavilion at the 1964 New York World's Fair. "I marveled at the intricacy of their construction," said Exhibition Conservator Rikki Condon.

Three years before the exhibition was scheduled to open, the Conservation Division began a series of preliminary reviews to create a final list of items for inclusion. Ms. Condon examined hundreds of items, set conservation guidelines such as light-exposure limits and exhibition-housing requirements and determined conservation treatment needs.

Marita Clance

Exhibits Conservator Rikki Condon prepares an Eames model for the upcoming exhibition; dining chair and folding wall screen (below), 1946

Because the exhibition includes architectural drawings, photographs, collages, watercolor sketches, pastels, ink manuscripts and multimedia 3-D models — a total of more than 500 items — Ms. Condon had to be very strict with the time allotted for conservation treatments. Many items were so light-sensitive that between two and four alternative items had to be chosen to rotate over the life of the exhibition. These reviews spanned several months and led to a final list with a numbering system describing each item, how long it could remain on display, its size and media.

The exhibition material was photographed and brought to the conservation laboratory for minor treatments such as flattening, dry-cleaning with an eraser and mending. Condition reports were created for each item, detailing its unique physical features and exhibition requirements. Most art-on-paper objects were encapsulated in polyester or housed in mats and frames to protect them from the rigors of exhibition travel and installation.

For virtually all exhibitions in-house or elsewhere, the Library provides custom-fitted exhibition supports for all items. In some cases, exhibition cases must be constructed to the Library's strict conservation specifications. Once the exhibition opens, Library staff will monitor the objects on display and keep a careful eye on the temperature and relative humidity of the exhibition space.

Safeguarding the Library's treasures does not stop in the conservation lab. On many occasions, Ms. Condon has been required to accompany objects to their destination. For the recent traveling exhibition "From the Ends of the Earth: Judaic Treasures of the Library of Congress," Ms. Condon's adventure included riding along with 165 objects for 24 hours in a 48-foot, climate-controlled big rig to Dallas, where the exhibition opened. The expert packing and uncrating by fine arts handling companies also play a crucial role in the success of a traveling exhibition.

The work of Charles and Ray Eames will see Ms. Condon as needed in other venues to ensure that the objects are in the same condition as when they left the Library. ◆

Mr. Roosa is chief of the Conservation Division. He thanks Ms. Condon for assistance in preparing this article.

Song of Himself

Walt Whitman Biographer Speaks at Library

By YVONNE FRENCH

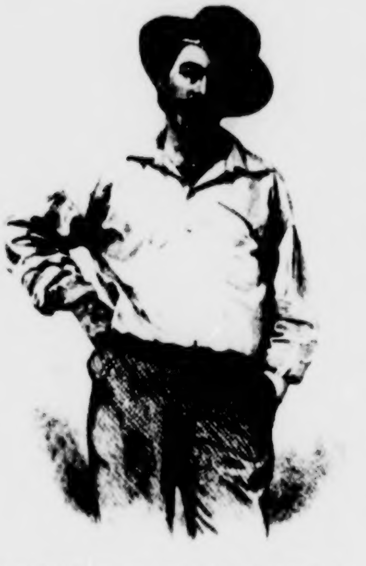
It was almost as if Walt Whitman himself were there when his most recent biographer gave a talk in the Mumford Room for a "Books & Beyond" lecture March 22.

Not only did Jerome Loving, author of *Walt Whitman: Song of Himself* (University of California Press, 1999), show a number of slides of Whitman and his family and play a recording of the poem "America" (believed to be the only extant recording of the poet's actual voice), but on display were a larger-than-life white plaster bust of Whitman, a lock of his gray hair cut on the day of his death, a bronze cast of his hand, his fountain pen, spectacles and Calamus-root cane, his hastily hand-drawn design for his burial vault and an 1892 *Frank Leslie's Weekly* showing various scenes from his funeral.

The exhibition, mounted by American Literature Manuscript Historian Alice Birney of the Manuscript Division, was selected from items in the Charles Feinberg/Walt Whitman Collection. Notably, the exhibition also included the famous July 21, 1855, letter in which Ralph Waldo Emerson greets the upstart Whitman at the "beginning of a great career" and an 1870 broadside copy of the letter reprinted by Whitman. Mr. Loving described how Whitman rearranged the original paragraph to emphasize the complimentary phrase.

Yvonne French

Alice Birney, American literature manuscript historian in the Library's Manuscript Division, and Walt Whitman biographer Jerome Loving discuss Whitman's work at an exhibition of his personal effects shortly before Mr. Loving took the podium in a Books & Beyond lecture March 22.



Walt Whitman, age 37, Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y., steel engraving by Samuel Hollyer from a lost daguerreotype by Gabriel Harrison.

Said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, which sponsors the "Books & Beyond" lecture series: "Professor Loving relied on the Library's holdings and on help from Alice Birney in the research for his book. ... Alice and Jerry have worked on and off on various Whitman projects for almost nine years." Mr. Cole also noted that Mr. Loving had been interviewed earlier in the day on National Public Radio and that his talk was filmed for telecast on C-SPAN2's "BookTV." It was to air on May 2.

The biography begins before the Civil War as "Whitman was making his way through that now-famous 'long foreground' [also mentioned in the letter] that Emerson recognized when he first read Whitman's poetry in 1855," said Mr. Loving. Eventually, though not during his lifetime, Whitman's "free versification and daringly fresh content would revolutionize American poetry," Ms. Birney said.

Mr. Loving explained: "His poetic career began almost by accident, in the early composition of *Leaves of Grass.* A former printer, he set up part of the first 1855 edition himself and first discovered the transformative power of the printed page. The printer's term for such experimental writing was 'grass,' or the job to be put up during idle times."

He discussed the influence of the Civil War on the book, and said: "Its mettle 'tested' by the Civil War, *Leaves of Grass* reshaped the canon of American literature and probably remains today its central document. ... [It] pretty well put America on the world literary map, certainly in terms of the 20th century appreciation of our national literature.

"In the first *Leaves of Grass* he introduced two ingredients thus far unknown to American poetry, at least as directly and significantly as they appeared in Whitman: sex and jobs. The first was inspired by Emerson and the transcendentalists, who said that all nature was an emblem of spirit, or God. If so, why not celebrate sex, which was a part of nature? The second was the American pastime for work. The work of the average: the lawyer, the laborer, the seamstress, the mother, the brother, the sister, even the Irish prostitute. Whitman celebrates what he calls 'the Divine Average' — probably the most wonderful oxymoron democracy ever produced. ... The poet reasoned that if — according to transcendentalist doctrine — everyone was divine because nature was emblematic of God, then all were equal, politically equal, including women, whom Whitman treated equally with men.

"This idea of equality and self-divinity also meant that one could celebrate himself or herself. And so the first poem of the first edition of *Leaves of Grass* began: 'I celebrate myself [and sing myself] / And what I assume you shall assume, / For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.'"

Mr. Loving had first contemplated writing a book about Whitman's biographers, but feared "we were getting away from the facts. I felt we needed a new critical and freshly documented life of the poet after almost 40 years — something representing the scholarship and discoveries occurring since the publication by my mentor, the late Gay Wilson Allen, of *The Solitary Singer* in 1955. Hence, Mr. Loving's book is promoted as "the first full-length critical biography of Walt Whitman in more than 40 years."

Mr. Loving also said he wanted to refocus attention on what makes Whitman great: his poetry. "After the war ... [and] after he had been dismissed from his government job in Washington for being the author of a 'dirty book,' Whitman set aside the rest of his life to seek the acceptance of *Leaves of Grass* by the American people. As he wrote in the preface to his first edition: 'The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it.'"

If the appreciative murmurings and attentive questions of the audience at the lecture were any indication, Mr. Whitman may rest assured that it has.

Mr. Loving has written many articles about Whitman, Whitman's friends and his biographers. He also is the author of four books: *Lost in the Customhouse: Authorship in the American Renaissance* (1993); *Emily Dickinson: The Poet on the Second Story* (1986); *Emerson, Whitman and the American Muse* (1982); and *Walt Whitman's Champion: William Douglas O'Connor*. He has edited, among other works, an edition of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* that was published in 1990 by Oxford University Press. He is a professor of English at Texas A&M University. ◆

Early 1880s photograph, by the Phillips and Taylor photographic studio in Philadelphia, of Walt Whitman holding what is probably a butterfly prop, though the poet at times claimed it was a live creature. A painted cardboard butterfly with wire finger mount is part of the Library's Harned/Whitman Collection.

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Kluge

continued from page 93

Joining him was tenor Mark McVey, whose shows have included *Les Miserables, Carousel, My Fair Lady, South Pacific* and *Show Boat*.

During its semiannual business meetings, the Madison Council focused on projects related to the Library's Bicentennial in 2000. Meeting highlights included a luncheon talk by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The council's Acquisitions Committee, chaired by Edwin L. Cox of the Edwin L. Cox Co., and philanthropist Caroline Ahmanson, met to consider rare and important materials suggested by Library curators for acquisition for the Library. The Madison Council is heading this Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation project to add historically significant items to Library archives and foster scholarship and curatorships (see story on page 91).

As a result of Acquisitions Committee recommendations to the full council and the council's fund-raising efforts, the Library has been able to acquire materials valued at $4.8 million during the past four years.

The Madison Council also heard about the Library's general collections from Steven J. Herman, chief of the Collections Management Division; Richard F. Sharp and Constance Carter of the Science, Technology and Business Division; and Georgia M. Higley and Lyle W. Minter of the Serial and Government Publications Division.

Council members learned more about the Library's collections from Samuel S. Brylawski of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, who discussed the Bob Hope collection; Mark E. Horowitz of the Music division, who discussed the papers of ballerina Alexandra Danilova; Jennifer Cutting of the American Folklife Center, whose topic was blues legend Robert Johnson; and Ieda Siqueira Wiarda of the Hispanic Division, who discoursed on the Library's collection of 6,000 chapbooks — small books of verse and topical commentary — from Brazil. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette.

Pioneering Arab-American

Papers of Ameen Rihani Donated to Library

By ALICE L. BIRNEY

The Albert Ferris Rihani family has donated to the Library of Congress facsimiles of the manuscripts of all of the English works of pioneer Arab-American author Ameen F. Rihani (1876-1940).

Rihani was the first American of Arab heritage to devote himself to writing literature, to publish a novel in English, and the first Arab author to write English essays, poetry, novels, short stories, art critiques and travel chronicles. He was the author of 29 volumes in English. His early writings in English mark the beginning of a body of literature that is Arab in its interest, culture and characteristics, English in language and American in spirit. He published in the United States during the first three decades of this century in many major magazines and newspapers.

This unique set of photocopied manuscripts will make the unpublished primary documents of this influential poet much more accessible to scholars. (The originals will remain in the family museum in Freike, Lebanon.) The collection recently was processed and is now available for research in the Manuscript Division Reading Room. A program marking the donation and the centennial of the founding of the modern kingdom of Saudi Arabia was held at the Library April 20 (see story on page 113).

The papers consist of some 1,250 items of correspondence (including incoming letters), biographical material, drafts of essays, historical and political analyses, literary criticism, novels, short stories, plays, poetry and travel literature reflecting Rihani's Arab-American heritage and the cultures of both the Middle East and the West.

The collection also includes many of his unpublished manuscripts: a social study describing the vanished Mayan culture, a verse tragedy, a novel about a World War I romance, essays, poetry written in 1921-1940 as well as literary and political letters.

Some of the essay subjects that illustrate the range of Rihani's interests include: the Ottoman Empire, World War I, British policy in Southwestern Arabia, the Pan-Arab movement, agnosticism, landscape painting in America, the Russian ballet and Shakespeare's *Richard III*.

Rihani is recognized as the founder of Arab-American literature and the forerunner of ethnic American literature written by popular Middle Eastern writers. He was regarded as a mentor by Kahlil Gibran, a younger writer whom Rihani befriended in New York. Gibran was particularly influenced by Rihani's major novel, *Book of Khalid*, which came out in 1911. It established the basic characteristics of Arab-American literature in general and Lebanese-American literature in particular: the motifs of wisdom and prophecy that seek to reconcile matter and spirit, and reason and faith, and to unify the beliefs of East and West within a larger universal vision.

Rihani's books on the Arab world, written in both Arabic and English, represent an alternative perspective to the "Orientalist" movement by giving that world, for the first time, an objective and analytical description from an Arab point of view. His *Kings of Arabia* marks the beginning of the "counter-Orientalist" movement.

According to University of Pennsylvania professor of Arabic Roger Allen, Rihani and his fellow Arab immigrants were leaders in "the literary movement that was so crucial to the life and development of certain communities in the United States [especially Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Detroit] and also to the development of cultural and literary ties to the Middle East region.

"In view of not only the breadth and sophistication of his own learning but also the extreme shortage of studies on the heritage and 20th century development of Arabic literature," he continued, "these studies must be of the highest value to specialists in Arabic literature and to all those who are concerned with the history of immigrant communities in the United States."

Rihani was influenced by the American poet Walt Whitman and introduced free verse to Arabic poetry through his *Hymn of the Valleys*. His new style of poetry was published as early as 1905. It flourished in the Arab world and continued to lead modern Arabic poetry after his death and throughout the second half of the 20th century.

Ameen Rihani's upbringing and the nature of his intellect shaped him into a true bilingual and bicultural author. He was born Nov. 24, 1876, in Freike, Lebanon, where his father, Ferris, was a raw silk manufacturer. He was sent to the United States at age 12 with his uncle Salamon who opened a drygoods store. The father followed the next year. The boy was soon taken out of school to do the paperwork for the family business in a small cellar in lower Manhattan. During this period, he read widely, discovering Hugo, Shakespeare, Keats, Shelley and Whitman, among other classic authors of Western civilization.

In 1895 he decided to become an actor and toured with a Shakespearean theater troupe. Pining for a formal education, he was accepted at New York Law School in 1897. When a lung infection interrupted that course of study, he returned to Lebanon to recuperate. There he relearned his native Arabic and began teaching English. He also studied the Arab poets and their culture.

Rihani returned to New York in 1898 and began publishing in both languages at the turn of the century. In 1904 he returned to Freike for a five-year period during which he lectured and published essays, allegories, stories and plays in Arabic.

After returning again to New York, in 1916 he married Bertha Case, an American artist who was part of the Matisse, Picasso, Cezanne and Derain group who frequently worked and exhibited together in France. In 1922 Rihani traveled again to the Arabian peninsula, where he met, interviewed and befriended many rulers. He lectured widely, often carrying the banner of American democracy and Arab independence from Ottoman Turkey and Europe. He died at his birthplace in 1940 and was buried in the family cemetery following a funeral attended by

Library Celebrates Gift of Rihani Papers and Saudi Centennial

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

On April 20, the African and Middle Eastern Division and the Manuscript Division hosted a special event to celebrate the gift of the Ameen Rihani papers to the Library and the centennial of the founding of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

More than 150 diplomats, Arab dignitaries, CEOs of U.S. companies, academics, U.S. military officials, journalists and others attended. Following the reception the guests listened to remarks from May Rihani, the niece of Ameen Rihani and vice president of the Academy of Educational Development; Adel Al-Jubeir, the special assistant to Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the ambassador of Saudi Arabia; and John Duke Anthony, president and CEO of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations.

Dr. Billington thanked the Rihani family for the gift of their uncle's papers, and noted that the Library has the published works of Ameen Rihani, "which have graced the Library's bookshelves these many years, and are to be found in the African and Middle Eastern Reading Room."

May Rihani discussed the principles of openness and tolerance that shaped the life and writings of Ameen Rihani and of his tireless efforts to promote better ties between the United States and the Arab world. Adel Al-Jubeir focused on the relations between King Abd al-Aziz of Saudi Arabia and President Roosevelt in the 1930s and how those close personal ties led to strong political and economic ties between their two countries in the following decades. The last speaker, John Duke Anthony, described the important role played by the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations in promoting a better understanding of the Arab world in the United States. ◆

Ms. Deeb is an Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

N. Alicia Byers

Adel Al-Jubeir, the special assistant to Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the ambassador of Saudi Arabia, was at the Library to celebrate that country's centennial; May Rihani, niece of author Ameen Rihani, represented his family in their gift to the Library.

N. Alicia Byers

Arab rulers and foreign diplomats. Although Rihani and his wife had been divorced, she visited the family in Lebanon in 1953. According to her wishes, her ashes were buried near his mausoleum after her death in New York in 1970 at the age of 91. Their correspondence is included in the collection.

Terri DeYoung, associate professor of Arabic at the University of Washington, called Rihani "one of the pioneers in the literary movement he belonged to." She noted that the Library's acquisition of facsimiles of his papers "is very exciting news for those of us who study the Arab immigrant authors in America, for they had an impact not only on American literature, but also on the developments that took place in Arabic literature in the first half of the 20th century."

Rihani was recognized as early in his career as 1904 in New York and subsequently abroad in Beirut, Cairo and elsewhere. He was elected to life honorary membership in the Italian Art Club of New York and was a member of the Pleiades Club, the Authors Club, the New York Press Club and the Poetry Society of America. His travels were reported in *The New York Times*, and he was entertained by diplomats and men of letters in New York and Boston, as well as in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Morocco, England and Mexico. One of the receptions held for him in the shade of the pyramids attracted 5,000 guests. He was a member of the Arab Academy of Damascus and in 1932 was elected honorary president of the Arab Institute of Studies in Spanish Morocco.

One of the most complete tributes to Rihani was delivered at the Library of Congress in December 1990 by Suheil Badi Bushrui as the Fifth Annual Phillips Lecture: "Arab American Cultural Relations in the 20th century: The Thought and Works of Ameen Rihani with Special Reference to His Writings in English." This comprehensive study described Rihani as "a man who believed passionately in the oneness of the world's religions and the brotherhood of all nations." Mr. Bushrui saw Rihani as "a dedicated liberal," with idealism "tempered with a very practical recognition of the need for an ordered, disciplined society," and the beneficiary of "a rich synthesis of Christian-Muslim traditions." Mr. Bushrui also noted Rihani's deep interest in American authors such as Emerson, Thoreau and Washington Irving.

The Rihani family recently signed an agreement with a publisher in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to publish the correspondence of Ameen Rihani and King Abd al-Aziz of Saudi Arabia, to be followed with editions from Beirut and London. The book will include facsimiles of some of these handwritten historic letters. ◆

Ms. Birney is the literature specialist in the Manuscript Division.

News from the Center for the Book

Reading Promotion Partners Meet at the Library

Lorenzo Wright

The Center for the Book's Anne Boni and Cindy Towsner of the U.S. Department of Education discuss a family literacy publication.

"Today more organizations are promoting reading than at any other time in our country's history," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole on March 22 in welcoming participants to the center's annual "idea exchange" for its national reading promotion partners.

"Yet as a nation we continue to experience serious reading and literacy problems. Moreover, many observers worry that those who do not or cannot read in this technological age are rapidly falling behind the rest of society. Our job is to reach as far as we can into all walks of life in demonstrating the essential and practical value of reading to individuals of all ages. And the Internet gives reading promoters new opportunities."

More than 30 educational and civic organizations sent representatives to the meeting in the Library's Mumford Room, which was decorated with reading promotion posters and filled with descriptive literature about current and future promotion projects sponsored by the center's network of reading promotion partners. (For a full list of partners, visit the Center for the Book's site on the World Wide Web at: **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**).

Mr. Cole described the center's reading promotion network and partnership program, which was established in 1987 with the center's national "Year of the Reader" campaign (see LC *Information Bulletin*, March 1998). The network's annual meeting at the Library of Congress brings the partners together to describe their organization's activities and learn about reading and literacy programs in which they can become involved. A brochure distributed at the meeting outlined ways that partners and other organizations could use the center's current promotion theme, "Building a Nation of Readers." Center for the Book Program Specialist Anne Boni, who represents the center at many meetings organized by partner organizations, pointed out how mutual support of each other's projects and themes widened the audience for all projects and themes.

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene Williams discussed the growing importance of the center's Web site in providing information about organizations and their reading and literacy projects. In February 1998, for example, the site handled 15,000 transactions; in February 1999, 21,000. She announced a new "Building a Nation of Readers" feature that also will mark the Library of Congress's Bicentennial in the year 2000. Partner organizations as well as individual libraries, schools and government agencies are invited to describe one reading promotion project (in 50 words or less) for posting on the Center for the Book's Web site. The goal is to have 200 projects posted by April 24, 2000 — the Library's 200th birthday.

Lorenzo Wright

Mary Brigid Barrett, founder and president of the National Children's Book and Literacy Alliance, with Center for the Book Director John Cole

Lorenzo Wright

Lorenzo Wright

Carol Rasco, director of "America Reads" (left), with Sandra Maccarone of the Weekly Reader Corp., cosponsor of the "Letters About Literature" project

Following the first presentation, by Carol Rasco, director of the U.S. Department of Education's "America Reads Challenge," each reading promotion partner made a brief presentation about his or her organization and its activities. Moderator John Cole introduced several new partners, including the Academy of American Poets, the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America, the Children's Creative Writing Campaign, the National Center for Learning Disabilities, the National Children's Book and Literacy Alliance, the National Endowment for the Arts, First Book and the National Geographic Society.

Center for the Book Consultant Virginia Mathews, who directs the Center for the Book/Viburnum Foundation Family Literacy Project, concluded the day's presentations. She summarized six important "current trends" or "hot topics" in reading promotion projects for young people. Ms. Mathews believes that these trends, if acted upon, could lead to new collaborative projects for their respective organizations. They are: family literacy projects; out-of-school reading and literacy programs; mentoring, particularly community-based mentoring programs; projects that include parental involvement; "very" early childhood projects, e.g. "Born to Read"; and cooperative projects with health organizations. ◆

Letters About Literature

National Winners Announced by Center for the Book

Two junior high school-level students have been named winners in this year's Letters About Literature essay contest, which is sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the Weekly Reader Corp. Approximately 20,000 students and 100 judges from across the country participated in this national reading-writing program this year.

Letters About Literature invites students to write a personal letter to an author–living or dead–explaining how the author's work somehow changed their lives.

Kelly McAnerney, a seventh grade student at Seneca Valley Middle School in Harmony, Pa., won the national prize in Level I competition, grades 4-7, for her letter to Jerry Spinelli, author of the humorous young adult novel *Crash*. Penn, a misfit character in the novel, helped Kelly to see the maliciousness of teasing and bullying that goes on in her own school environment.

She wrote Spinelli, "*Crash* pushed me into doing what I'd often denied my conscience: being nice. Your novel handed me a new pair of sneakers to walk life's roads, and they fit wonderfully."

Bradley Farberman, an eighth grade student at Woodmere Middle School in Hewlett, N.Y., won the national prize in Level II competition, grades 8-12, for his letter to Woody Guthrie about Guthrie's autobiography, *Bound for Glory*. The book inspired Bradley, who like Guthrie, writes songs and plays a guitar. After reading *Bound for Glory*, Bradley made a commitment to himself to "speak his mind and to talk real loud" about hope and beauty. He would love one day to travel across the country, as Woody Guthrie did, singing songs about everyday Americans.

"Books give young people wings," said Cathy Gourley, director of the national program, "wings to cope with peer pressure and parental divorce, wings to rise above prejudice and discover a pride in cultural and racial heritage. These were just some of the themes students explored in their letters this year."

State-level winners were also selected by 26 participating state center for the book affiliates. For further information call Weekly Reader at (203) 705-3500.

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. Its program, which is supported mostly by private funds, reaches into every region of the country through a network of 36 affiliated state centers and more than 50 national educational and civic organizations. For more information about the Center for the Book, visit its Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**. ◆

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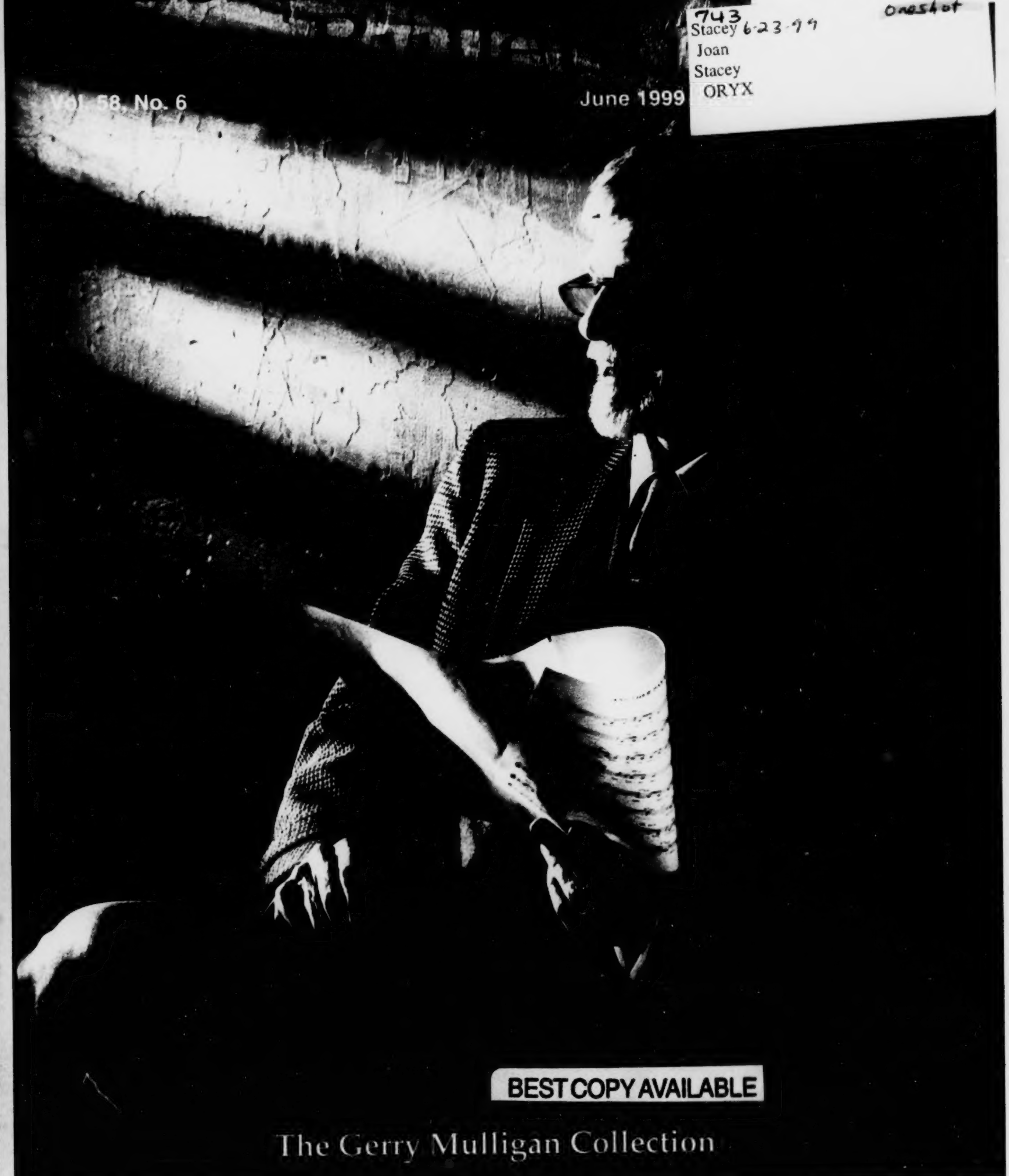

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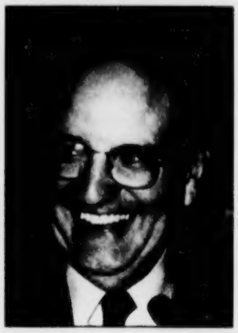
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress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On the Cover: Jazz great Gerry Mulligan, whose papers and effects comprise the Library's latest special collection.
Photograph by Kenny Rogers

Cover Story: A new exhibition space devoted to the Gerry Mulligan Collection has opened in the Library's Music Division foyer. 136

New Frontiers: A symposium on developments in knowledge over the past century — and looking toward the new millennium — is the first in a bicentennial series. 119

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Building a Nation of Readers: Fourth- and fifth-graders attended a program of historical readings and presentations at the Library. 144

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

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'Frontiers of the Mind'

Scholars Speculate on the Next Century

This month, the Library will hold its first Bicentennial symposium when distinguished scholars summarize significant developments in the past century in approximately 24 fields of knowledge and speculate on what will be the most important developments in these fields in the 21st century.

The symposium, "Frontiers of the Mind in the Twenty-First Century," is open to the public. It is supported by the American Academy of Achievement and the Heinz Family Philanthropies and celebrates the Library of Congress's 200th anniversary on April 24, 2000 (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**).

The conference is supported by the American Academy of Achievement and the Heinz Family Philanthropies and is the first in a series of symposia celebrating the Library's 200th anniversary on April 24, 2000.

Among the invited presenters and commentators are six Nobel laureates, the Astronomer Royal of Great Britain and the directors of major academic and research organizations throughout the world.

Participants have been asked to prepare a short paper that will present, for nonspecialists, the critical discoveries of the 20th century and suggest which lines of inquiry may be especially promising or what new conceptual or applied breakthroughs might be expected in the decades ahead. The papers will be circulated in advance, with the main points summarized by the author at the symposium and discussed by a commentator and members of the audience.

On the final day, participants will join approximately 500 high school honor students selected by the American Academy of Achievement to continue discussions.

Following is a tentative schedule for "Frontiers of the Mind in the Twenty-First Century." All sessions will be held in the Coolidge Auditorium in the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E. ◆

Librarian of Congress to Address ALA Attendees in New Orleans

Dr. Billington will address attendees of the American Library Association Annual Conference in New Orleans on June 26 during the Opening General Session, which begins at 5:30 p.m. in Hall F of the New Orleans Convention Center. His remarks will precede those of Colin Powell, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Librarian will focus on the Library of Congress's Bicentennial in 2000, which is planned as a celebration of all libraries. He will note that the joint ALA-Library of Congress Tip Sheet and Bicentennial Toolkit will be available at the entrance to Hall F and at the Library's exhibit booth, No. 1346, on the convention floor. The Toolkit is designed to accompany the Tip Sheet and is filled with materials to help libraries nationwide join in the Library's Bicentennial (www.loc.gov/bicentennial). ALA attendees are encouraged to pick up these materials during the conference.

Dr. Billington will also recognize the winners of the third and final round of the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Program. The award, made possible by a $2 million gift to the Library from Ameritech, has been given to 33 institutions to digitize their important American historical materials and make them part of American Memory, the Library of Congress Web site available at www.loc.gov. Some of the winners from previous competitions have already completed their projects and placed them on-line. ◆

Preliminary Schedule for "Frontiers of the Mind"

June 15-17, 1999

Tuesday, June 15

Welcome and Introduction: 9:00 a.m.
James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Prosser Gifford, Director of Scholarly Programs, Library of Congress

Session 1: 9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.
Chair: Bruce Alberts, National Academy of Science
Cosmology: Sir Martin Rees, Cambridge University
Marc Davis, University of California, Berkeley
Physics: Leon Lederman, Fermi National Laboratory
Jerome Isaac Friedman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mathematics: Philip A. Griffiths, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University
Michael Monastyrsky, Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow

Session 2: 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Chair: H. Patrick Swygert, Howard University
History & Society: Emmanuel Le Roi Ladurie, College de France, Paris
Thomas P. Hughes, University of Pennsylvania
History & Politics: Jonathan Spence, Yale University
Judith M. Brown, Oxford University
Political Philosophy: Pierre Manent, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris
Shlomo Avineri, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

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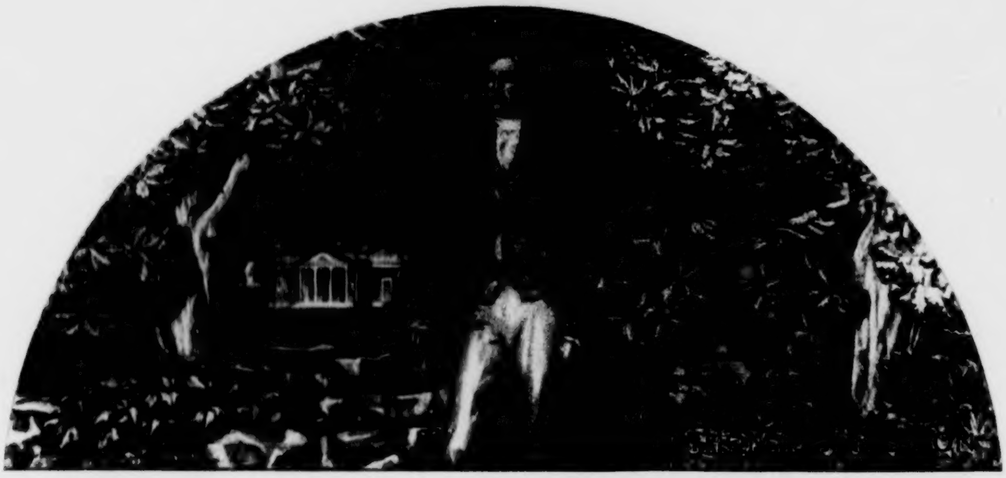

The South Reading Room of the Adams Building is dedicated to Thomas Jefferson and includes this mural by Ezra Winter in a lunette over the reference desk.

Bicentennial Background

The Library's Jeffersonian Legacy

BY JOHN Y. COLE

The Library of Congress's connections to Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) are close and important. He was the institution's "spiritual founder," and today the Library is the major repository of his books and papers.

Jefferson once proclaimed "I cannot live without books." During his presidency (1801-1809), he signed the act of Congress that provided for the appointment of a Librarian of Congress and gave Congress the power to establish the Library's rules and regulations. Throughout his presidency, he recommended books for the Library's collections, and he appointed the first two Librarians of Congress, John J. Beckley (1802-1807) and Patrick Magruder (1807-1815).

Jefferson's most important contribution, however, came later. In 1815, after the British destroyed the U.S. Capitol (where the Library was located), former President Jefferson sold his personal library of 6,487 volumes for $23,950 to the government to "recommence" the Library of Congress, forever expanding its scope and ambitions beyond those of a legislative library. The vast range of his interests, reflected in his library, determined the universal and diverse nature of the Library's future collections and activities. His argument that "there is ... no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer" became the rationale for justifying the Library's national and international roles. By purchasing Jefferson's library in 1815, Congress had acquired "an admirable substratum for a national library." Moreover, the Library of Congress used the classification system Jefferson devised for his personal library for the rest of the century.

Jefferson in the Bicentennial Commemoration

From the first discussions 10 years ago about celebrating the Library's Bicentennial, held in 1989, it was obvious that Jefferson and Jefferson-related projects would play a pivotal role.

Early in the decade, the Henry Luce Foundation gave the Library a $250,000 grant toward a major Jefferson exhibition. Scheduled to open to the public on April 24, 2000, the exhibition "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty," curated by Gerard W. Gawalt of the Manuscript Division, is a cornerstone of the Bicentennial commemoration. It will draw on the Library's unparalleled collection of Jefferson materials and will showcase a re-creation of Jefferson's library.

John Y. Cole

Gerard Gawalt of the Manuscript Division (right), curator of the Library's forthcoming Bicentennial exhibition on Thomas Jefferson, with Douglas Wilson, former director of Monticello's International Center for Jefferson Studies.

Jefferson's "rough draft" of the Declaration of Independence is examined in this September 1944 photograph of David Mearns, director of Reference (left), Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish and Verner Clapp, director of Acquisitions.

In April, the Library announced the beginning of a worldwide search to find duplicates of volumes from Jefferson's library that were destroyed by another fire in the U.S. Capitol, on Christmas eve, 1851. As a Bicentennial "Gift to the Nation," Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys football team, and his wife, Gene, gave the Library $1 million to purchase the 897 missing volumes once they are located (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 1999).

"American Treasures of the Library of Congress," the popular permanent exhibition that opened in 1997 in the Jefferson Building, owes much to Jefferson. It is organized according to the ordering of his personal library, which in turn was inspired by Francis Bacon's organization of knowledge: Memory (History); Reason (Philosophy); and Imagination (Fine Arts). One of the Library's treasures, Jefferson's "rough draft" of the Declaration of Independence, was featured when the exhibition opened and will be on display this summer from June to August. The exhibition section on Jefferson's library is always of great interest to visitors. "American Treasures" was supported by the Xerox Foundation.

The Library's unsurpassed collection of Jefferson's papers is being made available on the Library's American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**). New Bicentennial-related publications associated with Jefferson will include: *Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen*, edited by James Gilreath; *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text*, by Julian P. Boyd, revised edition edited by Mr. Gawalt; and a book accompanying the April 2000 exhibition, also edited by Mr. Gawalt.

Finally, the overall Bicentennial theme, "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," is a Jeffersonian theme. It was chosen because the Library's Bicentennial Steering Committee wanted to connect the Library and its traditions with the democratic ideal espoused by Jefferson and the other Founding Fathers. Dr. Billington said in his preface to *Jefferson's Legacy*: "The active mind was central to Jefferson's concept of government. ... He believed that self-government depended on the free, unhampered pursuit of truth by an informed and involved citizenry. Today's Library of Congress epitomizes Jefferson's faith in learning and his practical determination to make democracy work."

The Library and Thomas Jefferson: The First 150 Years

The Library's Jeffersonian legacy was not highlighted between 1815, when his books arrived in Washington in horse-drawn wagons, and the early 1940s, during the administration of Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish. An exception was Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897), who built the Library of Congress into a national institution emphasizing a paraphrased Jeffersonian message: "there is almost no work, within the vast range of literature and science, which may not at some time prove useful to the legislature of a great nation." To this statement, Spofford added an appropriate public function: It was imperative that such a great national library collection be shared with all citizens, for the United States was "a republic which rests upon the popular intelligence."

The second exception was the gathering in 1898 of the remaining books from Jefferson's library into a special collection in the new Library building. The project was described in the 1898 *Annual Report* of Librarian of Congress John Russell Young (1897-1899).

MacLeish (1939-1944), prompted by the forthcoming celebration of the bicentennial of Jefferson's birth in 1943, restored Jefferson to a position of prominence among the Library's heroes. In recognition of the relationship "in which Jefferson stands to the Library of Congress," MacLeish dedicated the south reading room of the Library's new Adams Building (opened to the public in 1939) to Jefferson, commissioning appropriate murals and quotations from artist Ezra Winter. The murals were dedicated by the Attorney General, Francis Biddle, on Dec. 15, 1941, in ceremonies that, appropriately enough, also commemorated the sesquicentennial anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

MacLeish was responsible for two key publishing projects: *The Declaration of Independence: The*

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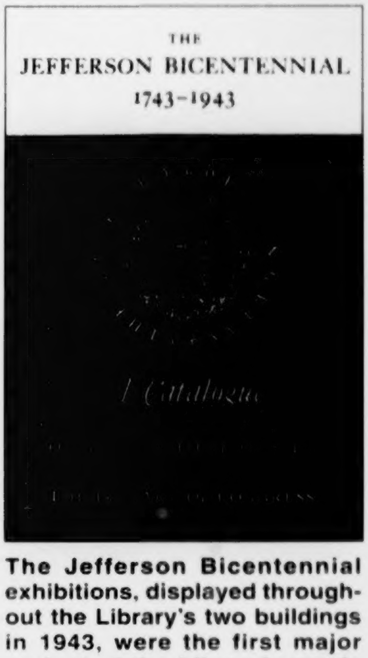


THE

JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL

1743-1943

The Jefferson Bicentennial exhibitions, displayed throughout the Library's two buildings in 1943, were the first major project of the Library's newly established Exhibits Office.

The New World

Library Publishes Facsimile Of 1562 Map of the Americas

By AUDREY FISCHER

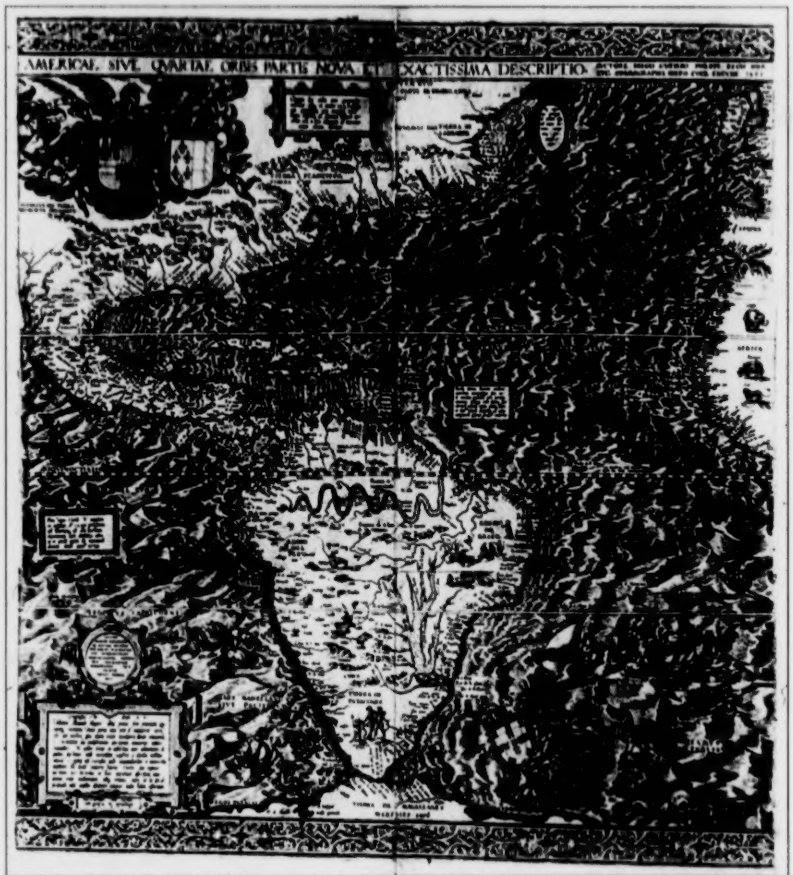
The Library of Congress recently published a facsimile of a 16th century map of the Americas. The ornate map was the largest engraved map of North and South America at the time and one of two known originals. It was given to the Library's Geography and Map Division by Lessing J. Rosenwald in 1949.

Sixteenth century European explorers, primarily from Spain and Portugal, successfully traversed vast portions of the Western Hemisphere, and their findings were revealed gradually to an information-starved Europe in the half-century after Christopher Columbus's voyage to America.

In 1562, Diego Gutiérrez, a Spanish cartographer from the respected Casa de la Contratación in Seville, and Hieronymous Cock, a noted engraver from Antwerp, collaborated in the preparation of the map, which provided substantial information about vast portions of the new world.

The map depicted the East Coast of the United States, Central and South America, Canada and Mexico and portions of the western coasts of Europe and Africa. It also provided a richly illustrated view of a region filled with images and names that had been popularized in Europe after 1492.

On the map were found one of the earliest references to California, the Amazon River system, other rivers of South America, Lake Titicaca, the location of Potosí, Bolivia (a silver mining center), and of Mexico City. Also depicted were Florida and the greater southeastern part of the United States, plus myriad coastal features of South, Central, North and Caribbean America. Images of parrots, monkeys, mermaids, fearsome sea creatures, cannibals, Patagonian giants and an erupting volcano in central Mexico complemented the numerous settlements, rivers, mountains and capes that were named.


AMERICAE SIVE QVARTAE ORBIS PARTIS NOVA ET EXACTISSIMA DESCRIPTIO

***Americae sive quartae orbis partis nova et exactissima descriptio* by Diego Gutiérrez, 1562**

The original map, which occasionally goes on display in the permanent, rotating exhibition, "American Treasures of the Library of Congress," is a magnet for geographers, who line up to take turns inspecting it closely.

The facsimile, which measures 93 by 86 cm., was reproduced by the Library with the assistance of the VITAE Foundation in Brazil and Digicolor in Seattle. The map reproduction is accompanied by a brochure containing the history of the map and the events surrounding its preparation written by John R. Hébert, senior specialist in Hispanic bibliography, of the Library's Hispanic Division. The map and brochure are available for $28 from the Library's Sales Shop. Credit card orders are taken at (202) 707-0204 and fax orders at (202) 707-5057. Checks payable to the Library of Congress may be sent to the Sales Shop, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4985. A mailing and handling charge of $5 will be added to the $28 cost of the publication. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Energy Event

Library Hosts Domestic Petroleum Council

On April 14, the African and Middle Eastern Division hosted a dinner for 20 members of the Domestic Petroleum Council that work or are currently planning to work in Africa and the Middle East. On display were three magnificent maps from the Geography and Map Division showing the energy resources found in the Arabian Peninsula, North Africa and continental Africa.

Other highlights of the exhibit featured some of the division's treasures, including a 15th century copy of an Arabic book on constellations, an 18th century North African collection of the prophet Muhammad's traditions, an 18th century book of prayers by the North African Islamic scholar Al-Jazuli, a West African manuscript in Arabic of Islamic prayers and a 14th century copy of *Al-Burda*, the well known Arabic poem lauding Muhammad.

Donald Scott, Deputy Librarian of Congress, welcomed the members of the Domestic Petroleum Council and the congressional delegation attending the dinner and discussed some of the Library's activities and their relevance to the activities of the council. Other speakers included Reps. Edward Royce (R-Calif.) and Kevin Brady (R-Texas), as well as Senate Parliamentarian Bob Dove. ◆

Yvonne French

Turkish Area Specialist Chris Murphy (center) shows a rare medieval Arabic manuscript about petroleum to Charles Davidson and Chip Gill of Vastar Resources Inc.

Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) (center) was one of more than 50 members of Congress at the National Newspaper Association's congressional luncheon at the Library on March 18. During the luncheon, association members agreed to help publicize the Library's Bicentennial. With Sen. Warner is R. Jack Fishman (left), publisher of the *Citizen Tribune* of Morristown, Tenn., and Robert DeBusk, executive director of the Tennessee Press Association.

Jefferson

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Evolution of the Text (1943) by Julian P. Boyd and the first steps in creating a complete catalog of Jefferson's 1815 library.

The Jefferson Bicentennial Exhibits, which opened April 12, 1943, included nine groups of materials — displayed throughout the Library's two buildings at the time — that reflected Jefferson's many interests. The 171-page "Catalogue," published in 1943, is now a collector's item. Other events were part of the celebration: a seminar on Thomas Jefferson with scholars and public figures and chaired by MacLeish; a concert of music "dear to Jefferson" by the Budapest String Quartet; a performance, in the Coolidge Auditorium of Sidney Kingsley's play about Jefferson, *The Patriots;* and an oration on Jefferson ("The Permanence of Jefferson") at the Library on April 13 by MacLeish's friend Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

In his introduction to Frankfurter's talk, MacLeish vividly describes the essence of the Library of Congress-Thomas Jefferson relationship:

"If there were withdrawn from the Library of Congress as it now exists everything which grew from the roots Jefferson planted, and everything which relates to the spirit of Jefferson breathed, there would be little of its greatness left." ◆

John Y. Cole is director of the Center for the Book. With Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins, he is co-chair of the Library's Bicentennial Steering Committee.

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'The Power of Poetry'

Poet Laureate Pinsky Reads New Work

BY YVONNE FRENCH

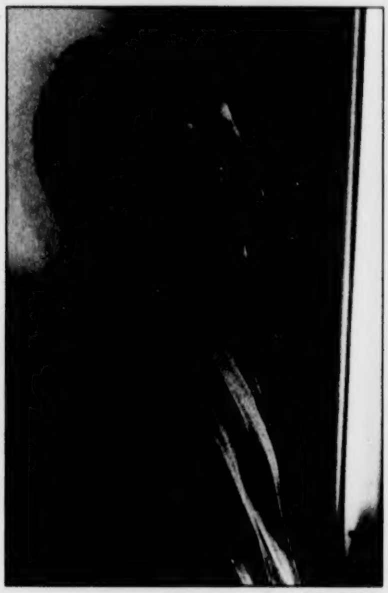
Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky spoke poignantly about himself at a reading of new work May 5. The autobiographical statements came on the heels of his unprecedented third consecutive appointment as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress.

Dr. Billington on April 5 appointed Mr. Pinsky to a third term as Laureate and named three poets to be Special Consultants to assist with poetry programs of the Bicentennial year. They are former Poet Laureate Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin (see *LC Information Bulletin*, May 1999). "We want to create a once-in-a-century arrangement, not only to celebrate poetry during our 200th birthday, but also to significantly increase support for the national outreach of the Poetry Office and the Poet Laureate," Dr. Billington said.

Said Mr. Pinsky: "It is a considerable honor. I am overjoyed to be accompanied by people like Rita, Louise and William." The four poets will read at 6:45 p.m. Nov. 10 in the Coolidge Auditorium. Also reading will be the three 1999 Witter Bynner Fellows, David Gewanter, Campbell McGrath and Heather McHugh.

In his reading May 5, which closed the Library's 1998-1999 Poetry and Literature Series, Mr. Pinsky revealed why he is so fond of writing poetry: he is obsessed with order and his persona was shaped by a head injury suffered by his mother when he was a child in Long Branch, N.J. After the injury, incurred during a fall, she became hypersensitive to light and sound, and her condition affected the entire family.

His explanation gave an autobiographical context to the poem "The Green Piano," first published in *The New Yorker*. Mr. Pinsky explained that he had been sitting at the piano when his little sister came in with those who were carrying their injured mother. He told the Coolidge audience his sister later told him that seeing him at the piano is the first memory she had of the incident although she was present when their mother fell.



N Alicia Byers

Robert Pinsky

The poem relates how uncertain his family life became in the years after the fall. His mother was carried up the stairs and into the living room, "inaugurating the reign of our confusion," Mr. Pinsky read.

He then describes how the piano was the color of pea soup when the family first got it; it later was partially antiqued in ivory and umber and finally was painted dusty pink before disappearing altogether, only to be replaced by a "crappy little Baldwin Acrosonic."

Another of his new poems, "Samurai Song," contains the phrase: "When I had / No mother I embraced order."

Mr. Pinsky said it was an unusual reading for him in that he was trying some new works rather than pulling out "chestnuts from his previous writings." He said after the reading that, although it is difficult to reveal such personal feelings, he did so because he was in the mood and felt at home with the Library audience. The new works will be published in a book next year by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. "The book is in part an inquiry into what kind of person I am," Mr. Pinsky told the audience.

Mr. Pinsky began and ended the reading with poems by William Butler Yeats. From "Meditations in Time of Civil War: The Stare's Nest by My Window," he read: "We had fed the heart on fantasies,/The heart's grown brutal from the fare," which reminded him of the violence in the Balkans and Colorado.

Addressing a group of members of the Library of Congress Professional Association Poetry and Meditation Forum the next day, he amplified: "All human culture is not benign. We have created, for example, such cultural realities as racism and germ warfare. Yeats's lines seem to me a powerful formulation. They raise the question, 'What should we feed the heart?'"

Mr. Pinsky also attended a May 5 luncheon at the Library during which the Librarian of Congress praised Mr. Pinsky's main endeavor as Laureate, the Favorite Poem Project, as a "particularly wonderful feature of his laureateship" and lauded his "unselfish admiration for other poets and the joy ordinary people take in a whole variety of poetry. It has been a very uplifting thing for all kinds of people. He has been a humanist among poets."

For the Favorite Poem Project, which is also a Bicentennial project of the Library, Mr. Pinsky has asked Americans to tell him what their favorite poem is and why it is important to them. He has received more than 15,000 responses and is culling them to produce an archives of 1,000 audio and 200 video tapes. He will present the tapes to the Library in April as one of the Library's Bicentennial "Gifts to the Nation." The tapes will augment the existing Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature, which has recordings of 2,000 poets and authors reading their work, among them Robert Frost, Pablo Neruda and Gwendolyn Brooks.

The presentation of poetry readings will be made during a special Bicentennial conference on "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Performance and Publication." The conference will be held April 3-4, 2000, at the Library of Congress, and will include readings by the three Special Consultants and the Poet Laureate.

Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs, also praised Mr. Pinsky for the project. "Robert has caught — embodied —

To Serve Scholars

Library Holds Meeting on 21st Century Scholarship

By SHERRY LEVY-REINER

Expressing hopes that the Library of Congress will continue to uphold "the nobility of scholarship" as integral to maintaining democratic institutions, representatives of a dozen professional societies and research organizations met March 19 to explore ways in which the Library might better serve scholars and researchers.

Carolyn T. Brown, acting director of Area Studies Collections, convened the daylong meeting to discuss current initiatives and to hear representatives' suggestions about what role the Library should play in 21st century scholarship. "We are working to establish a community of shared values for those who come to use our resources," explained Ms. Brown, "and we are aware of our growing 'virtual community.' Our priority is to identify the special ways in which the Library can interact with both constituencies."

Because scholarly societies and research institutions are interested in encouraging future generations of scholars, they see a role for the Library in demonstrating, said one meeting participant, "the integral role of scholarship in a free and democratic society."

The Library can serve as a home institution for independent scholars by offering for use its incomparable collections.

At a time when scholarship is crossing and blurring traditional disciplinary boundaries, the Library, because of the breadth of its collections, can support collaborative projects such as the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. A bibliography of 5,000 works selected and annotated annually by a network of more than 130 academics, the *Handbook*, which is edited by Dolores Martin of the Hispanic Division, appears on the Internet in draft form, making it an accessible focal point for worldwide scholarly attention and cooperation.

The attendees also urged the Library to play a leadership role in helping users evaluate materials that are on the Internet. The Library has traditionally compiled bibliographies in many subject areas and thus could offer similar tools to lead patrons to important Web sites. The nature of electronic scholarship, which enables researchers to share information rapidly across great distances, provides innumerable opportunities for the Library to help evaluate resources.

While more information is available electronically, meeting participants emphasized the importance of preserving primary documents and ensuring their accessibility for researchers who need to work with them.

Although an image is important to someone studying the content of a document, the original's paper or watermark, for example, may be of equal importance to someone trying to date the document. The representatives of the scholarly organizations, who praised the Library's role in developing preservation methods, expressed the hope that the institution would continue to share its knowledge with others.

In addition to being regarded for its collections, the Library, said Ms. Brown, garners considerable respect from those in and out of academe for its scholarly initiatives. "We must ensure, as the Library begins its third century of service to our nation, that we continue to deserve that high degree of respect." ◆

Ms. Levy-Reiner is project coordinator in the Office of Scholarly Programs.

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the power of poetry in his own life, and has emboldened and empowered others to find it in theirs," Mr. Gifford told the Coolidge auditorium audience. "His laureateship has been a time of growing, escalating public outreach. We have become aware that poetry inhabits lives we had not suspected, comforts those in trouble, sustains those in need, satisfies those who seek completeness of vision. We all harbor favorite poems."

If Mr. Pinsky had his way, everyone in America would have a notebook full of their favorite poems and they would often say them aloud. He brought his own notebook of 45 poems he admires to the informal talk with members of the Poetry and Meditation Forum, and encouraged members, as he does his graduate students at Boston University, to begin their own Favorite Poem notebooks.

"There's something on a deep anthropological level, something almost genetic or evolutionary [about saying poems you love aloud]. Certain cadences or phrases get under your skin and they become part of your emotional habitat — like an amulet or medicine pouch carried on one's person. But instead of a literal medicine bag with stones or plants or trinkets, the power inheres in these specific, meaning grunts that have emotional resonance beyond their denotation."

Mr. Pinsky teaches in the graduate creative writing program at Boston University. His most recent publications are *The Handbook of Heartbreak: 101 Poems of Lost Love and Sorrow* and *The Sounds of Poetry: A Brief Guide*, which Mr. Pinsky describes as "a brief, plain book about how to hear poems."

His other works include the collections of his poetry *Sadness and Happiness* (1975); *An Explanation of America* (1980), awarded the Saxifrage Prize as the year's best volume of poetry from a small or university press; *History of My Heart* (1984), which won the William Carlos Williams Prize in 1995; *The Want Bone* (1990); and *The Figured Wheel: New and Collected Poems, 1966-1996* (1995). His verse translation of *The Inferno of Dante* (1994) was awarded the Los Angeles Times Book Prize in poetry and the Harold Morton Landon Translation Award.

Having served as poetry editor of *The New Republic* through much of the 1980s, he is currently poetry editor of the weekly Internet magazine *Slate*, and a contributor to "The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer" on PBS television, reading poems related to current events. Mr. Pinsky has also introduced several recordings of Favorite Poem Project volunteers on "Anthem," a weekly program on National Public Radio. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

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Legal Honors

George Mitchell Receives Wickersham Award

BY ANNE L. MERCER

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress on April 13 presented the 1999 Wickersham Award for "exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession" to former Sen. George J. Mitchell.

In the Great Hall of the Supreme Court, Sen. Mitchell was recognized for his illustrious career as a lawyer in government and private practice, as a federal judge, as the Democratic senator from Maine from 1980 to 1995 (majority leader in 1989-95) and as a special adviser to the president as chairman of the peace negotiations in Northern Ireland.

"It is wonderful to be able to celebrate the professional excellence of an outstanding citizen, George Mitchell," said Law Librarian Rubens Medina. "We are dedicating this evening to him because he has dedicated so much of himself and his career to serving his country."

Following dinner, hosted by Gail Littlejohn, senior vice president for government affairs of Lexis-Nexis, Associate Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg began the ceremony in the court's chambers by welcoming the group, and Mr. Medina thanked the Friends for their support of the Law Library and its initiatives.

"On behalf of the Law Library staff, I want to state that we feel very fortunate and privileged to be the recipients of this friendship and special status. ... The Friends of the Law Library makes an important contribution to the standing of the Law Library and our profession."

Reflections Photography

Former Sen. George Mitchell

Tributes to Mitchell were offered by three longtime friends. Shephard Lee of Westbrook, Maine, offered reminiscences of their 40 years of friendship. He was followed by Rep. John Baldacci (D-Maine) and Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), who spoke with humor and sincerity of their experiences working with Mr. Mitchell in Congress. Then Abe Krash, president of the Friends, presented the award, after which Mr. Mitchell spoke of his efforts to obtain the historic accord in Northern Ireland to end decades of conflict between the government of Ireland, the United Kingdom and the political parties of Northern Ireland. The accord was overwhelmingly endorsed by the voters of Ireland in May 1998.

Among those in attendance from the Library of Congress at this year's dinner were Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian Emeritus, and his wife, Ruth; Dwight D. Opperman, the 1993 Wickersham Award winner, who traveled from Minnesota to help honor this year's winner; executive director of the American Association of Law Libraries, Roger Parent, together with the president of the association, James Heller of the William and Mary School of Law, as well as the president-elect, Robert L. Oakley of the Georgetown University Law Center.

The Law Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive source of legal information in the world and a research center for foreign, international and comparative law. The Friends of the Law Library is a national nonprofit group that encourages awareness of and support for the Law Library. The Wickersham Award is named for George Wickersham (1858-1936), who, with other noted jurists, attorneys and scholars, conceived the Friends as a way to help build a great national law library. Wickersham was a partner in the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Major support for the 1999 Wickersham Award dinner also came from the sponsor, Lexis-Nexis; benefactors FedEx, Philip Morris Cos. Inc., Starwood Hotels & Resorts and West Group; and patrons Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, Dun & Bradstreet, Fannie Mae Foundation, Matthew Bender & Co., the Walt Disney Co. and Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.

For more information about the Friends of the Law Library of Congress or the Wickersham Award, contact Anne L. Mercer, executive director, Friends of the Law Library, at (202) 707-5076. ◆

Ms. Mercer is executive director of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress

Reflections Photography

Sen. Mitchell (right) enjoys the celebration with his wife, Heather, and former congressional colleague Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah)

Justice Through the Prism of Diversity

Law Library Celebrates Law Day

By NATALIE GAWDIAK

The Law Library observed Law Day on May 3 with a series of readings by the staff on the theme of law and justice. Their remarks were delivered before some 90 colleagues and guests gathered in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Law Librarian Rubens Medina opened the annual event with senior legal research specialist Pamela B. Craig, who introduced the participants. Guests, who included friends from the House Legislative Counsel's Office, the World Bank, foreign embassies and staff attorneys from around the Library, were welcomed at a reception supported by the Friends of the Law Library at the close of the program.

Mr. Medina welcomed the audience and told them that the Law Library looks forward to Law Day because it affords "us an opportunity to reflect on our profession and our mission, as well as reminds us that, at the center of that profession and mission, law is the instrument in which for thousands of years humanity has placed its hopes for justice and peace." He commended the staff for their "enthusiasm and seriousness" in selecting readings that reflected justice from the viewpoint of their various traditions and legal heritages.

The first reading, by foreign legal specialist Stephen F. Clarke, from *Continuing Poundmaker & Riel's Quest: Presentations Made at a Conference on Aboriginal Peoples and Justice,* spoke to the differences between the Euro-Canadian idea of justice and that of various North American aboriginal peoples, as described by Murray Sinclair, associate chief justice of the Provincial Court of Manitoba:

"In the dominant society, deviant behavior ... is considered a wrong that must be controlled by interdiction, enforcement and correction designed to punish and deter. ... The emphasis is on punishment. ... Restitution is ordered generally as a form of financial compensation and usually only if the offender has the financial resources to do so."

N. Alicia Byers

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina welcomes Pamela Craig, senior legal research specialist, to the podium to introduce participants in this year's Law Day program at the Library.

But in most aboriginal societies, "reparation or restitution to the victim or the community in a way that restores balance and harmony to the people involved [is] a primary consideration. The person wronged, whether bereaved or impoverished, would be entitled to some form of restitution. In the eyes of the [aboriginal] community, sentencing the offender to incarceration, or worse still, placing him or her on probation, without first addressing the issue of reconciliation, would be tantamount to completely relieving the offender of any responsibility for restitution of the wrong. ... Such action is viewed by them as an abdication of responsibility and a total exoneration of the wrongdoer."

Robert N. Gee, chief of Law Library Public Services, was inspired by the closing argument of the defense counsel in Harper Lee's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, *To Kill a Mockingbird.* In the trial of a black man falsely accused of attacking a white woman in Alabama in 1935, the defense attorney appeals to the jury:

"One more thing, gentlemen, before I quit. Thomas Jefferson once said that all men are created equal. ... There is a tendency ... for certain people to use this phrase out of context, to satisfy all conditions. ... We know all men are not created equal in the sense some people would have us believe — some people are smarter than others, some people have more opportunity because they're born with it, some men make more money than others, some ladies make better cakes than others — some people are born gifted beyond the normal scope of most men. But there is one way in this country in which all men are created equal — there is one human institution that makes a pauper the equal of a Rockefeller, the stupid man the equal of an Einstein and the ignorant man the equal of any college president. That institution, gentlemen, is a court. It can be the Supreme Court of the United States or the humblest J.P. Court in the land or this honorable court which you serve. Our courts have their faults, as does any human institution, but in this country our courts are the great levelers, and in our courts all men are created equal."

Judicial discretion was the focus of the passage chosen by Ruth Levush, the Israeli senior legal specialist, from a book by the chief justice of Israel, Aharon Barak.

He asks: "Is democracy merely the rule of the people and their determination of policy through their elected representatives? Or is democracy also certain fundamental values to which the regime must be faithful?" He feels that "democracy is multidimensional. It is the realization of certain fundamental values, such as basic human rights." Siding with the right of judges to be the arbiters of justice despite their not having been elected by the people, Barak maintains that "a judge who adopts policy on the basis of the democracy's fundamental values makes the democracy faithful to itself."

Edith Palmer, senior legal specialist for German-speaking countries, returned to one of the fundamental sources of Western law with readings from the Roman law book "Laws of the Twelve Tables." In addition to reading from a translation, Ms. Palmer gave the audience a taste of how the Twelve Tables sound in the succinct Latin original.

The summons to court (Table 1) lays down the basic principles on how to commence and carry out a legal action. Whereas defendants had to come to court, if necessary by force, the peaceful settlement of disputes was also encouraged, such as in Law VII: "When litigants wish to settle their dispute among themselves, even while they are on their way to appear before the Praetor, they shall have the right to make peace; and whatever agreement they enter into, it shall be considered just, and shall be confirmed." Law X set a time limit: "The setting of the sun shall be the extreme limit of time within which a judge must render his decision."

Basic elements of another major Western influence on law, the Greek legal heritage, were part of Theresa Papademetriou's reading. The Law Library's senior legal specialist for Greek law read passages from Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics:*

"A rule of justice is natural that has the same validity everywhere, and does not depend on our accepting it or not. A rule is conventional that in the first instance may be settled in one way or the other indifferently, though having once been settled it is not indifferent."

N. Alicia Byers

Randall Snyder, law librarian of the Executive Office of the President Law Library (left); Anne Mercer, executive director of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress; and Mark Strattner, chief of Collection Services for the Law Library of Congress

Justice from a more modern perspective was explored in an excerpt chose by Russian senior legal specialist Peter Roudik from *Striving for Law in a Lawless Land: Memoirs of a Russian Reformer* by Alexander M. Yakovlev:

"Criminal law very often reflects the significant features of a given culture — its mores, its political and social structure. .. Criminal justice plays a peculiar role in history. ... It is precisely here [in the criminal justice system of a country] that an essential facet of society manifests itself: the level of that society's civilization, its recognition of the rights and legitimate interests of its citizens, its respect for human dignity."

Polish senior legal specialist Bozena Sarnecka-Crouch read from the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, in view of the fact that Congress had declared May 3 as "Polish Constitution Day" (Public Law 101-532). Ms. Sarnecka-Crouch read:

"We declare most solemnly, that any person coming into Poland, from whatever part of the world, or returning from abroad, as soon as he sets his foot on the territory of the Republic, becomes free and at liberty to exercise his industry, wherever and in whatever manner he pleases, to settle either in towns or villages, to farm and rent lands and houses, on tenures and contracts, for as long a term as may be agreed upon."

The readings concluded with Kersi B. Shroff, senior legal specialist for the United Kingdom and other British-derived systems and currently the chief of the Law Library's Western Law Division. Mr. Shroff read from Francis Lyman Windolph's "Shakespeare and the Law," in *Reflections of the Law in Literature*. Windolph believed that Shakespeare was "generally contemptuous of the law, lawyers and legal procedure" of his day. He supported his point by proposing that the legal argument over a suicide by drowning used in an actual court case was satirized in the dialogue between the gravediggers' who stand over Ophelia's grave in Hamlet:

"'Here lies the water; good: here stands the man; good; if the man go to this water, and drown himself, it is, will he, nill he, he goes — mark you that; but if the water come to him and drown him, he drowns not himself: argal [arguably], he that is not guilty of his own death shortens not his own life.'"

"I think no reasonable person can doubt that ... Shakespeare was amusing himself at the expense of what he called 'old father antic the law,'" Mr. Shroff said.

"So much for the lawyers talking nonsense." ◆

Ms. Gawdiak is a writer-editor in the Law Library.

Preserving the Digital Law

Expert Speaks at Library Event

By MARIE-LOUISE BERNAL

Skip Swinson

Law Librarian Rubens Medina confers with Rebecca Graham of the Council on Library and Information Resources and Steve Levenson from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

In a continuing effort to explore solutions to the issue of long-term preservation of digital legal sources, Law Librarian Rubens Medina called a second meeting of managers from federal agencies and other institutions on March 25.

"I am pleased that so many of you have responded to this invitation to meet Professor Margaret Hedstrom of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, an expert in the field, in order to learn more about the current state of archiving of digital information," the Law Librarian said in his welcoming remarks. "My hope is, with your help, to broaden the interest and support within the federal sector for the development of preservation standards for electronic records."

The managers met with Law Library staff and officials from other parts of the Library of Congress, such as the Preservation and Reformatting Office, the Congressional Research Service and the Copyright Office. Stakeholders from other agencies and organizations in this group include Francis Buckley, superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office; Shelley Dowling, librarian of the court, U.S. Supreme Court; Rebecca Graham, Council on Library and Information Resources; Steve Levenson from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; Robert Willard, National Council of Library and Information Science; and Marc Wolfe of the National Archives and Records Administration.

The meeting focused on a recently released report by the Research Libraries Group, "Digital Preservation Needs and Requirements in RLG Institutions," written by Margaret Hedstrom, in cooperation with Sheon Montgomery. Ms. Hedstrom was the featured speaker and shared her experiences in national and international attempts to solve digital preservation needs.

"Digital preservation policies and practices are not well developed in RLG member institutions," Ms. Hedstrom admitted. "Based on our study, two-thirds of the institutions lack written policies for digital preservation. One common reason that institutions appear not to develop digital preservation policies is that they have not yet assumed responsibility for preserving materials in digital form."

Ms. Hedstrom has been conducting and supervising research projects on the management and preservation of electronic records for nearly 20 years. During the last decade she has called two major conferences that established national priorities for research and development in this field. The Research Libraries Group report describes the current status of digital preservation in 30 research libraries and 24 archives, museums and special collections.

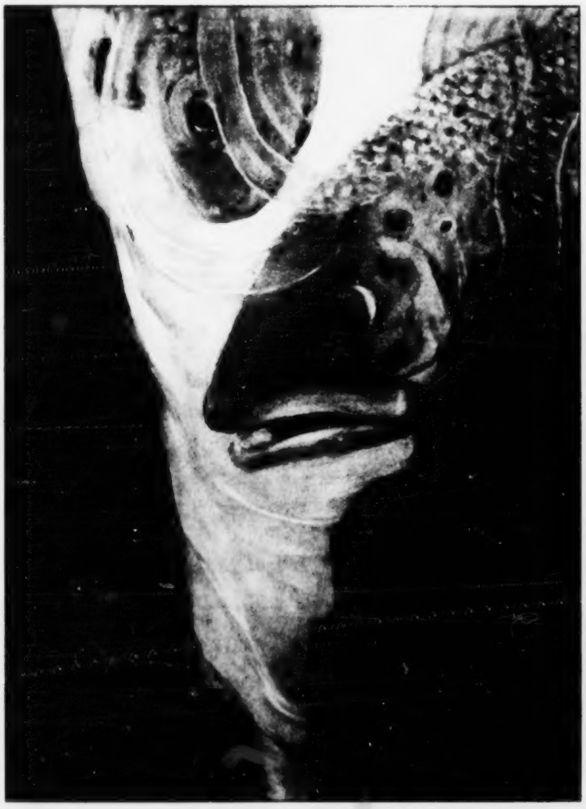
The report indicated that, by the year 2001, 98 percent expected to be preserving both acquired, or "born-digital," items as well as materials they have converted to digital form. Fewer than half of the institutions with digital holdings refresh them by copying to new media or migrating these materials to current formats. The need for digital preservation expertise is high: asked to rate staff as expert, intermediate or novice, only eight of the 54 institutions considered their staff at the expert level. The report revealed further that the participating member libraries looked to RLG to make available concrete standards, guidelines and training.

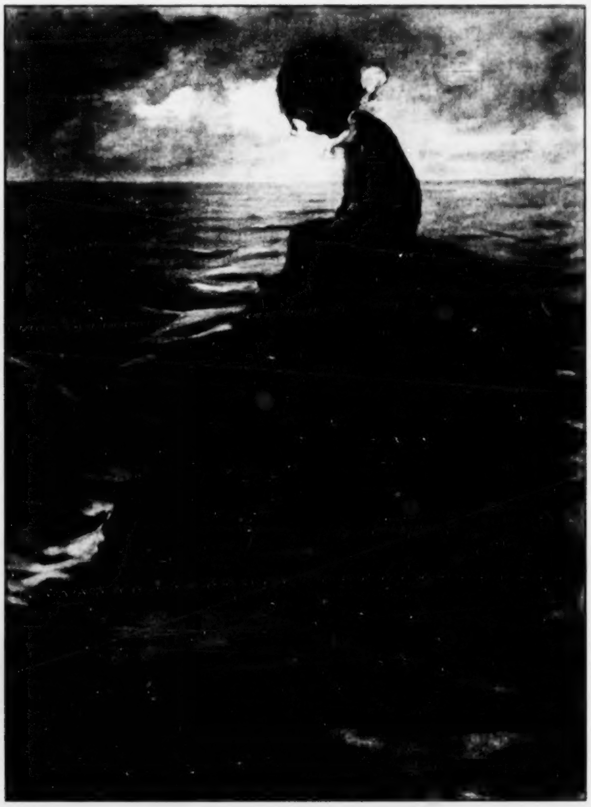
Ms. Hedstrom described the organization of the report and explained its scope and definitions: "It will be necessary to totally change our thinking. We must no longer see digital information as a continuation of the paper. We must think anew."

In relating current strategies and best practices, complex issues were touched upon, such as appropriate standards for long-term preservation and the incentives for creators and producers to adopt such standards and who is responsible for preserving which materials.

Mr. Medina concluded the meeting by expressing his commitment to heightening the awareness of the software industry to the need to develop archival standards. He also promised to continue coordinating efforts to bring federal stakeholders and interested law librarians together in order to keep them current on the archiving of digital information in general and the long-term preservation of legal records in particular. ◆

Ms. Bernal is special assistant to the Law Librarian.





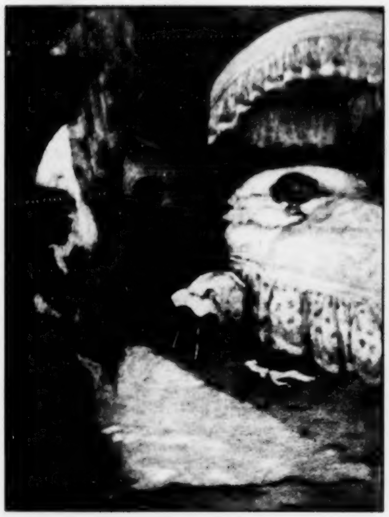
Wonderful Babies

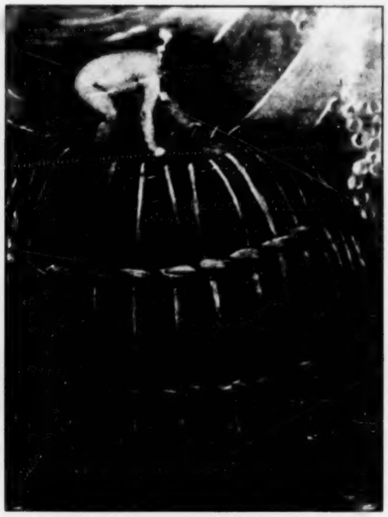
Original Drawings for The Water-Babies *to Be Exhibited*

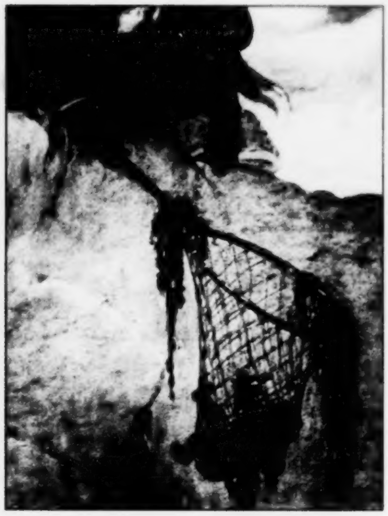
A group of 12 original drawings created by Jessie Willcox Smith (1863-1935) in 1916 to illustrate *The Water-Babies*, a children's book by the Rev. Charles Kingsley (1819-1875), will go on display on June 10 in the Swann Gallery of Caricature and Cartoon in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. The exhibition closes Sept. 18. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

These special works by one of the most popular and successful graphic artists in America during the first half of this century illustrate the Victorian fairy tale about Tom, a young chimney sweep. He escapes the toil and drudgery of his miserable apprenticeship through his magical transformation by fairies from a dirty little boy into a clean "water-baby." Cleansed of soot and sin, Tom ultimately finds happiness and spiritual redemption among his fellow aquatic fairies and the natural and supernatural creatures he befriends in his watery world. Recognized today as an international classic among children's books, dozens of editions have since been published, though none more beautiful or imaginative than that issued in 1916 by the New York publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Company, with illustrations by Jessie Willcox Smith.

Jessie Willcox Smith (1863-1935) was born in Philadelphia the year *The Water-Babies* was first published. Beginning in 1885 she studied art under the celebrated artist Thomas Eakins at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and by 1888 had her first drawing published in a national magazine, *St. Nicholas*, an illustrated journal devoted to children. She soon found her commercial niche creating images of children and their world for literary publications and advertising campaigns. In 1894 she enrolled in drawing classes taught by Howard Pyle, perhaps the greatest teacher in the history of American illustration. Under his tutelage, Smith's talents and commissions grew quickly, and by 1900 she was one of the most popular and successful graphic artists in America. Over the course of her long, productive career she created hundreds of covers and illustrations for numerous books and such magazines as *Harper's*, *Collier's*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Ladies Home Journal* and *Women's Home Companion*. In addition, her original paintings and watercolors were widely exhibited.







Jessie Willcox Smith evidently thought quite highly of her *Water-Babies* work, for upon her death in 1935 she bequeathed the 12 paintings for the frontispiece and interior color plates to the Library for inclusion in the Cabinet of American Illustration, now housed in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. The Cabinet was the brainchild of William Patten, a former art editor for *Harper's* magazine during the 1880s and 1890s. Patten's idea was to create a national collection of original works of art documenting what he and others considered the golden age of American book and periodical illustration that took place from the 1880s until the outbreak of World War I. He solicited donations to the Library from selected American illustrators or their heirs. The Cabinet proved a success, and over the course of four years, until Patten's deteriorating health slowed the project, the Library amassed a collection of 4,000 drawings by the nation's finest illustrators. Preserved in the Cabinet are representative works by Arthur Burdett Frost, Alice Barber Stephens, Charles Dana Gibson, Charlotte Harding and Edwin Abbey, among others.

The Swann Gallery showcases the collections of the Library of Congress in rotating exhibitions and promotes the ongoing Swann Foundation program in the study of cartoon, caricature and illustration, while also offering a provocative and informative selection of works by past masters. New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) assembled an extraordinarily diverse collection of nearly 2,000 works of cartoon art representing 400 artists and spanning two centuries. He developed the collection specifically to promote the preservation and connoisseurship of original cartoon and illustration drawings. Among the collection's highlights are sketches by such European masters as Guillaume Chevalier Gavarni and Richard Doyle, works by celebrated American illustrators including John Held Jr. and Ralph Barton, American newspaper cartoon strip works by such pioneering cartoonists as Richard F. Outcault and Winsor McCay, and contemporary cartoons and illustrations by renowned artists, including Edward Sorel, Anita Siegel, Jean-Claude Suarez, Andre Francois and Eugene Mihaesco.

A fully illustrated checklist, printed in color, will be available to visitors.

More information on the Library of Congress's illustration collections is available through the Swann Foundation's page on the Library's Web site: www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html, by e-mailing: swann@loc.gov, or by calling Sara Duke, curatorial project assistant for Caricature and Cartoon at the Library, at (202) 707-9115. ◆

Research Awards

Library Announces Third Mellon Fellowships

Eight scholars have won stipends in the third Mellon Foreign Area Fellowship competition, the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs announced.

The postdoctoral fellowships, made possible over the last three years by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, were designed to support research that uses the Library's unrivaled foreign-language and area-studies collections. Stipends of $3,000 per month, for periods of five to nine months, were awarded to Christine Adams, Ruth Ben-Ghiat, Nathan Brooks, Zuoya Cao, Jorge Chinea, Lynn Jones, Kathleen Kuehnast and Michael Moore.

"The Library's Mellon Fellowship program has received an enthusiastic reception, underscoring the initial premise for these grants: that they provide much-needed support to promising scholars at an important time in their careers," said Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

The postdoctoral fellowships are designed to assist fledgling American scholars as they embark on a second major research topic following their dissertations. The fellowships promote use of the Library's rich cultural resources, assembled from around the globe, while at the same time strengthening American expertise to interpret foreign-language materials. Having fellows in residence at the Library also enhances the knowledge and skills of the Library's own staff in the latest research trends and topics through occasional gatherings during which fellows are expected to share their insights and experiences.

The Mellon Fellowship program began in early 1997. Since that time, more than 160 applicants have competed for the 20 fellowships eventually awarded. "This year was the most difficult in the awarding of these fellowships," Mr. Gifford said, "because of the extraordinary quality of most of the applications." Nearly all applicants presented qualifications and proposals worthy of serious pursuit and support. "We wish that we had the resources to fund many more worthy projects than the few selected."

All applications were reviewed for basic criteria including American citizenship or permanent residency, a Ph.D. and appropriate career level. Applications were then grouped into area of language specialty and geographic region and carefully reviewed and ranked in relation to one another by specialists familiar with both the subject matter and the library resources proposed for use.

After this primary evaluation stage, the highest-ranking projects from all of the regions were considered and the final determination of the awards was made. They were judged on the basis of the originality and significance of the proposed project, together with the degree to which the proposed research would use the special foreign-language resources of the Library of Congress. The selected applications were deemed to propose research that embodies most fully the purposes and goals of the program.

Waldorf, Md., resident **Christine Adams** (Saint Mary's College, Saint Mary's City, Md.) will study "The Society for Maternal Charity in 19th Century France." During this period no charitable organization was more active in fostering the ideology of motherhood and domesticity than the Society for Maternal Charity, established in 1810 by Napoleon and Empress Marie-Louise. By 1837, Societies existed in 36 towns in France. Building upon her work in the city archives of Lyons, Dijon, Rouen and Paris, Ms. Adams will incorporate state documents and other historical material held by the Library of Congress into her examination of the relationships between the national agenda of strong and legitimate families and the efforts of local charitable organizations.

The research project of **Ruth Ben-Ghiat** (Fordham University, New York City), "Italian Film Between Fascism and Democracy," plans to investigate the fate of Italian film institutions and aesthetics from the fascist era, the cinema's role in the elaboration of post-fascist models of national identity, and the impact of Cold War politics on film policies, production and reception from 1945 to 1955. Ms. Ben-Ghiat plans to use materials from the European, Manuscript, and Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound reading rooms as she focuses on nonfiction films and military documentaries.

Nathan Marc Brooks (New Mexico State University, Las Cruces) will examine the social contexts of Dmitri Mendeleev's involvement in controversies that stirred Russian society during the 19th century. Mendeleev (1834-1907) is known primarily outside of Russia for his fundamental work in developing the Periodic System of Chemical Elements, but within Russia he became one of the most important and influential Russian "public scientists," participating in public debates concerning spiritualism, nationalism and industrialization. To complement his recent work in the Mendeleev archives in St. Petersburg, Mr. Brooks will utilize the Library's rich collection of pre-revolutionary Russian materials.

The research of **Zuoya Cao** (Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.) entails a study, "Out of the Crucible: Literary Works About the Lives of *Zhiqing*." Her sources will be the short stories and novels relating to the lives of *zhiqing* — the 17 million Chinese urban youths who were dispatched by the Chinese Communist regime to live and work in rural areas during the second phase of the Cultural Revolution. The study will explore the historical, social, cultural and humanistic significance of the *zhiqing's* rural experience demonstrated in these literary works. Ms. Cao, a novelist and scholar of comparative literature, will use the novels, stories and related periodical, historical and descriptive materials in the Library's East Asian collections.

Roseville, Mich., resident **Jorge L. Chinea** (Wayne State University, Detroit) will pursue "The Quest for Freedom: Manumission Prospects for Maritime Maroons in the Hispanic Caribbean." During the 17th century, many slaves escaped from French and British colonies to Cuba and Santo Domingo. Despite the scale of these intra-Caribbean movements, and their demographic and cultural importance, little research has been done on them. Following a trip to the Seville archives, Mr. Chinea will explore the primary and secondary accounts of this period held in the Manuscript, Map and Main reading room collections, as well as in the deep and multilingual Hispanic collections on the Caribbean.

"The Visual Expression of Armenian Kingship: Ceremonial and Portraiture" is the subject of research by **Lynn A. Jones** (University of Maryland, College Park). The Bagratid kings, rulers of the northern kingdom of Armenia during the ninth through 13th centuries, were invested in two separate ceremonies. One was conducted by the temporally powerful Muslim governor and its context was wholly Islamic. The second ceremony, performed by the Armenian Orthodox patriarch, was culturally and religiously Armenian in nature. This double investiture appears to be a symbolic unification in the Bagratid kings, a stability that was missing in the historical and political situation. Ms. Jones will use the Library's Armenian and Islamic collections, the microfilms of manuscript illuminations from important monasteries as well as many European journals. Ms. Jones is from Jenkintown, Pa.

Alexandria, Va., resident **Kathleen Kuehnast** (George Washington University, Washington, D.C.) will build upon her 20 months of ethnographic field research over several years in Kyrgyzstan to write about the current rejuvenation of conservative Islamic practices and traditional cultural customs affecting Central Asian women in "Islam and the New Politics of Gender Ideologies in Central Asia." She will use Kyrgyz and Russian collections to deepen her knowledge of the historical and religious factors that are now influencing policies and ideologies concerning women's education, employment and health care to answer how women will shape a future of social stability and economic sustainability.

Michael Moore (Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.) will study the social role of demons in early medieval society, in "Rulers of Darkness: Demons in Early Medieval Society." Between 500 and 900 A.D., Europe was a culture that believed itself to be pervaded by sinister beings. The place of demons in social structures and perceptions of history will be examined, with special emphasis placed on kings, monks, bishops and the poor. Both social roles and sacred spaces were reaffirmed in struggles against demonic intrusion, revealing doubts about human capabilities and about the viability of the social order. The believed existence of demons helped explain the origins of evil. Mr. Moore will use primarily the general collections and the medieval holdings of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

The Mellon Foreign Area Fellowship Program is administered by Lester Vogel in the Office of Scholarly Programs (LJ 120), where the fellows are located when they are in residence at the Library. Not all of the Fellows are present at any one time, but a number of fellowship periods overlap. The new fellows will arrive as early as August 1999 and as late as June 2000. ◆

Frontiers

continued from page 119

Session 3: 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
- **Chair**: Rita Colwell, National Science Foundation
- **Genetics**: Eric Lander, Whitehead Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- David Baltimore, California Institute of Technology
- **Neurobiology**: Gerald Fischbach, National Institute of Neurological Disease and Stroke, National Institutes of Health
- Gerald Edelman, The Scripps Research Institute
- **Psychology**: Stephen Pinker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Paula Tallal, Rutgers University

Wednesday, June 16

Session 4: 9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.
- **Chair**: George Rupp, Columbia University
- **Religion and the State**: Francis Cardinal George, Archbishop of Chicago
- Mohammed Arkoun, La Sorbonne, Paris
- **Canonical Texts**: Michael Fishbane, University of Chicago
- Mary Douglas, University College, London
- **Moral Philosophy**: Judge John T. Noonan Jr., U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit
- Christine M. Korsgaard, Harvard University

Session 5: 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
- **Atmospheres and Oceans**: Wallace S. Broecker, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University
- Bert Bolin, Stockholm University
- **Earth Sciences**: Marcia McNutt, Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute
- Frank Press, National Academy of Sciences
- **Sustainability**: Peter Raven, Missouri Botanical Garden

Session 6: 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
- **Semiotics**: Vyacheslav Ivanov, University of California, Los Angeles
- **Music**: Charles Rosen
- Kwabena Nketia, University of Ghana
- **Poetry**: Robert Pinsky, Boston University

Thursday, June 17

Session 7: 9:00 a.m. -11:30 a.m.
- **Economics**: Michael Woodford, Princeton University
- Robert M. Solow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- **Sociology**: Neil Smelser, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
- Daniel Bell, Harvard University
- **Anthropology**: Ward Goodenough, University of Pennsylvania
- Laura Nader, University of California, Berkeley

Session 8: 1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
- **Cities**: Manuel Castells, University of California, Berkeley
- Saskia Sassen, University of Chicago
- **Computer Science and Communication**: Raj Reddy, Carnegie Mellon University
- Invited commentator: Nathan Myhrvold, Microsoft

Plenary Session: 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
- **International Relations and Foreign Policy**: Lee Hamilton, Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars
- Samuel Huntington, Harvard University
- Richard Lugar, U.S. Senate
- Paul Sarbanes, U.S. Senate

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Innovative Animators

Early American Animation Featured in American Memory

BY KAREN LUND

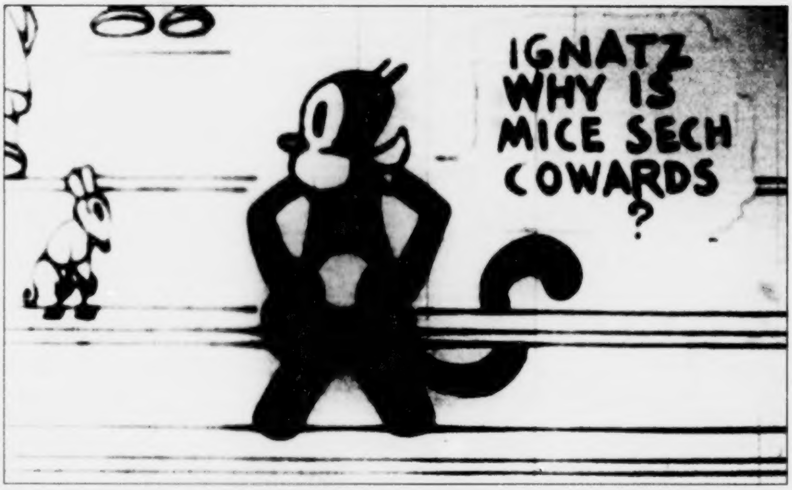
Evidence of animation's popularity in America is not hard to find. It can be seen in national icons such as Mickey Mouse; Bugs Bunny is on a postage stamp; and animated feature films such as "Antz" attract audiences both young and old.

These images are the descendants of early black-and-white animated films made more than 75 years ago. And the desire to create animated images for entertainment goes back even further. A new presentation from the National Digital Library's American Memory program (**www.loc.gov**), "Origins of American Animation," makes available on the World Wide Web a sampling of 23 of the earliest animated films, made from 1900 to 1921, from the Library's collections. The films include clay, puppet and cutout animation, as well as pen drawings, and reveal some of the earliest innovations made in the animation field.

Interest in the idea of animated images existed well before the 20th century. In the 19th century, moving slides in "magic lanterns" created "animated" images for audiences. Images were put on glass slides, lit by a lamp and projected to tell a story, while the use of multiple lanterns, slide changes and levers produced the illusion of motion.

Other devices were also invented that used rotating discs or wheels with images on them to simulate movement, such as the Phenakistoscope, circa 1828, and the Zoetrope, popular in the 1860s. A similar, albeit simpler, device was the flipbook, or Kineograph, invented in 1868, which used successive photographic images that the viewer would flip through to emulate movement.

Some cite Frenchman Emile Reynaud's work as an early form of animation. In 1877, he developed a Praxinoscope, a rotating drum with a strip of painted images that allowed the viewer to see the motions reflected in a series of mirrors. In 1882, he combined the machine with a projector.


IGNATZ WHY IS MICE SECH COWARDS ?

From "Krazy Kat and Ignatz Mouse at the Circus" (1916), featuring the popular cat and mouse duo from the comic strip of the day

An important innovation in the recording of movement was Eadweard Muybridge's Zoopraxiscope. Made in 1879, the device used many photographs of successive phases of movement to replicate motion. These images were obtained through the use of multiple cameras.

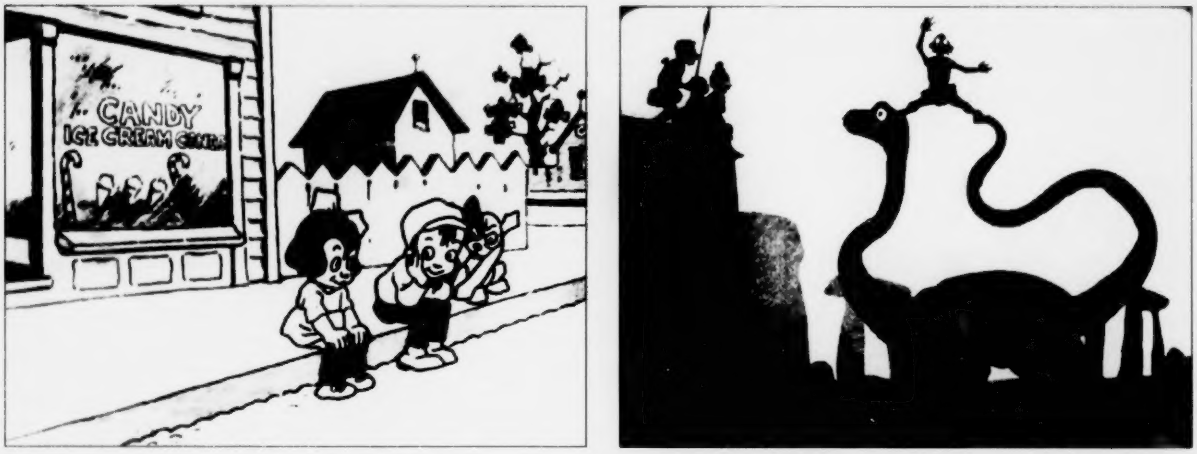
The invention of the motion picture camera and a motion picture viewer in 1891 by Thomas A. Edison's laboratory proved that movement could be recorded and replicated easily using single devices, and within five years projectors were developed to enable showings before large audiences.

It was not long before filmmakers tested the limits of film's possibilities. Trick films were one result, using camera techniques such as stop motion, dissolves and multiple exposures to achieve "magical" results, such as people or things appearing and disappearing.

James Stuart Blackton was an important producer of trick films who became one of the originators of the animated film. Blackton had performed in the vaudeville theater as "The Komikal Kartoonist," doing "lightning sketches," called such because the drawings were made very rapidly. With Albert E. Smith, he founded the Vitagraph Co. in 1896 to make films. His company produced many films for the Edison Co. as licensees, and in 1900 Blackton made "The Enchanted Drawing" for Edison. Blackton sketched on a sheet held by an easel. He draws a face on the paper, then a glass and wine bottle. The bottle and glass suddenly become real, much to the dismay of the face on the paper. The artist gives the face a drink, which makes him happy again. The film continues in this vein as other objects such as a hat and cigar are drawn and then magically become real. The tricks were achieved by stopping the camera between frames and making substitutions, a common technique of trick films.

Six years later, Blackton made what some consider to be the first American animated film, "Humorous Phases of Funny Faces." It features an artist's hand drawing the faces of a man and a woman with chalk. The two faces then begin to interact, as the man blows cigar smoke and tips his hat. Blackton used a combination of chalk drawings and cutouts to achieve the movement. By 1910 he ceased his animation experiments, while others began theirs. Both "The Enchanted Drawing" and "Humorous Phases of Funny Faces" can be viewed from the Library's Web site.

Winsor McCay, considered one of the greatest of the early animators,



"Dud Leaves Home" (1919) from the "Dreamy Dud" series, which stars a boy with an overactive imagination; "The First Circus" (1921), from Tony Sarg's "Almanac" series, which employed shadow silhouette

began his career as a newspaper comic strip artist. One of his most famous strips was "Little Nemo in Slumberland," published in the *New York Herald* in 1905. McCay claimed that his first attempts at an animated film were inspired by some flipbooks his son owned, but his assistant John Fitzsimmons claimed that his efforts resulted from a bet he had made with a fellow artist that he could make enough drawings to produce a four- to five-minute film of the Little Nemo characters. However it came about, in 1911 McCay released the film "Little Nemo." He made 4,000 drawings for the film using translucent rice paper and india ink. To create fluid movement, he devised a wooden holder and put crosshairs in the corners of the paper to keep the drawings in register and used a stopwatch to time the movements on paper to the split second. Subsequent films included "The Story of a Mosquito" and "Gertie the Dinosaur," the latter one of the most famous and influential of early animated films.

With "The Sinking of the Lusitania," he began working with cels, which were clear sheets of celluloid that could be laid over a background, thus eliminating the need to repeatedly draw every background detail on each sheet. His films "The Centaurs" and "Gertie on Tour," made in 1921, survive only as fragments and are available on the Library's site.

After 1912 the animation field grew rapidly. Many studios sprung up, including the Raoul Barrè Studio, the John Randolph Bray Studio and William Randolph Hearst's International Film Service.

Raoul Barrè was an artist who specialized in comic drawings. He opened his own studio in New York in 1913, the first professional animation studio. He joined with Charles Bowers to form the Barrè-Bowers Studio in 1916. One of Barrè's innovations was a peg system of registering drawings, which kept the paper in place, a system still in use today. To avoid having to redraw the background in every sheet, he used the "slash" system, in which he would lay down one sheet over another and cut away what was unnecessary to reveal the background of the sheet below. This method was soon surpassed by the use of clear cels. Some of the Barrè films available on the Web site are two "Phables" and two others based on Tom Powers's newspaper comics.

John Randolph Bray began his career as an artist for a newspaper. He soon began selling cartoons to magazines. His first animated film was "The Artist's Dream," released in 1913. After signing a contract with Pathe to make cartoons, Bray set up his own studio with other artists. He patented many of his improvements on the animation process, realizing early on the business potential of these developments. One of these innovations was the use of translucent paper to make it easier to position objects in successive drawings.

In 1914 Earl Hurd received a patent for his innovation of using clear sheets of celluloid (cels), which eliminated the need to redraw background scenes, since sheets containing various movements could be laid on top of one another. Bray and Hurd formed the Bray-Hurd Processing Co. in 1914 and created a monopoly on the animation process since they owned the patents to these methods. It was not until 1932 that the patents expired and their animation process became public domain. Inspired by the Buster Brown comic strip, Hurd created the Bobby Bump series of animated films, represented on the Web site by "Bobby Bumps Starts a Lodge."

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The Web site "Origins of American Animation" contains MPEG, Quicktime and RealPlayer versions of each film for the viewer to download at memory.loc.gov/ammem/oahtml/oahome.html. The films contain a piano score composed especially for them by Philip Carli. In addition, notes by former Library of Congress curator Scott Simmon are available for each film. Also on the Web site is a finding aid to silent animated films in the collections of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Note: Several good resources on silent animation, which have helped inform this article, are Charles Solomon's *The History of Animation;* Donald Crafton's *Before Mickey: The Animated Film, 1898-1928,* and Jeff Lenburg's *The Encyclopedia of Animated Cartoons.*

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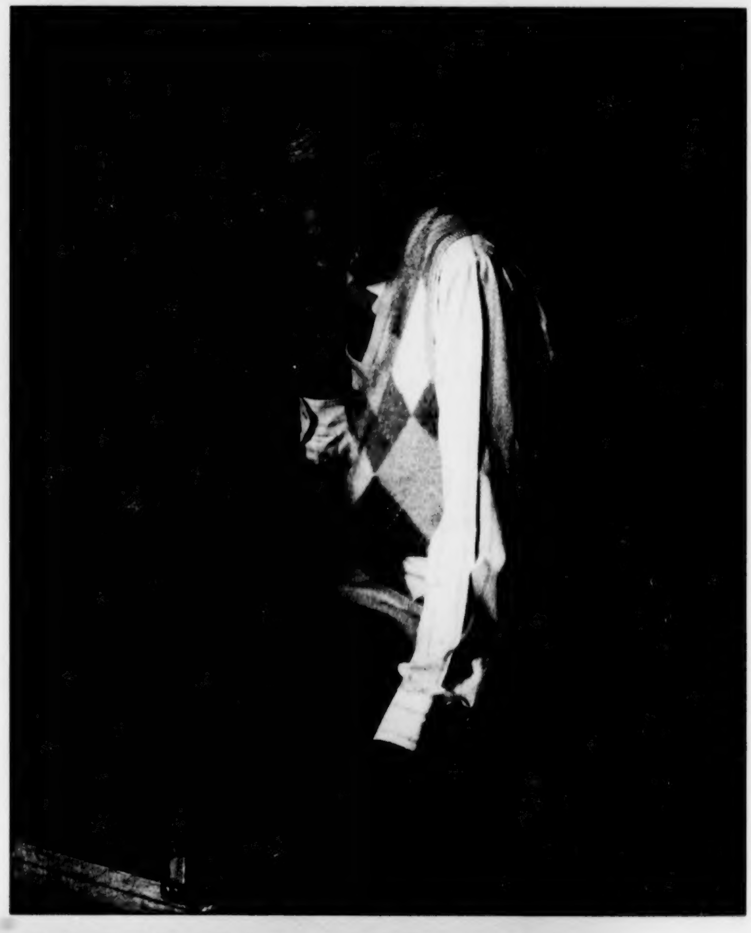
"Gerry Mulligan, whose career spanned five decades, worked gracefully in many styles and with many artists, defying the categories that so often narrow our vision of a creative spirit.

Gerry Mulligan would not, could not, be categorized, and he flourished through changing times, in many cultures, and with many musical voices ranging from the baritone saxophone that was his principal instrument, to the full orchestra."

—James H. Billington in opening remarks at the inauguration of the Gerry Mulligan exhibition April 6, 1999



Gail Fineberg

Participants in the opening of the new Gerry Mulligan exhibition included Jon Newsom, chief of the Music Division; Dr. Billington; Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services; Scott Robinson, the saxophonist who played Mulligan's sax during the event, wearing the Tibetan scarf just given him by Thamthog Rinpoche; Franca (Mrs. Gerry) Mulligan; the Venerable Lama Thamthog Rinpoche, holding Mulligan's baritone saxophone; and Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari, special envoy of the Dalai Lama.

The Gerry Mulligan Collection

Library Opens Permanent Exhibition Area

By TOMÁS C. HERNÁNDEZ

"Dear Gerry, I found a sax —
Let's shoot it again."

Kenny Rogers wrote this note at the bottom of a black-and-white photograph he took of a bespectacled Gerry Mulligan — sans saxophone — sitting on a stool and holding a score in his left hand (see cover). The country-and-western singer took the photograph of Mulligan for his book on famous people. He sent a car to take Gerry to the studio in New York where he was shooting the photographs, and they had a good time together. Kenny Rogers wanted to take more photographs of Gerry with his saxophone, and he sent Gerry the photograph with his note, one of the many items of interest newly displayed in the Music Division foyer.

What a transformation — no more drab gray metal lockers; in their place are handsomely veneered wooden display cases. Out with sterile fluorescent lighting, in with dimmed spotlights. Out with 'keep-moving' tangerine carpeting, in with linger-awhile brown. Welcome to the permanent home of the Gerry Mulligan Collection.

Gail Fineberg

The centerpiece of the Gerry Mulligan exhibition is a large case displaying Mulligan's gold-plated baritone saxophone. Here it is draped with a ceremonial Tibetan scarf placed by the Venerable Lama Thamthog Rinpoche during the opening of the exhibition.

Walking along the brightly lit corridor of the Madison Building, one notices the darkened foyer of the Performing Arts Reading Room. Through the double glass doors, the smiling eyes of a bearded man in a life-size black-and-white photograph beckon the curious visitor. Wearing a striped shirt under an argyle sweater vest, plaid sport coat slung casually over his right shoulder, the man seems to direct the visitor's sight to a gleaming gold-plated baritone saxophone, resting on its stand within a large wood and glass case in the middle of the room.

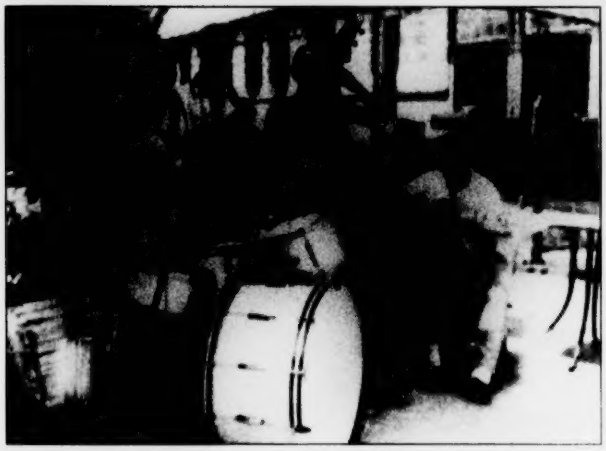
This is the instrument Mulligan played in all public performances during the last decade of his life until his death on Jan.19, 1996. Crafted by C.G. Conn in Elkhardt, Ind., it was Mulligan's preferred instrument, capable of greater projection than his older, silver-plated saxophone, also a Conn. Across from it is the Grammy Award Mulligan received for his album, *Walk on the Water*. Between these items and the photograph sits the saxophone case, lined with red velvet, and atop its lid are three personal items — a dark blue hat with the Izod alligator patch, a pair of dark brown gloves, and a burgundy scarf with a dark blue paisley lining.

Behind the display case on the back wall is a set of eight wood-block prints in various hues — dark gray, lavender, purple, brown — showing a larger-than-life close-up of Mulligan's face. In the lower right hand corner, easy to miss, is a small section of a saxophone. The prints are arranged in two parallel rows of four each, one above the other, framing a brass plate with black raised letters that say, "The Gerry Mulligan Collection." Dated 1996, the prints, by the artist Antonio Frasconi, were the artist's gift to Mulligan's wife, Franca Rota Mulligan, president of Mulligan Publishing Co.

Walking around the room, looking at the items on the walls and in the display cases, the visitor becomes aware of the numerous pictures of Mulligan looking straight out at the viewer. These likenesses seem to take on a life of their own, giving the entire room a vital presence, an energy, made almost palpable by the mementos of Mulligan's life and career. Indeed, the room exudes a strong personality — someone "demanding and temperamental," as Ken Poston, director of the California Institute for the Preservation of Jazz in Long Beach, described Mulligan in the program notes to the Mulligan concert April 6. Mr. Poston wrote that these qualities "enabled [Mulligan] to get the most out of the musicians who were working with him. He always knew what he wanted musically and he knew how to get it. His ensembles were always the epitome of discipline and musicianship."

One of the giants of jazz, Mulligan had a distinctive, personal style. Pianist-composer Dave Brubeck once said, "When you listen to Gerry Mulligan, you hear the past, the present and the future." He was a legend in his own time "who can never be replaced," wrote Bret Primack in a eulogy for the Internet's Jazz Central Station.

As a saxophone player of prodigious technique and uniquely personal style, Mulligan was an international jazz celebrity. As a composer-arranger and improviser, his extensive discography



The teenaged Gerry Mulligan is shown (left center) ca. 1942-43 playing his first instrument, the clarinet, with a group in South Temple, Pa., a small town north of Reading, where he lived at the time.

attests to his originality, versatility and rhythmic vitality. He continually challenged himself to expand his musical horizons, writing not only jazz for groups of various sizes, but music for film and symphony orchestras, particularly the New York Philharmonic, whose former director, Zubin Mehta, was a close colleague and friend.

Born on April 6, 1927, in New York City, Gerard Joseph Mulligan grew up in Philadelphia, where, as a teenager, he first began composing arrangements for a local radio station. The synthesis of the individual timbres of the various instruments, the interaction among them and the complex textures that arose from that interaction engaged his imagination. Having learned that arrangers were the people responsible for putting together these instruments, he decided to become a composer-arranger and obtained his first professional engagement with the Claude Thornhill Band in 1948. During this period, Mulligan, with fellow arranger Gil Evans and other artists (among them George Russell, who led his Living Time Orchestra in a sizzling show at the Coolidge Auditorium on May 10, part of the Library of Congress Concert Series) developed a new sound that made its recording debut with the landmark album *The Birth of the Cool,* featuring a nine-piece ensemble with Miles Davis (who affectionately called Gerry "Jeru").

In the early 1950s, he moved from New York to Los Angeles, where he formed his legendary "pianoless" quartet featuring Chet Baker, creating a sound that was described as "West Coast Jazz." In 1960 he formed the Concert Jazz Band, a 13-piece ensemble based on the idea of the "pianoless" quartet, with Bob Brookmeyer, Art Farmer and Zoot Sims. Until his death, he continued to perform with his Quartet and Concert Jazz Band and appeared as guest soloist and arranger for other bands, symphony orchestras, chamber groups and jazz festivals. Musicians he collaborated with include Astor Piazzolla, Antonio Carlos Jobim, Barry Manilow, Zubin Mehta, Benny Carter, Duke Ellington, Thelonious Monk, Charles Mingus, Count Basie, Dave Brubeck, Wynton Marsalis, Sarah Vaughan and Ella Fitzgerald.

Some of these artists are featured in the current exhibition. On the right wall, one sees a photograph of Mulligan at the piano with Davis, Dizzie Gillespie and Teddy Wilson at a practice session in the late 1940s. Below it is a photo of Mulligan playing a duet with saxophonist Ben Webster in December 1959 for the recording Gerry Mulligan Meets Ben Webster, one of a series Mulligan made with other musicians including Paul Desmond, Stan Getz, Johnny Hodges, Zoot Sims and Thelonious Monk. In a historic photograph taken by Art Kane for *Esquire* magazine in 1959, and celebrated in the film documentary "Great Day in Harlem," Mulligan is one of 57 prominent jazz musicians of the day who are pictured on New York's East 126th Street.

On the opposite wall, one sees a photograph of Mulligan playing his saxophone with Zubin Mehta and the New York Philharmonic in December 1989, and in the display case below it, the program with the Gerry Mulligan Quartet featuring Mulligan's composition *Entente* for baritone saxophone and orchestra, as well as *K-4 Pacific.* There is a also quaint photo of a barefoot Mulligan playing his saxophone and wearing a dark gray tunic taken in the Guadeloupe islands in 1978.

A *Time* magazine article on Feb. 2, 1953, (quoted by Mr. Primack in his eulogy) reported that "the hot music topic in Los Angeles last week was the cool jazz of a gaunt, hungry-looking young (25) fellow named Gerry Mulligan. ... [His] kind of sound is just about unique in the jazz field." Mulligan elevated the baritone saxophone to the status of a solo instrument, revealing its capabilities in the upper register — a much lighter, yet warm and elegant, sound.

"What came out of Gerry Mulligan's horn was precious.... His laconic, velvety sound ... put the horn on the jazz map," Primack continued in his eulogy.

Among Mulligan's admirers is President Clinton, who wrote, "No one ever played that horn like he did, and no one ever will." This handwritten note appears after the typewritten text of a formal letter of condolence to Franca Mulligan, which has been framed

Gerry Mulligan with President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton at a White House reception for the 18th annual Kennedy Center Honors, December 1995. Mulligan was on the Artists' Committee for the 1995 Kennedy Center Honors.

below a photograph of Mulligan with the president and first lady. In the case below it is a color snapshot of Mulligan playing with a distinguished group of saxophone players on the steps of the Capitol during President Clinton's 1992 inauguration.

In the three display cases along the walls are other items from the collection. Found here are facsimiles of his earliest arrangements for the Thornhill band; the original manuscript of *Jeru*, one of his most famous compositions; and manuscripts of *Young Blood* and of the full score for *K-4 Pacific*, titled after the famous steam locomotive engine. Mulligan loved to travel by train. Displayed in the same case as a Mulligan head shot on the cover of the May 1983 issue of *L'uomo Vogue* magazine is the program cover for the premiere of his *Octet for Sea Cliff* for the Sea Cliff Chamber Players. Mulligan was especially proud that his name and likeness were printed together with those of Beethoven and Schubert. The text reads, "Schubert! Beethoven! Mulligan!... Mulligan? ...Yes, Gerry Mulligan!" One also finds LP jackets of his landmark recordings, *The Birth of the Cool* with Miles Davis and his band; *Music of Young Blood*, the 1952 recording he made with Stan Getz; the Grammy winner *Walk on the Water; The Age of Steam;* and the 1958 Newport Jazz Festival recording of Duke Ellington and his orchestra with Mulligan as solo saxophonist.

The exhibition, mounted by the Library's Interpretive Programs Office, is the brainchild of Jon Newsom, chief of the Music Division, who negotiated the donation of the collection with Mulligan before he died and afterward collaborated with Mrs. Mulligan. The exhibition officially opened on April 6 — Mulligan's birthday — with a ceremony in Madison Hall led by the Librarian. A close friend of Mulligan and his wife, the Venerable Lama Thamthog Rinpoche, abbot of three monasteries in Tibet and director and master of the Center for Tibetan Studies in Milan, also attended. That evening, the Gerry Mulligan Tribute Band performed an all-Mulligan concert in the Coolidge Auditorium as part of the Library of Congress Concert Series. Featured were longtime Mulligan colleagues and former members of his various groups: trombonist Bob Brookmeyer (who also led the band), bassist Dean Johnson, pianist Ted Rosenthal, drummer Ron Vincent, baritone saxophonist Scott Robinson, alto and tenor saxophonist Dick Oatts and trumpeter Randy Brecker.

The entire Mulligan Collection consists of some 700 items now being processed by the Music Division. These items are divided into several categories reflecting Mulligan's diverse interests and accomplishments from his adolescent years until his death. Included are music for recordings, lead sheets and sketches, arrangements and parts for his Concert Jazz Band (the single largest category), miscellaneous arrangements for his Tentet, small-band arrangements, a few symphonic arrangements, correspondence with jazz notables and papers relating to different concerts and projects. The saxophone was a later addition, donated by his wife with the express wish to have the instrument played. Thus Scott Robinson played it at the ceremony as well as the concert.

Gerry Mulligan performing in the 1980s

The exhibition is open during the hours of the Performing Arts Reading Room, 8:30 a.m.- 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday. ◆

Mr. Hernández is a music specialist in the Music Division.

Animation

continued from page 135

William Randolph Hearst's International Film Service was established in 1915. The service took out a cel license from Bray and began releasing animated films in 1916. Many of these films were based on comic strip characters from Hearst newspapers, such as Krazy Kat, the Katzenjammer Kids and Happy Hooligan. George LaCava, formerly of Barre-Bowers, was chosen as the studio head. IFS was closed in 1918 after scandals occurring with Hearst's International News Service caused its decline. The Web site includes three Krazy Kat films, one Katzenjammer Kids film and several other IFS films based on Tom Powers's newspaper cartoons.

Other early animation efforts available on the "Origins of American Animation" site include marionette action. Howard S. Moss created the Motoy stop-motion puppet series, of which "Mary & Gretel," available online, is one example. The creator of King Kong, Willis O'Brien, had earlier been a cartoonist. He created figures from india rubber for his puppet animation films "The Dinosaur and the Missing Link" and "R.F.D., 10,000 B.C.," made in 1917 for Edison. Tony Sarg, who had a marionette act in vaudeville theater, made his animated films using the shadow silhouette with Herbert M. Dawley, producer of the films. His work is represented on the Web site by the inventive film "The First Circus" (see photo on p. 135).

Although early animated films contain creative elements amazing for their time, they can still be thought to be in their infancy. Critics of the time argued that these early films were merely sight gags that the animator had devised and that they lacked clear, well-developed plots. Those elements would come later with the rise of animators such as Walt Disney and staffs of writers and production personnel. But without these early efforts, which carved a path for future animation, there would be no Mickey Mouse or Bugs Bunny today. ◆

Karen C. Lund is a digital conversion specialist for the National Digital Library Program in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Living Pictographs

Asian Scholar Unlocks Secrets of the Naxi Manuscripts

BY MI CHU WIENS

An Asian scholar is deciphering a collection of pictographic manuscripts in the Asian Division that he classifies as the finest example of the only living pictographic language in the world today.

Zhu Bao-Tian, a noted cultural anthropologist from the Yunnan Provincial Museum in China, is preparing a research guide to the Naxi (pronounced NA-shi) pictographic manuscripts in the Library's Chinese collections.

Naxi pictographs differ from Chinese characters and may be compared to Egyptian or Mayan hieroglyphs. A simplified form of Naxi pictographic writing is still in use in Lijiang District of the Yunnan Province.

"The Naxi manuscripts are a living fossil for the study of ancient culture," said Mr. Zhu, who is one of the few non-Naxi with Naxi fluency, having learned the language at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing, and from the Naxi Dongba, or priests, when he lived among the Naxi people for two years in the late 1950s.

Today there are 260,000 Naxi people. They are one of 50 or so ethnic minorities in China. Their predominant tribe, the Moso, is matrilineal. Mostly farmers and traders, the Naxi live in the Himalayan foothills near the Yangtze River. Although there are still practicing Naxi priests, they use a simplified pictographic system to produce a limited set of manuscripts, which they use for standard ceremonies such as funerals and blessings. Some Naxi people conduct ceremonies independently at small altars in their kitchens.

The Library's collection of 3,038 manuscripts is the largest outside of China, and considered the finest in the world as it is unrivaled in quality and variety among Naxi collections in Europe, Taiwan and China, Mr. Zhu said.

The manuscripts are from the remote mountain valleys of the Yunnan Province in southwest China near the Tibetan and Burmese borders. The present prefectural city of Lijiang was once the center of the powerful Naxi kingdom, which flourished with varying degrees of independence from the eighth century until 1724, when it came under the direct Chinese rule of the Qing Dynasty.

Naxi pictographs at first glance resemble the hieroglyphics in the *Book of Death* of ancient Egypt. They are, however, more sophisticated and complete because they range from a system of symbols to a complicated rebus with verbs, particles and phonetics. The booklets portray a distinctive religion with a unique theological interpretation of the cosmos.

The Dongbas, who created the booklets in the Library's collection, used them as prompts for religious rituals and shamanistic ceremonies of which they were the sole purveyors. When the priests died, the sacred books were buried with them in mountain caves or sometimes burned in funeral pyres. Many of the edges of the books in the Library's collection are charred.

The Library purchased the collection between 1924 and 1948 from Joseph Rock, a self-taught botanist who spent 24 years in the Yunnan Province in the 1920s, '30s and '40s for *National Geographic*, studying the culture of the Naxi and collecting manuscripts.

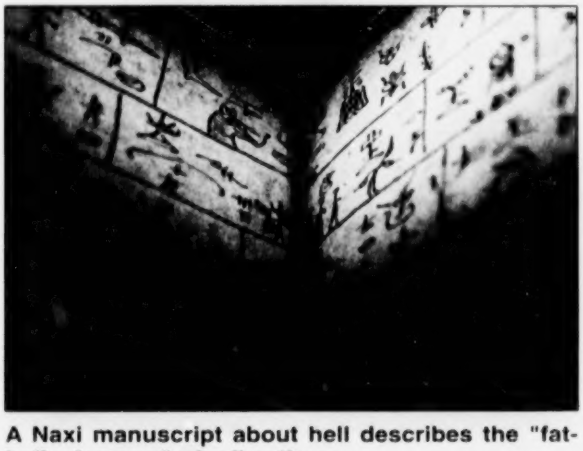
Another early Naxi scholar was Quentin Roosevelt, the grandson of Theodore Roosevelt. After traveling to Lijiang to collect manuscripts, he reported on his journey in the April 1940 edition of *Natural History: The Magazine of the American Museum of Natural History*.

"These old documents ... are extremely rare and scientifically important because almost nothing is known of the [Naxi] people whose history they reveal. Furthermore, the art of making the books has died out and the scrolls, which used to take a skilled [Dongba] six months to make while in a trance, are scarcely ever seen now. The writing, unlike anything known elsewhere, resembles superficially the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, but it has a certain action and humor that separates it at once from anything so stylized. The characters, at first glance, look like a child's picture book, a sort of Mickey Mouse. There are many little drawings of cows, horses, birds, tigers, dwarfs and strange gods that show a vigorous and refreshing artistic style."

The Dongba priests wrote

N. Alicia Byers

Zhu Bao-Tian inspects a Naxi manuscript in the Asian Reading Room.



A Naxi manuscript about hell describes the "fat-belly demons" who live there.

on coarse, handmade paper. Sheets were sown together at the left edge to form a book. Pages were ruled horizontally, and the pictographs were drawn from left to right in three or five sections within the rules. Somewhat thicker sheets of paper form a stiff cover, which has the title. They were usually named after the type of ceremony for which they were used. A large percentage of the ceremonies deal with exorcism, but the manuscripts in the Library's collection also include a pictographic creation story, a sacrifice to the serpent king, accounts of famous people ascending to the realm of deities and love-suicide stories.

According to a 1955 assessment of the Library's manuscripts for the *Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology Academia Sinica* (Taipei, Taiwan, 1958) by art historian Li Lin-Ts'an, "The Yunnan Province was famous for Yunnan pines. Their wood, after being set on fire, liberates a soot which is easy to collect. This soot, when mixed with some glue and water, forms an excellent ink. During winter, the leisure season for farmers, the [Naxi] sorcerers, without any farming work to do, sat down by their fireplace and using a bamboo pen dipped it into their ink while humming to themselves, and they began to write a Sacred Book for pleasure or for some special festival usage."

Mr. Li wrote: "The books for sacrifices to those who committed suicide from frustrated love are the most romantic and poetic of the [Naxi] people. The [Naxi] youth all believe that at the upper part of the Jade Dragon Mountain, just under the white snow peaks, there is a wonderful land, with thousands of kinds of flowers covering its fields, called 'The Kingdom of the Suicide Lovers.' If any couple, who because of love frustration, climb to this wonderful place and kill themselves, they will never part from each other again and will keep their youth and beauty forever, and will be happy always."

Mr. Li reported that 440 of the volumes in the Library's collection were for funeral ceremonies. "This great number is due to the fact that the [Naxi] people look upon death as an affair of great moment." The Naxis believe the soul goes immediately to hell. One of the Dongbas' primary duties is to lead souls out of hell. Another 74 volumes were used for divination, wrote Li. "The [Naxi] people are a tribe whose members like divination above all other things."

The rare manuscripts cover the history of a writing system over a span of 400 years. Although the Dongbas were free to use their own systems, the pictographic scripts have considerable uniformity in depicting environmental features and ritual objects. The uniformity is due to the environmental and cultural contexts shared by the priests.

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Naxi Manuscripts Pose Preservation Challenges

BY MARK ROOSA

Shortly after Zhu Bao-Tian, a noted Chinese cultural anthropologist, arrived at the Library (see story on page 140), Jesse Munn, Conservation Division liaison to the Asian Division, and Mi Chu Wiens, a Chinese specialist in the Asian Division, met with Mr. Zhu to discuss how his review of the Library's collection of Naxi manuscripts might best be balanced with their conservation needs.

The Naxi manuscript collection contains 3,038 unique, precious and vulnerable volumes. The unusual, long, horizontal format presented special handling considerations. Because the manuscripts had suffered damage throughout the centuries, conservation specialists devised a two-pronged preventive maintenance approach: to devise a reading cradle to carefully support the items so Mr. Zhu could examine their individual pages, and to design a suitable storage container that would protect the manuscripts from future damage and deterioration.

The construction of a reading cradle is normally straightforward. The Naxi manuscripts, however, are problematic in that their pages are in a long horizontal format and side sewn, which restricts the extent to which the volumes can be opened without causing damage. To address this, several manuscripts were examined to determine the maximum amount a typical manuscript could be opened without stressing the pages or binding. Then a special support cradle was constructed at the correct reading height and angle that provides access to the manuscripts while providing safe support for the vulnerable hand-sewn binding.

The edges are vulnerable due to the ceremonial burnings designed to release the manuscripts' messages to the heavens, and the covers of a number of the volumes contain drawings that must be protected from abrasion during handling, transport and storage. Conservators Terry Boone, Margaret Brown and Ms. Munn worked together to design a single tray case and storage box of chemically inert materials to individually house the manuscripts. The tray case contains a recessed area in which the manuscript rests, along with a tissue paper inner wrapper that prevents abrasion and protects the edges of volumes from further damage. A manuscript is easily lifted from its tray by means of a wide ribbon attached to the bottom of the case. Five individual tray cases fit into a larger storage box to ease in storage and retrieval. The storage box provides an additional layer of protection from the environment and a safeguard when the manuscripts are transported to and from the reading room.

Team work paid off, as is often true in the conservation of important artifacts from the Library's collections. In this case, after the design of the tray case and storage box was completed, Ms. Munn wrote the specifications and Ms. Brown made the drawings for the case and storage box, which included detailed descriptions of how to make the case. The specifications and drawings will be used by an outside contractor to manufacture this new product. As a guide for the manufacturer, conservators Maria Nugent and Nancy Lev made prototype tray cases.

The reading cradle and the storage housings will make it possible for the Library to protect this incomparable collection now and in the future. ◆

Mr. Roosa is chief of the Conservation Division. This article was written with the assistance of Ms. Brown and Ms. Munn.

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Adopt a Rural School Library

Chiao Urges Aid to Poor Regions of China

By LAURA L. WONG

On March 4, Lungching Chiao told an audience at the Library how they can improve education opportunities in some of the poorest regions of China.

The lecture was jointly sponsored by the Library's Asian American Association and the Chinese American Librarians Association.

Targeting those regions with the greatest needs, Adopt a Rural School Library is based on the premise that education is a powerful means for change. Ms. Chiao emphasized that the village school library is a resource that is fully accessible by the entire village community, in addition to the students and teachers. As of 1999, 1,500 such school libraries plus 21 rural public libraries have been established in China by this program.

Ms. Lungching Chiao has a worked in the education, psychology and library services fields. She has also served as program coordinator for New York City's Asian Bilingual Education Programs (1975 to 1980). Currently she is senior program manager for the U.S. Department of Education's Fulbright-Hays Programs.

ARSL is one of several programs sponsored by Education and Science Society (ESS), a nonprofit organization formed in 1980 by Chinese Americans, many of whom are educators and professionals. Ms. Chiao acknowledged that, while China has made considerable strides in strengthening the education system as a whole, basic education resources in some of the poorest and most remote regions of the country are still lacking. In most rural schools, for example, the only materials children see are textbooks, and many families cannot afford to send their children to secondary school. Village residents have little access to general or technical information that might improve their farming productivity or living environment.

Ms. Chiao then told how a village school can become a program participant and how donors outside China can help. In various provinces in China, local representatives that have been appointed by ESS identify eligible schools and screen applications. The lists of final candidate schools are then forwarded to the ESS committee in the United States, and once selected for the award, the school signs an agreement with ESS. Accountability, with ongoing reporting and communications between the adopted school and ESS, is important to the program's success. Proper management must be demonstrated, from selection and purchase of books and materials (using booklists drawn up by Chinese education officials), to circulation of materials among students and village residents alike. Also key to success is the involvement of educators at the local level.

In turn, ESS provides the donors — from the United States and elsewhere — with progress reports on their school and an ESS annual report. Interaction between the donor and the school is encouraged and administrative expenses are kept low, in part because program committee members are volunteers.

The ESS has also developed other programs that enhance education. Local teachers, administrators and researchers in China have been invited to join the "Workshops on Basic Education," a forum for the exchange of views, ideas and teaching methods with educators from abroad. These have been held in various sites in China since 1993, and an audience member who is a Library of Congress staffer described her participation in the 1998 workshop as both an eye-opening and inspiring experience.

Another ESS program provides scholarships to secondary-school children to subsidize their room and board, books and expenses. The "Read to Discover" program encourages teachers to help students grow beyond the basic curriculum by developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills. ◆

Ms. Wong is a reference librarian in the Asian Division.

Naxi

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One of the first 69 manuscripts that the Library bought from Rock in 1924 contains a pictographic creation myth. "It was immediately recognized as an important document for the study not only of the Naxi language and literature, but also the folklore and shamanistic ceremonies," said Mr. Zhu.

A 40-foot scroll from Rock's collection tells of the soul's journey from death to heaven. It tells how the soul was tortured by demons in hell. The torture redeems his karma and his soul journeys to the realm of heaven.

Mr. Zhu is dividing the manuscripts into 13 categories: sacrifice to the highest deity, sacrifice to the serpent king, romance and love-related ceremonies, prayers for longevity, aspiration for wisdom, sacrifice to the god of bravery and victory, ancestral worship, repelling sickness, casting out evil spirits, blocking malicious ghosts, prayers for a better reincarnation, divination and miscellaneous ceremonies.

Mr. Zhu's catalog, *A Research Guide to the Naxi Manuscripts in the Library of Congress*, will describe each manuscript, transcribe the pictographs and provide a Naxi phonetic transcription, a Chinese translation, a description of the contents of each manuscript and its size and physical features.

Mr. Zhu has also reviewed and published a catalog on the Harvard University collection and has surveyed the Peabody Museum's holdings and Quentin Roosevelt's private collection. At Harvard from 1995 to 1997, Mr. Zhu cataloged the Yenching Library's 598 Naxi manuscripts, arranging them into 13 categories and redrawing the pictographs.

Mr. Zhu's two-year cataloging project for the Library of Congress is made possible by a $60,000 grant to the Library from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, a private organization that promotes the study of Chinese culture and society. The project will complete the bibliographic guide for access to Naxi manuscripts in the United States. ◆

Ms. Wiens of the Library's Asian Division is directing the Naxi cataloging project.

To Make a Broader Difference

Rep. Wu Keynotes Asian Pacific American Month

By CHRISTINA TYLER

Almost all families in the United States share a similar heritage, despite ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

That's what Rep. David Wu (D-Ore.) told the audience during his Asian Pacific American Heritage Month keynote address at the Library on May 12.

The most important similarity of the vast majority of Americans is that their families came to this land from another, he said. It is also important, however, for a person to learn about his or her ancestors' birthplace.

"The opportunity to participate in the American dream is a gift of the American spirit, and I'm grateful everyday to share it," Rep. Wu said. "I do my job every day with the faith that we are all serving a larger purpose."

Rep. David Wu (D-Ore.)

Rep. Wu, 44, is the first Chinese-American U.S. representative and was elected from Oregon's First District, encompassing six counties from Portland to the Pacific coast. His family emigrated from Taiwan in the early 1960s because his father wanted to continue his education and offer his family greater opportunities.

But, Rep. Wu said, a family's heritage need not be lost in the move. "I'm here to reassure you that whatever your children say, they will remember your sacrifices," he said.

Rep. Wu graduated from Stanford University with a bachelor's degree in 1977. He attended Harvard Medical School and earned his law degree from Yale in 1982.

He told a story about his first year in medical school, when he decided he could make more of a contribution to society by becoming something other than a doctor, such as a lawyer. "When I told my father I wanted to leave med school to make a broader difference, he started sending me articles about doctors helping impoverished communities and about attorneys chasing ambulances."

After he completed law school, Rep. Wu had a clerkship with a federal judge in Portland. There he cofounded a successful law firm, Cohen & Wu, working mostly with professionals in the technology and medical fields. After winning his first run for election of any kind, he was sworn into office on Jan. 6.

"My father was in the first lady's box, where the first lady sits for the State of the Union address, and I wondered if he still wished that I had finished medical school," he recalled.

Rep. Wu is a member of the House Education and the Workforce Committee, which will play a crucial role in shaping the nation's education policy though the upcoming reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Although he is not in medicine, he will have some influence on its practice as a member of the Subcommittee on Employer-Employee Relations, which will look at health care reform. He is also on the Committee on Science subcommittees on Space and Aeronautics and Technology.

"The smallest public decision can make a profound difference in a person's life," he said. He encouraged audience members to run for office or get involved in local government. Rep. Wu also urged the audience to teach their children about their heritage. "In order to properly live, we have to have some anchor to where we've been."

After his speech, an audience member asked his opinion of the recent accidental bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Kosovo.

Rep. Wu, who spent part of his childhood in China, said, "People in China have difficulty understanding how a country as technologically advanced as the United States can make this kind of mistake. In technology, what you put in is what you get out, and humans are fallible. What I find disturbing is that the Chinese government kept the U.S. apologies and explanations off the air for several days.

"I hope the tragedy is not a wedge in a sundering relationship. In strong relationships, bad things happen, and you weather them." ◆

Ms. Tyler is assistant editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Clarifications

In the story on the Library's fourth annual preservation workshop (LC *Information Bulletin,* May 1999, p. 103), the name of Library staffer Hans Wang was misspelled.

The cover story "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames" (LC *Information Bulletin,* May 1999, p. 104) neglected to mention C. Ford Peatross, curator of Architecture, Design and Engineering Projects in the Prints and Photographs Division, when crediting those who worked on the exhibition "Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention." The exhibition is on display at the Library through Sept. 4. ◆

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Marita V Clance

Marita V Clance

More than 200 middle school students participated in a series of readings and a question-and-answer session with Library staff in the Coolidge Auditorium April 26.

'Building a Nation of Readers'

A Bicentennial Series for Schoolchildren

BY CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

On the morning of April 26, the air in the Coolidge Auditorium was filled with the excitement of more than 200 fourth and fifth grade students. They came from Bolling Air Force Base, Brent Museum Magnet School, Capitol Hill Day School, Stuart Hobson Elementary School, Walker Jones Elementary School and Watkins Elementary School for, what Public Service Collections Director Diane Kresh called, "a different kind of history lesson."

Different it was, as the students' enthusiasm for learning transformed the program into an intellectual journey.

Marita V Clance

Norman Middleton of the Music Division and Adrienne Cannon of the Manuscript Division participate in the program.

During a question-and-answer period before the program, the children peppered Ms. Kresh, who moderated the program, John Cole, director of the Center for the Book, and Marvin Kranz, American history specialist in the Manuscript Division, with inquiries about the Library. The students' interest varied from the number of visitors the Library receives annually to the number of books it houses, the size of the staff and the type of work they do.

Ms. Kresh welcomed the students, teachers and librarians, and introduced the Library specialists and curators who would introduce and present the selected readings, which focused on childhood experiences. The readings were accompanied by slides of historical photographs selected by Beverly Brannan, curator of photography in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Norman Middleton, concert producer for the Music Division, read excerpts from *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (1849), in which the former slave, statesman and foremost African American spokesperson of the 19th century described how he learned to read. Mr. Middleton also read an 1859 letter from 10-year-old Annie Douglass to her father, Frederick, who had fled to England in the wake of John Brown's raid. Annie would die less than a year later, and Douglass would return to the United States to mourn her passing. Background information for these readings was provided by Adrienne Cannon, African American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division.

Marvin Kranz introduced Francis "Frank" French, who lived on East Capitol Street near the site of the Library's Jefferson Building during the mid-1800s. Lynn Schrichte, an accomplished local actress, read excerpts from French's 1850 journal, written when he was 12. French provided a "boy's-eye-view" of political events in mid-19th century Washington, including the deaths of former president Zachary Taylor and Sen. John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay's famous speech in which he outlined the Compromise of 1850. French also wrote of visiting the Patent

Marita V. Clance

Office, the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress, and of the Fourth of July celebration at the Washington Monument.

Mary Wolfskill, head of the Reference and Reader Section in the Manuscript Division and a specialist on anthropologist Margaret Mead, introduced the audience to Mead and her studies of the nonliterate peoples of Oceania. Mead kept diaries throughout her life that were included in the 500,000 items that she donated to the Library upon her death in 1978. Ms. Schrichte read an excerpt from Mead's first diary, which she began in 1911 at the age of 9.

Mr. Kranz then introduced young Billy Gobitas, who wrote a polite but stubborn letter to the Minersville, Pa., school directors in 1935 explaining why he, as a Jehovah's Witness, could not salute the United States flag. Ms. Schrichte read Gobitas's letter, which ignited a lawsuit that went all the way to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled against Gobitas in 1940, but reversed itself in 1943.

The final two readings centered on the "Little Rock Nine," whose integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., required President Eisenhower to send in federal troops. The first selection, introduced by Ms. Cannon and read by Mr. Middleton, was a 1957 letter from Daisy Bates, head of the Arkansas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and a key figure in the integration of Central High, to Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, about the treatment of the nine black students.

Mr. Middleton then read from a moving 1959 NAACP document, "The Ordeal of Minnie Jean Brown: One of the First Nine Negro Students to Attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas." Brown was expelled from Central High for retaliating against a litany of mistreatment from her classmates.

At the conclusion of this reading Mr. Middleton shared his personal experiences as one of nine students who integrated the all-white Walker Junior High School in Bradenton, Fla., in 1965.

The participants fielded the questions that followed.

"Mr. Middleton, did you get a better education by attending the white school?" a student asked.

"No. The facilities were better, and the books and materials were better, and they had a lot of resources and programs that the black school didn't have. But the teachers were no better, and they clearly did not want to teach me. They would ignore my raised hand and my questions. And I felt that they did not grade me fairly. I always had wonderful teachers in the black schools — who lived in my neighborhood, belonged to my church and truly cared about my education. No, my education was not better at the white school.

"Of all of the anthropologists in the world, why did Margaret Mead become famous?" asked another.

"Because of her personality and her outspokenness, and because that was her intention," said Ms. Wolfskill. "Unlike many in her field, she did not write just for scientific journals. Mead wrote for the general public. The first of her 23 books, *Coming of Age in Samoa* (1923), is still read by students."

"How long was the school year in 1850?"

Said Mr. Kranz: "According to French's journal, it was 11 months long. August was the only month of summer vacation."

It was past time for the children to return to school. But the "different kind of history lesson" was not yet over. Ms. Kresh urged the students to e-mail further questions to the "Building a Nation of Readers" Web address (**www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc**) and to check out the "Read More About It!" bibliography included in the program packets. ◆

Ms. Pyne is overseas operations program officer in the African/Asian Acquisitions and Overseas Operations Division.

Marita V. Clance

John Y. Cole

John Y. Cole

Nick Boke of the Vermont Center for the Book and Steven Johnson, editor of *www.feedmag.com* were two of the principal speakers at the symposium, "The Future of Reading in the Digital Age: A Conference of Lovers of the Printed Word."

News from the Center for the Book

Books and Reading in Our Future — Revisited

How is the Internet changing the world of books? How will the new electronic or "e-book" affect books and reading?

Since its creation in 1977, the Center for the Book has been a forum for discussing the "future" of books and reading. The first extensive look was a congressionally authorized study of "the changing role of the book in the future," a major Center for the Book project in 1983-84. (see LC *Information Bulletin*, April 30, 1984.) More recently, many of the same issues were revisited at a conference hosted by the Vermont Center for the Book. Several of the general conclusions, particularly regarding the durability of the book and the importance of reading, were similar. However it also was clear that recent transformations in technology, such as the arrival of the Internet, e-mail and the e-book, also have made issues concerning "the new age of the book" even more complex and perplexing than in the mid-1980s.

The 1998 Vermont Conference

"The Future of Reading in the Digital Age," a conference hosted by the Vermont Center for the Book, was held in Fairlee, Vt., on Nov. 2, 1998. About 100 people attended the meeting, which was organized by the Vermont center's Nick Boke.

The keynoter was Steven Johnson, editor of *www.feedmag.com*, an online magazine, and author of *Interface Culture: How New Technology Transforms the Way We Create and Communicate* (HarperCollins, 1997). His presentation was followed by perspectives from a panel consisting of Ed Morrow, co-owner of the Northshire Bookstore; Sue Quinn, author and chair of PEN New England; Chris Sachs, co-developer of the Softbook "e-book"; and Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. Afternoon workshops focused on eight topics: "The Future of Memory," "Book Publishing in the Digital Age," "The Public Library in the Digital Age," "Paradigm Shifts and the Teaching of Reading," "The Future of the Imagination," "Newspapers in the Digital Age," "The Internet, Higher Education and the Digital Age" and "Read 2000: A Celebration."

In his opening talk, Steven Johnson noted that "the book is bearing a pretty heavy load, with lots of both doomsaying and boosterism. The doomsayers are probably way off. It's more likely that the new media will supplement the old media, not kill them off. A hundred years from now, we'll probably be reading books in the same form."

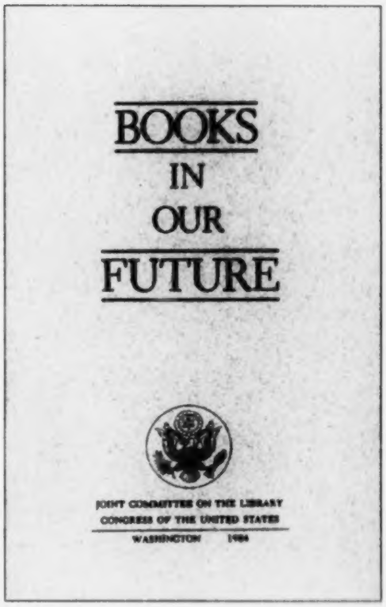
There was general agreement, however, that there will be "downsides" to the changes ahead. As one participant said, "We shouldn't be

Vermont Center for the Book

afraid to say that there will be losses, that some of the changes are things we will regret." One potential fear, about which there were differences of opinion, was that "electronic reading" would diminish society's ability to think deeply about issues. Mr. Boke noted that "styles of thinking and communication will be altered by the digital revolution, of necessity sped up and thinned out by the characteristics of the new media."

Many participants responded favorably to the discussion and exhibition of Softbook, a recently released "e-book," by Softbook marketing director Chris Sachs. He emphasized that this new technology was designed for specific uses and was not intended to replace the traditional book. E-books, he said, were "another way of delivering the written word."

Summarizing the conference, Mr. Boke felt that in spite of the perplexing issues raised, participants were "qualifiedly sanguine about the future of reading." Not only will the book not disappear, but "reading will remain a cultural requisite." In fact, "electronic technologies may actually increase access to information, and perhaps even extend the ranks of readers and thinkers."


BOOKS
IN
OUR
FUTURE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 1984

The 1983-84 Library of Congress "Books in Our Future" Study

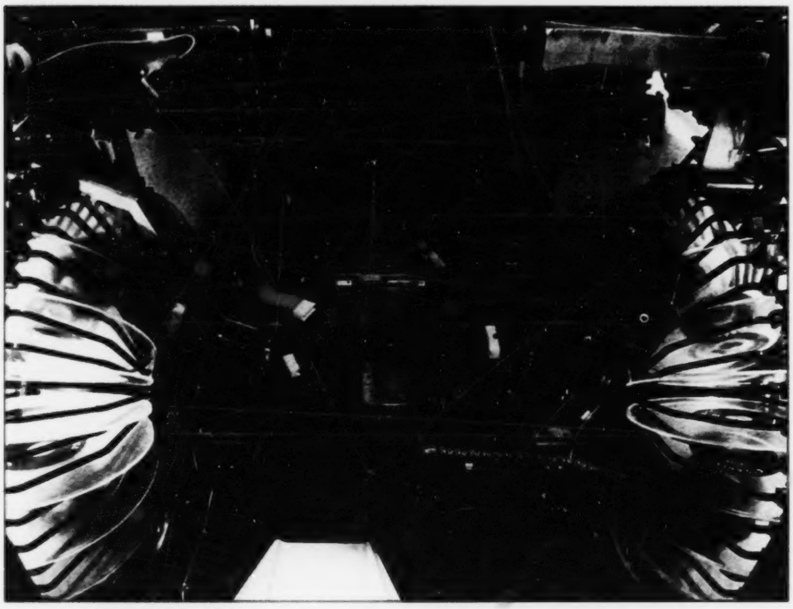
Research by consultants and discussions among the project's 21-person Advisory Committee resulted in two publications. The first, reflecting primarily the conclusions of then Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, was published in 1984 as Senate Report 98-231. *Books in Our Future*, a 49-page document, is divided into two parts: "The Culture of the Book: Today and Tomorrow," and "A Manifold Program for a Massive Problem."

The report's central conclusion was: "Ours is a Culture of the Book. Our democracy is built on books and reading. This tradition is now threatened by the twin menaces of illiteracy and aliteracy [having the ability to read but no interest in doing so]. We must enlist new technologies with cautious enthusiasm in a national commitment to keep the Culture of the Book thriving. What we do about books and reading in the next decades will crucially affect our citizens' opportunities for enlightenment and self-improvement, their ability to share in the wisdom and delights of civilization, and their capacity for intelligent self-government."

The second publication, the 399-page *Books in Our Future: Perspectives and Proposals* was edited by John Y. Cole and published by the Government Printing Office in 1987. It contains individual statements from each of 21 advisers; lengthy excerpts from the report of the project consultants; background articles (mostly by Advisory Committee members); and excerpts from recent U.S. government reports.

In a recent report, Center for the Book Director Cole noted that the Books in Our Future project helped "by identifying key ideas around which our program has been shaped." These include the emphasis on the co-existence of books and new technologies; the development of national campaigns to raise awareness of the "twin menaces" of illiteracy and aliteracy; and the distinctions that must be drawn between knowledge and information and between different motivations for reading. Finally, he noted that the creation of the center's partnership networks grew directly out of Part Two ("A Manifold Program for a Massive Problem") of the Senate Report.

Single copies of the 1984 Senate report, "Books in Our Future," are available free from the Center for the Book as long as supply lasts. Requests should be sent to the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920. Requests should be in writing or via e-mail: cfbook@loc.gov. ◆


This "jukebox," which stored and retrieved 12-inch Library of Congress digital optical disks, was state-of-the-art technology when the "Books in Our Future" study was published in 1984.

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Information Bulletin

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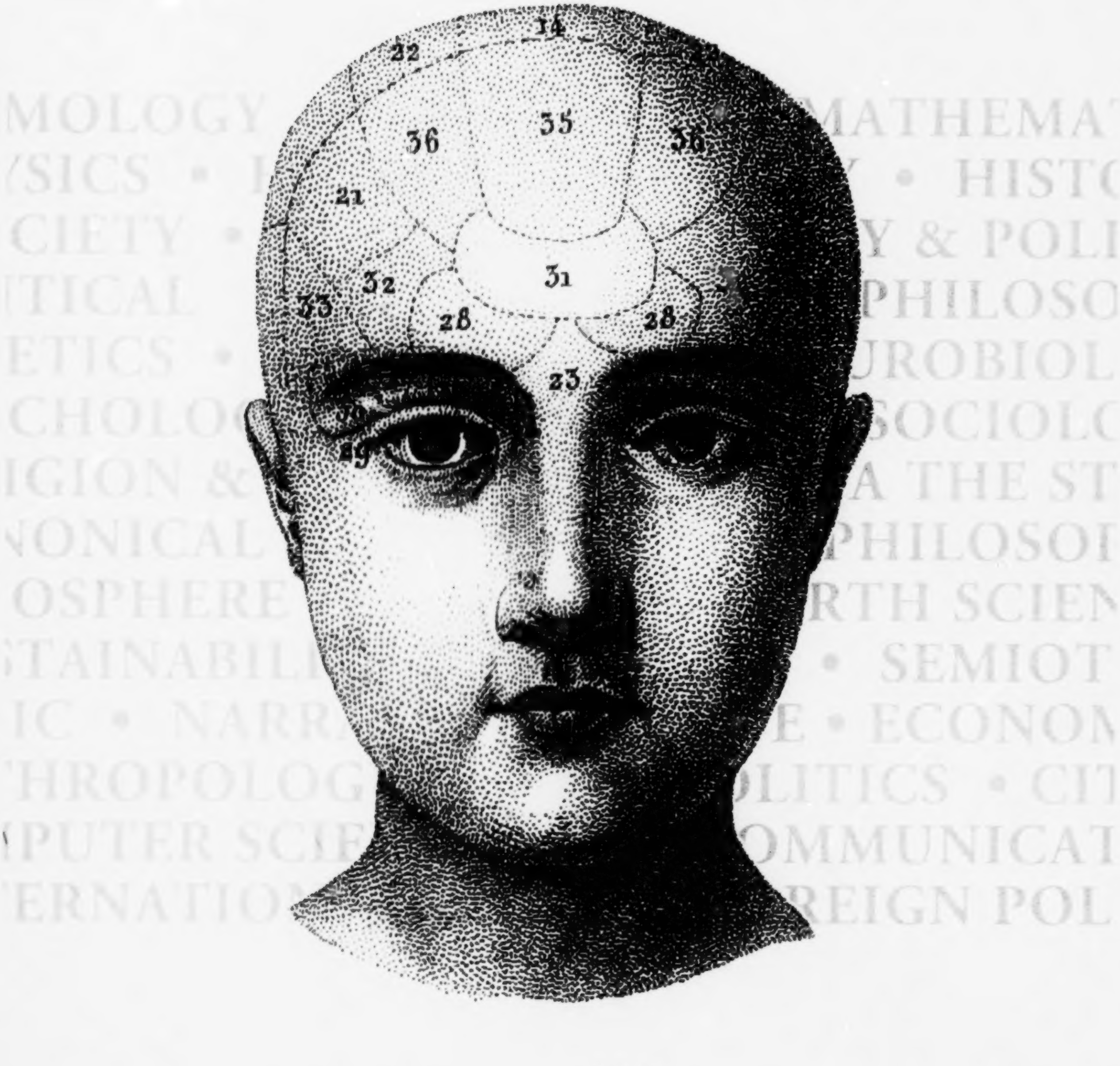
July 1999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Frontiers of the Mind in the 21st Century

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
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'A Special Relationship'

Dr. Billington Addresses ALA Conference

Dr. Billington addressed attendees at the American Library Association Annual Conference in New Orleans during the Opening General Session, June 26. His comments followed those of ALA President Ann Symons and preceded those of former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell. Following are Dr. Billington's remarks:

In recent years, the Library of Congress has enjoyed a special relationship with the American Library Association [ALA] and its presidents Betty Turock, Mary Sommerville, Barbara Ford and Ann Symons. We look forward to continuing our collaboration for America's libraries with incoming president Sarah Long and president-elect Nancy Kranich.

April 24, 2000, is the 200th birthday of the Library of Congress, which we want to make a celebration of the role of librarians and libraries all over America. Open access to knowledge is one of the pillars of American democracy. Our free library system is one of the splendors of our century. Librarians are both the dreamkeepers and the sentinels of freedom in our communities.

The Library of Congress's most important birthday gift to all our library partners will be the electronic delivery to local communities of our American Memory National Digital Library Program collections. Universally available at no cost, these digitized collections include the best of multimedia Americana from the last two centuries. They tell the story of America through: the original papers of presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln; the original draft of the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Address; landmark photographs from the earliest Lincoln portrait, to Mathew Brady's famed Civil War images, to breathtaking landscapes and cityscapes; and panoramic maps of cities and towns like New Orleans 150 years ago. Early baseball cards with heroes from the field of dreams: Cy Young, Connie Mack and Jackie Robinson. America's explosion of creativity in poetry, dance and music. Edison-era sound recordings and films showing entertainment a century ago.

Sharing these hitherto largely inaccessible primary sources has been a truly collaborative effort. A generous grant from Ameritech enabled us to add to the American Memory collections [**www.loc.gov**] choice treasures from 33 partners big and small throughout the land. We will deliver to you on-line by 2000 a National Digital Library substantially larger even than the Library's original goal of 5 million items. Today, we celebrate our newest partners, the six 1998-1999 winners of the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition [**memory.loc.gov/ammem/award/index.html**] who will receive assistance to add their digital on-line collections to the Library of Congress's own digitized materials and those of earlier winners.

Dr. Billington with ALA keynote speaker, Colin Powell, and ALA President Ann Symons.

Our Web site already receives 4 million hits a day. We hope your libraries will make wider use of these rich and diverse original documents of American history and creativity that come to you freely from libraries great and small. Please encourage your patrons to use this free on-line resource in your own library.

We want you to bring your library to our birthday party next year. First, help your community record and celebrate a Local Legacy [**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**]. We have nearly 600 Local Legacy projects already under way documenting cultural traditions in congressional districts all over America from Cajun and Creole music to folk art and fine art. We want more projects and we invite your patrons to submit photographs or other documentation that capture a tradition or event unique to your community.

Help us create a Local Legacy Time Capsule in your area that will enrich both your own and the national collection. Please contact our Bicentennial Office [(800) 707-7145] for more ideas. You can also help the U.S. Mint sell the first gold and platinum coin ever issued. Thanks to your efforts, and others', Congress passed legislation for the nation's first ever bimetallic coin, which will commemorate the Library of Congress's 200th anniversary and raise funds to continue our efforts to make even more free educational materials electronically available to libraries and schools.

On April 25, 2000, libraries across the country will offer second-day cancellations of a special Library of Congress commemorative stamp. We have a team that will help your library serve as an issue site and a local center for our weeklong celebration of all America's libraries.

ALA and the Library of Congress have already co-sponsored a national photography contest, whose winners are being featured at this conference. We encourage you to display these photographs in your library as a Bicentennial event. Some of these ideas and more are contained in the Toolkit we have produced for you. ALA's tip sheet also contains information about opportunities for participation. [To receive these materials call the Bicentennial Program Office.] We are proud of our partnership with America's libraries and the role you play as the keepers and navigators of knowledge.

As James Madison wrote in 1822, "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

Thank you for joining us in this Bicentennial celebration of libraries. ◆

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Gail Fineberg

Glen Krankowski

Eames exhibition designers Hsin-Ming Fung and Craig Hodgetts admire a tumbler designed to test the durability of the signature Eames molded plywood chairs. Lucia Eames, daughter of designer Charles Eames, reclines in one of the chairs her father and stepmother, Ray Eames, designed and created.

A World of Design

Exhibition on Work of Charles and Ray Eames Opens

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Entering the Jefferson Building's second-floor Northwest Gallery, one can imagine stepping into the Eames Office, 901 Washington Blvd., Venice, Calif., some 50 years ago. One can practically sniff the woodsy scent of fresh plywood or the acrid odor of torched metal, hot plastic or fiberglass.

And that is just what more than 700 guests did to mark the opening of the "Work of Charles and Ray Eames" exhibition on the evening of May 19. They stepped from the splendor of the Great Hall into a modern museum exhibition devoted to the husband-and-wife design team of Charles and Ray Eames.

Assembling the show inside the Jefferson Building "'was like installing this exhibition inside a Faberge egg," commented Charles Eames's daughter, Lucia.

After World War II, the Eameses designed houses, furnishings and toys that could be inexpensively mass-produced, that were affordable and durable yet beautiful, and that met 20th century demands for informal, flexible living. Later, pairing with government and corporate clients, they focused on communications systems — exhibitions, books and films — that embodied the nation's postindustrial shift to an information-based economy.

The exhibition includes prototypes of furnishings the Eameses designed during the 1940s and '50s as well as drawings, photos, films, miniature models and other materials. Donald Albrecht, the exhibition's director and editor of the show's companion catalog, said the purpose of this traveling exhibition, with seven venues in Europe and the United States, is to show not only the Eameses' creativity but also their importance as entrepreneurs.

"They believed the purpose of design was to improve the quality of everyday lives ... by making a comfortable chair, by creating beautiful buildings and houses, by helping people understand the world around them and their culture," he said.

This exhibition was produced as a collaborative effort of the Library and the Vitra Design Museum in Weil am Rhein, Germany, where the show had its premiere before traveling to Kolding, Denmark, London, and on to Washington, D.C. The Vitra Design Museum contributed the original furniture prototypes and other products the Eameses invented. The Eames family added several items dealing with the Eameses' personal lives, and the Library contributed more than 500 items from its Eames archives. On view only at the Library are Library holdings relating to two Eames projects — exhibition designs for the American Revolution Bicentennial in 1976 and an IBM exhibition explaining the computer for the 1964 New York World's Fair.

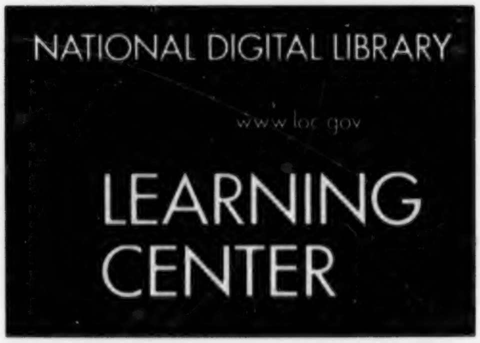
Exhibition Design

The challenge to exhibition designers Hsin-Ming Fung and Craig Hodgetts of the California firm Hodgetts+Fung Design Associates, was to create an exhibition showcase that not only could travel from city to city but one that told the story of the Eameses and their impact on 20th century America. "The thing we were trying to do was to capture the spirit of the Eameses. They worked in all media. Whether they were creating furniture or a film, everything weaves together," Ms. Fung said.

Eames Demetrios, the Eameses' grandson and now head of the Eames Office, reconstructed slide, film and video productions for the Library exhibition. Several of their educational films have taught science and mathematical concepts to generations of American schoolchildren and exhibition visitors. For example, the Eameses created images with photographs and paintings to show the exponential progression in the film "Powers of Ten," which runs at the back of the pavilion near an exhibit of

Library Opens Learning Center

National Digital Library Learning Center to Serve as Training Facility for Educators



The National Digital Library Learning Center, a facility that will be used to train teachers in the classroom use of the Library of Congress's American Memory historical collections, opened on June 21 in the Madison Building. American Memory, a project of the Library's National Digital Library (NDL) Program, makes available to students, teachers and lifelong learners more than 2 million items of intellectual content at **www.loc.gov**.

A gift of $388,000 from Microsoft funded the center's renovation and software upgrade. The center now has a 16-seat classroom with a large-screen projection system that will be used to bring educators from across the country to the Library for training. The center's 45-seat theater has a new large-screen monitor for demonstrations; a video teleconferencing area has also been added. A hands-on area allows visitors to use the American Memory materials during their tours of the center.

"The Library is grateful to Microsoft for supporting our efforts to make our on-line collections as useful to students and educators as possible," said Dr. Billington. "Microsoft's gift gives the Library a much-needed facility to train educators on the use of primary sources in the classroom."

"Teachers and libraries are wonderful sources of information and inspiration," said Bob Herbold, Microsoft's chief operating officer and executive vice president. "Microsoft is pleased to help make the Library's extraordinary collections more accessible to educators and their students."

The Library of Congress National Digital Library Program has been a leader in providing educational content on the Internet through its American Memory historical collections. The collections are used by educators and students to put them in touch with primary sources that increase critical thinking skills. The new National Digital Library Learning Center will serve as the Library of Congress's facility for instructing teachers on how to present these materials to students in the classroom. The center is also used to show to the public the Library's use of technology.

With more than 50 collections available, American Memory is one of the most visited sites on the Internet by students, teachers and lifelong learners who are seeking intellectual content relating to American history. The more than 2 million items — in all formats — currently available cover topics ranging from the Civil War and the papers of U.S. presidents to baseball cards and dance manuals to documents relating to the women's suffrage and civil rights movements.

Founded in 1975, Microsoft is the worldwide leader in software for personal computers. The company (www.microsoft.com) offers a wide range of products and services for business and personal use. ◆

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images used to make the film.

Demonstrating ascending powers of 10, one sequence opens with a close-up shot of a couple on a picnic blanket, followed by frames portraying ever greater distances from the subject — from far above the subject, above Chicago, above Lake Michigan, above the Earth, beyond the galaxy and out into space. To demonstrate descending powers of 10, image sequences begin with a close-up of a man's hand and progress to ever smaller particles within cells and molecules.

Though their products have appeared in upscale showrooms, museums, and galleries throughout the world, anyone who has waited for a plane at Dulles International Airport has sat on an Eames chair. Those who attended school in classrooms furnished during the 1950s and '60s may well have written essays on plywood desktops designed by the Eameses, or squirmed in molded aqua blue or coral fiberglass seats of their creation. An office executive who has leaned back in a molded plywood chair padded with black leather may well have relaxed in a form created by the Eameses.

Glen Krankowski

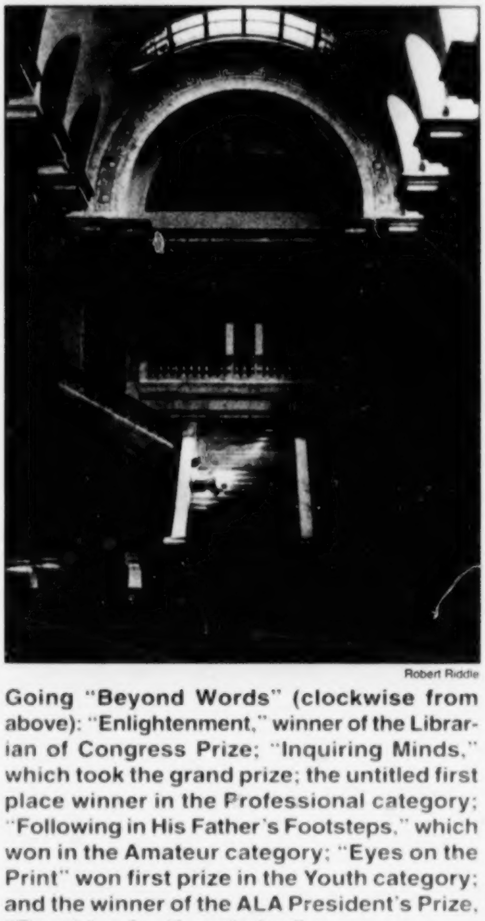
Eames Demetrios, grandson of Charles Eames, demonstrates one of the films he created for the exhibition.

C. Ford Peatross, curator of the Library's architecture, design and engineering collections in the Prints and Photographs Division, noted that the Eames Office was "incredibly successful in making solutions to problems." He said the Eameses found joy in everyday objects, which they celebrated in visual creations. "They harnessed the child in us; they knew how to keep the child in us alive." ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Kirsten Baker



Robert Riddle

Going "Beyond Words" (clockwise from above): "Enlightenment," winner of the Librarian of Congress Prize; "Inquiring Minds," which took the grand prize; the untitled first place winner in the Professional category; "Following in His Father's Footsteps," which won in the Amateur category; "Eyes on the Print" won first prize in the Youth category; and the winner of the ALA President's Prize, "Reaching for Knowledge"

Derek Vincent

'Beyond Words'

Photo Contest Celebrates Libraries

Kirsten Baker, an 18-year-old from Liverpool, N.Y., is the grand prize winner in the "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries" national photo contest sponsored by the Library of Congress and the American Library Association (ALA) and underwritten by Ingram Library Services. The contest is a Bicentennial project of the Library of Congress, which is celebrating its 200th anniversary on April 24, 2000.

Ms. Baker's black-and-white photograph, "Inquiring Minds," features three young children using a computer at the Liverpool Public Library. Her photograph won based on its composition, its technical quality and its portrayal of both print and electronic library resources. Ms. Baker will receive $1,500 and a visit to Washington, which will include a special tour of the Library of Congress during its Bicentennial celebration in April 2000.

The Librarian of Congress's Prize ($500) was awarded to Robert Riddle of Lawrenceburg, Ky., for his photograph "Enlightenment," a quiet composition of a single reader in the Kentucky State Capitol with its grand main staircase in the background. The photo was submitted by the Lexington Public Library.

The ALA President's Prize ($500), chosen by ALA President Ann K. Symons, was for a black-and- white photo, "Reaching for Knowledge," by Susan Matsubara of Lexington, Ky.

The photo is a close-up of a young woman reaching for a book from a shelf in the Beaumont (Ky.) Center Library. It also was submitted by the Lexington Public Library.

One first-place prize was awarded in the professional category to Derek Vincent of Anchorage, Alaska, for his close-up photo of a man in a farmhouse reading by the glow of an antique lamp. The photograph was submitted by the Loussac Library in Anchorage.

In the amateur adult category, the following awards were given:

First place: Shirley Gray, Union, N.J., for "Following in His Father's Footsteps," a warm photograph of a father and son reading together in the Union Public Library, which submitted the photo.

Second place: John Sagan, Pound Ridge, N.Y., for "Waiting," a

Shirley Gray

Tracy Conti

color photograph of an airline passenger reading a library book while waiting for his plane. It was submitted by the Hiram Halle Memorial Library in Pound Ridge.

Third place: Robert Britt, Evansville, Ind., for "Lovlie Loves to Read," a cheery color photo of a young girl checking out books with the help of her librarian. The photo was submitted by the Evansville Vanderburgh Public Library.

Honorable mentions: Ron Dial, "Legacy of Literacy," Benicia (Calif.) Public Library; Elisha Chilson, Walla Walla College Library, College Place, Wash.; Marlene Hodge, "Zachary," Timberland Regional Library, Centralia, Wash.; Adrienne Posey, "If I Could Fly," Reinert/Alumni Memorial Library, Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.; and Kathleen Sachs, "The Best Spot in the Library," Richmond Heights (Mo.) Library.

In the youth category (ages 6-17), the following awards were given:

First place: Tracy Conti of Miami, for "Eyes on the Print," a black-and-white photograph of a group of boys actively researching topics on African American history using a computer in a school library. The photo was submitted by the Coral Reef High School Library in Miami.

Second place: Annie Kindland of Orange Park, Fla., for "Follow the Sun with Learning," a serene color photo of a reader sitting on the beach at sunrise. It was submitted by the Clay County (Fla.) Library System.

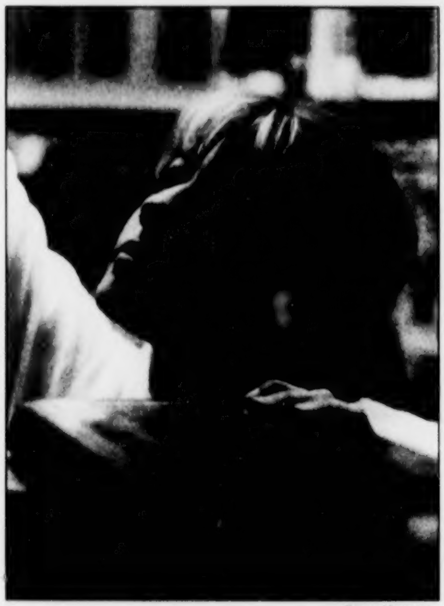
Third place: Veronica Marzonie of Flushing, Mich., for "Exploring," a close-up color photo of a student intently reading at the Flint (Mich.) Public Library, which submitted the photo.

Honorable mentions: Karen Cunnington, "My Daughter Loves the Library," Everett (Wash.) Public Library; Jannis Jocius, "Imagination," Sunnyvale (Calif.) Public Library; Aya Kiyohara, "On a Rainy Day," St. Andrew's Priory, Honolulu; Angela Madonia, "Where Do I Begin," Jeruis Library, Rome, N.Y.; and Cena Maxfield, "ZZZZ," Park City (Utah) Library.

First-prize winners in each category received $1,000. Second-place winners were given $500, third-place winners received $250, and those receiving honorable mention were awarded $150.

Judges were Ms. Symons; John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress; Rebecca James, vice president of business development for Ingram Library Services; George Eberhart, associate editor of American Libraries magazine; and Rich Cahan, photo editor for the *Chicago Sun-Times*.

The "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries" photo contest was launched in January at libraries across the country. Local winners were announced during National Library Week in April. More than 200 photographs representing the first-place winners in local contests were submitted to ALA for national judging.


Susan Matsubara

The winning photographs were on display at the ALA's annual conference in New Orleans, June 24-30, and will be posted on the ALA Web site (**www.ala.org/celebrating/photo**) and the Library of Congress's Bicentennial Web site (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**) later this summer. ◆

Bicentennial Background

The Library, the States and 'Local Heritage'

By JOHN Y. COLE

From the collections of the American Folklife Center: Lithuanian patterns are woven by Kazys Bartasius on a homemade loom in his basement in Chicago; parishioners of the Nueva Esperanza Church in Lowell, Mass., stage their annual enactment of the Passion of Christ on Good Friday; near Chatsworth, N.J., farmers "hog" cranberries. Knocked from submerged vines by mechanical beaters, the buoyant fruit is moved by migrant workers toward a conveyor belt that raises it onto a waiting truck.

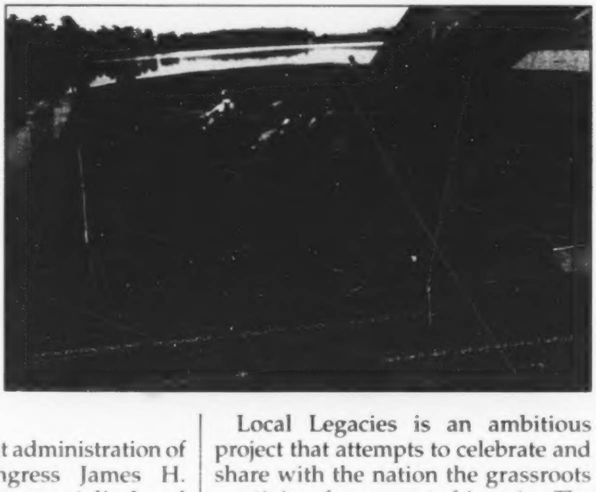
The Local Legacies project is the centerpiece of the Library's Bicentennial commemoration. A forward-looking endeavor, it also has historical roots in the Library's collections and the institution's relationships to Congress and the individual states.

Throughout the 19th century, Congress gradually authorized extensions of the Library's services to the nation — to federal agencies, the general public, the copyright community, libraries and research institutions, and others. However, the Library did not begin cultivating its relationship with individual states until the 1860s, when Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897) began collecting state legislative documents and newspapers for the Library's collections.

The centralization of U.S. copyright activities at the Library in 1870 enormously increased the Library's holdings about state and local history. In 1876, on the eve of the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, a congressional resolution provided for delivery of historical sketches of U.S. counties and towns to the Library (and to county clerk's offices).

In this century, cooperative projects between the Library and state and community agencies have contributed much to the Library's collections. The field recording projects carried out in the South in the 1930s by the Library's Archive of American Folk Song are a prime example. In 1935 the Library opened a separate reading room for American local history and genealogy. Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-1944) made documenting the American past a prominent part of the institution's mission. One of the first results was the Library's important role in gathering, organizing and preserving materials generated by the national and state New Deal Arts projects of the 1930s.

Particularly since the administration of Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans (1945-1953), the Library has paid close attention to the states as natural and important constituencies, often making considerable efforts to educate members of Congress about how the Library of Congress serves their state and its citizens. Also since mid-century, the Library and state library agencies have developed cooperative working relationships.



Local Legacies

Under the current administration of Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, the Bicentennial's Local Legacies project introduces something new: the gathering of documentary materials from every state for the Library's collections.

Local Legacies is an ambitious project that attempts to celebrate and share with the nation the grassroots creativity of every part of America. The Library has asked each member of Congress to lead an effort to find or create documentation for at least one significant cultural event or tradition that has been important to his or her district or state. Selections from these documentation projects will be sent to the Library of Congress for addition to the collections of the American Folklife Center. Many selections from the Local Legacies project will be digitized and shared electronically through the American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**) of the National Digital Library Program.

The response has been outstanding: Nearly 600 Local Legacies projects covering every state in the union have been registered. All Local Legacies participants and their congressional sponsors will be invited to the Library for a celebratory event in May 2000 that will recognize these grassroots "Gifts to the Nation."

Other Projects

Many state and local libraries will be sites of second-day issue ceremonies for the Library's commemorative stamp, which will be issued by the U.S. Postal Service on April 24, 2000, the Library's 200th birthday (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**). Working with the Architect of the Capitol, the Library is making plans to add the state seals of Alaska and Hawaii (the only states not represented) to the interior windows surrounding the Jefferson Building's Main Reading Room. Finally, state and local history collections are being digitized and made available on American Memory. Examples include first-person narratives of California's early years, northern California folk music from the 1930s, and books and local history materials from Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, ca. 1820-1910.

The State Exhibitions and Their Catalogs, 1945-1972

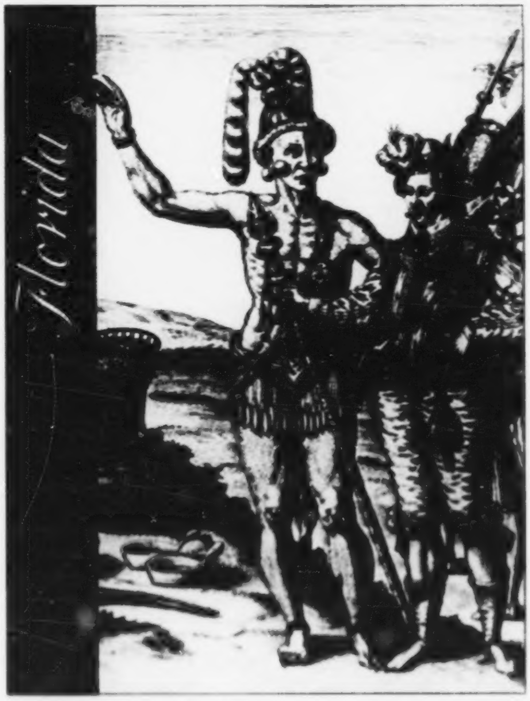
In 1945 Librarian Evans launched an ambitious series of exhibitions commemorating anniversaries in the histories of various states. Twenty-six states were honored, from the 1945 exhibition celebrating the centennial of Florida's admission to the Union to the exhibition in 1972 that marked the sesquicentennial of Missouri's statehood. Each exhibition drew primarily on the Library's collections and was a selective snapshot and subject guide to the Library's book, manuscript and pictorial materials about the state or territory. For each, the Library produced an illustrated catalog. The 26 catalogs vary in format and often include speeches presented at the exhibition's opening by members of Congress, historians or, in one instance, a Supreme Court Justice (William O. Douglas of Washington state). Several also include portfolios of historical photographs from the Library's collections that were the basis for traveling exhibitions in the state.

Evans saw the exhibitions and their catalogs as an opportunity to share the Library's American holdings with the nation. The catalogs became unique and permanent guides to a state's history, combining short historical explanations with reproductions of original source material. Evans hoped the state exhibitions project would help Americans "come to know what is ours, and what we may become."

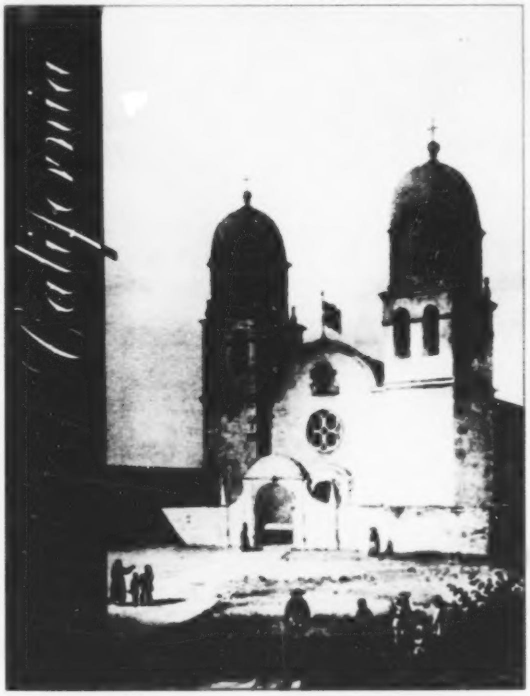
The Center for the Book's State Program and Projects

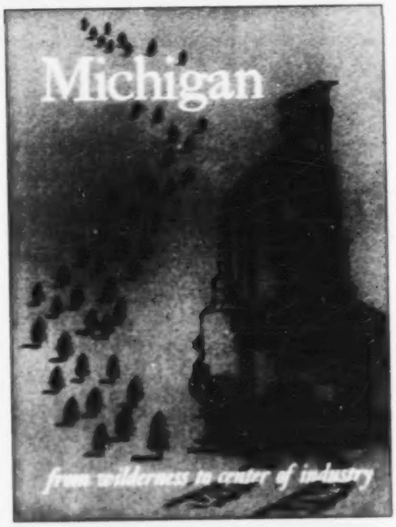
Today there are 36 affiliated state centers, each working with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress to promote that state's literary heritage and its libraries. Principal state projects include book fairs, book and author awards, summer reading programs and databases with information about a state's authors and forthcoming book and author events.

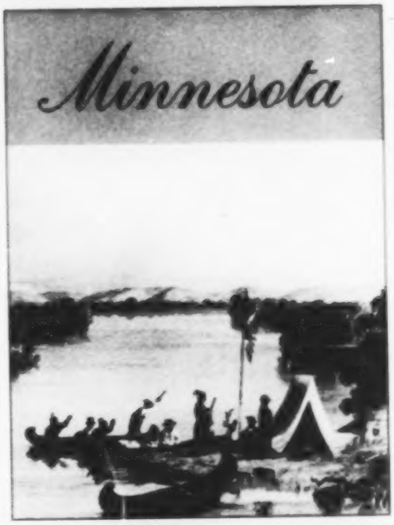
In 1992 the Center for the Book received a major grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund for a "Literary Heritage of the States" project that included a traveling exhibition, public programming about literary heritage in 20 states and the creation to date



The handsome Florida and California exhibition catalogs, published by the Library in 1945 and 1949, respectively







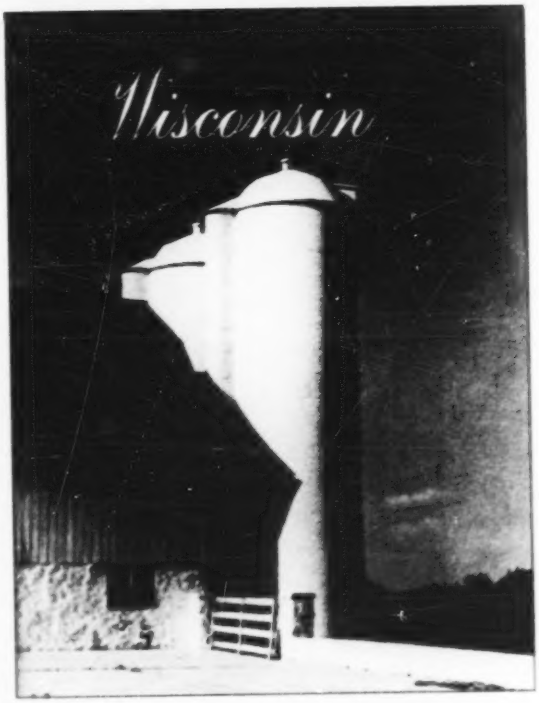
of 11 state or local literary maps. These maps have been added the Library of Congress's collections and are included in the new book *Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps*. The volume was supported in part by the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest grant.

"Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country," a 30-panel traveling exhibition featuring Library of Congress holdings regarding Oregon's history and culture, was developed in 1989-1990. One of the Center for the Book's first state projects, it is about to become available on the Library's Web site. Most of the materials are being digitized for a new Library of Congress project that highlights the "meeting" of the U.S. and Russian frontiers in the 19th century.

The Montana Heritage Project

Launched in 1995 by the Library's American Folklife Center with funding from the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, the Montana Heritage project stimulates Montana high school students to learn about their communities and cultural heritage. School-based documentation projects include the use of primary sources in field work and oral history interviews, and student research projects that are shared with the community. Thus far, 10 Montana communities (Bigfork, Chester, Columbus, Corvallis, Fort Benton, Libby, Roundup, St. Ignatius, Simms and Townsend) have participated. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.



State exhibtion catalogs for Michigan (1955), Minnesota (1949), Oregon (1948), Wisconsin (1948) and Missouri (1972) highlighted the Library's book, manuscript and pictorial holdings about each state.

The Gold Rush

California Historian Captivates Library Audience

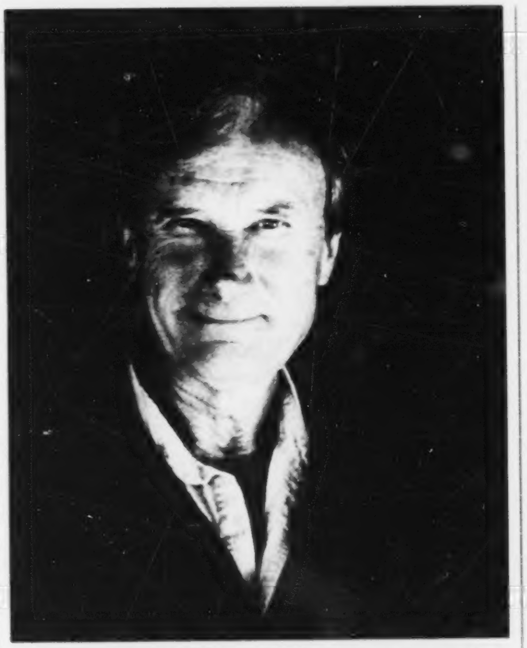
BY JOHN Y. COLE

Speaking without notes, historian J.S. "Jim" Holliday celebrated his 75th birthday with an impassioned "Books & Beyond" talk at the Library on June 10 about his favorite topic: how the 1849 gold rush shaped the state of California.

Mr. Holliday's animated and entertaining presentation, sponsored by the Center for the Book, marked the publication of his second book, *Rush for Riches and the Making of California* (Oakland Museum and the University of California Press, 1999).

Mr. Holliday has devoted more than 50 years to studying, writing about and lecturing on the California gold rush and its consequences. He is director emeritus of the California Historical Society, former director of the Oakland Museum of California and was one of several historians featured in Ken Burns's television documentary series "The West."

Mr. Holliday has shared his scholarly immersion in the gold rush and his mastery of its source materials, especially personal diaries, maps, manuscripts and photographs, through two books: *Rush for Riches* and *The World Rushed In: The California Gold Rush Experience: An Eyewitness Account of a Nation Headed West*. Published by Simon and Schuster in 1981, *The World Rushed In* became a classic and is still in print. Thanks largely to Mr. Holliday's forceful and clear narrative style, it appears that *Rush for Riches* is on its way to the same status. His books and his presentations, as the audience learned, emphasize storytelling and drama.



Author J.S. Holliday and his most recent work, *Rush for Riches*

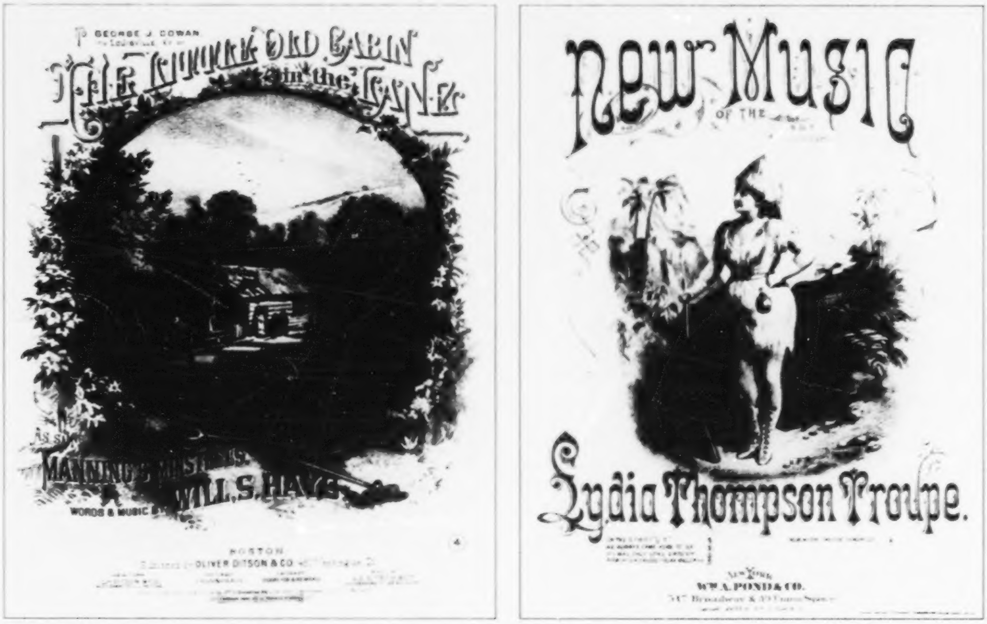
J. S. HOLLIDAY

In *Rush for Riches*, the author vividly follows the gold rush story from 1849 through the "free-for-all" decades of the 1860s and '70s to the climactic year of 1884, when the U.S. District Court in San Francisco shut down hydraulic mining operations in the tributaries of the Yuba River. A key theme is how "the dream of California" and its (often fulfilled) expectations of sudden wealth "became the American dream." This story of California's 19th century emergence and its effect on the nation is illustrated through daguerreotypes, photographs, paintings, broadsides and maps, 100 of which are in full color. *Rush for Riches* is a companion volume to the exhibition "Gold Fever!" developed by the Oakland Museum as part of the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the California gold rush.

Mr. Holliday's talk at the Library took place 50 years after the Library of Congress, through its own exhibition, celebrated the centennial of the gold rush and the adoption of California's first constitution in 1849. That exhibition and the opening night lecture on Nov. 12, 1949, by historian Carl Wheat were part of the Library's state exhibitions program inaugurated by Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans (see p. 157).

The exhibition featured items from the Library's collections, supplemented by documents from the National Archives and the National Gallery of Art, and many photographs from schools and other institutions in California. The 97-page exhibition catalog and Wheat's talk, "The First 100 Years of Yankee California," were published separately by the Library. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.



Among the sheet music selections on the Library's Web site are "Little Old Cabin in the Lane" by Will. S. Hays and "He Always Came Home to Tea" by W.M. Lutz-Angelo.

'Music for the Nation'

Musical Americana from the 1870s Available On-Line

By Susan Manus

Users were saying "bravo" about the Library's digitized sheet music collection even as the Music Division and the National Digital Library recently added a new audio feature.

"The 'Music for the Nation' site from the Library of Congress marks a new and wondrous era in making research materials available for studying American music. That I can sit in my living room and survey on-line a large amount of the sacred and secular music published during the 1870s in this country is simply miraculous," said frequent user Lee Orr, chair and professor of music history at Georgia State University.

The "Music for the Nation — American Sheet Music, 1870-1885" site became available in October at the Library's American Memory Web site, **www.loc.gov**. The site has been augmented to include audio samples and expanded historical narratives. The 1870-1885 portion is the first of several installments of sheet music from the 1800s planned for digitization.

Audio Feature

The newest feature of the site consists of audio samples of selected items, found under the heading "In Performance — Choral Works from the Collection." For this, 12 pieces were selected that best represent the four-part choral writing of the 1870s. Some of these, such as "Grandfather's Clock," by Henry C. Work, and, "Oh, Dem Golden Slippers," by James A. Bland, are noted by music scholars as the 'greatest hits' of the era.

A chorus of Library of Congress staffers came together as the "Music for the Nation Singers" to record these items exclusively for the on-line presentation. The director for the recording, Library Music Specialist Robert Saladini, had "envisioned a group of singers standing around a piano in the 1870s and just having fun singing popular music of the period. ... I wanted a somewhat unrehearsed, informal sound for the audio clips."

Each audio selection is linked directly to the corresponding bibliographic record, which can, in turn, provide access to the music itself, enabling a listener to follow along with the sheet music images. Listeners can hear the pieces using any of three audio formats.

The Project

The massive project to digitize most of the 19th century collection of sheet music was undertaken by the Music Division in conjunction with the National Digital Library (NDL) Program.

This initial release consists of approximately 22,000 selections of sheet music from the 1870s and includes not only popular songs, but also piano, choral and instrumental music. These items originally came to the Library as part of the requirement that copyright applications be accompanied by two copies of an item. Subsequently, the regular deposits of musical compositions grew to become a substantial portion of the Library's musical holdings. The large number of deposits can now serve as a study of American musical

N. Alicia Byers

N. Alicia Byers

Library staffers gathered in the Coolidge Auditorium to record selections for the sheet music Web site. Library Music Specialist Robert Saladini conducted.

trends for any given era and represent a comprehensive view of the range of music that was published in America.

The Site

The first of the Library's digitized collections to consist entirely of sheet music, "Music for the Nation" provides a close look at musical Americana in the post-Civil War period. The site currently features complete page images for each selection of sheet music, as well as extensive historical background material on music in the 1870s, written by Library Music Specialist Wayne Shirley. Mr. Shirley, a scholar who specializes in American music, provided a cultural context for the music in the narrative "A Decade of American Music," which can be accessed from the home page. The subjects discussed in these essays include popular themes for songs, ethnic songs, religious and devotional music, and instrumental music. Mr. Shirley also categorized hundreds of the collection titles by subject, which are accessible by links in the narrative. The complete list of works can also be searched by subject, title or composer, with audio performances included for selected items.

History

In the 1870s sheet music was a popular commodity. Before the era of radio and recorded sound, owning the sheet music itself was often the only way for people to become familiar with their favorite pieces.

Musically, the 1870s represented a time of transition. Stephen Foster had died in 1864, and the music of Tin Pan Alley would not emerge until the 1890s. Popular subjects for 1870s songs included presidential elections, the centennial of American independence, celebrities, technological advances and temperance, as well as the timeless subjects of home, mother, love and death. For example, a search using the word "mother" resulted in 244 "hits," revealing the popularity of that subject in the 1870s.

John Philip Sousa started publishing songs during this decade, although the more famous works that would earn him the title "The March King" were written starting in the late 1880s.

James Bland, the first prominent African American songwriter, known for his "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," was also an active composer in this decade. Other notable and widely published song composers of this era were C.A. White, H.P. Danks, Thomas Westendorf, George Persley and David Braham.

Solo piano music, mostly in the form of marches and dances, represents one of the largest categories in this collection. Mr. Shirley observed that around this time, "there was a great increase in the publishing of 'easy' piano literature for amateur and student players and also lots of piano four-hand arrangements."

While the majority of the music published in 1870s America was by American composers, much European music was also published in the United States as well. Most of this music is operatic in origin, and French and

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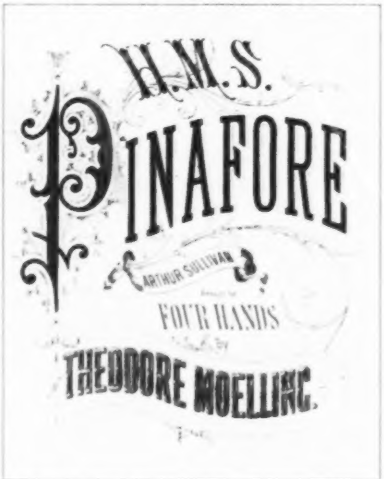
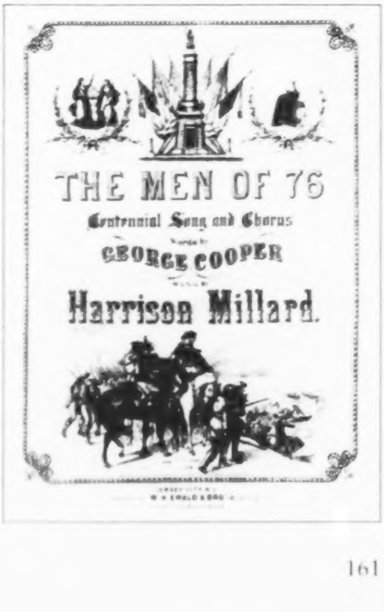


"H.M.S. Pinafore" by Arthur Sullivan, arr. for piano four hands; "Men of '76" by Harrison Millard



'Frontiers of the Mind'

Symposium Looks to the Future

Following is Part 1 of two articles that will cover events from the Library's first Bicentennial symposium. Part 1 reports on the first day of the conference, June 15; part 2 will report next month on the June 16 and June 17 proceedings. The symposium was made possible through the generosity of the American Academy of Achievement and the Heinz Foundation.

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

The turn of a century inevitably conjures thoughts of the past and the future.

The turn of the 20th century was no exception. In 1904, in St. Louis, the Congress of Arts and Letters, as part of the Universal Exposition, held a conference on the achievements of the 19th century and what might be in store for the next.

This meeting of the minds was the inspiration for a June 15-17 symposium at the Library, "Frontiers of the Mind in the 21st Century," in which some 50 scholars representing 24 fields of knowledge discussed the most important accomplishments in the current century while making some predictions for the 21st.

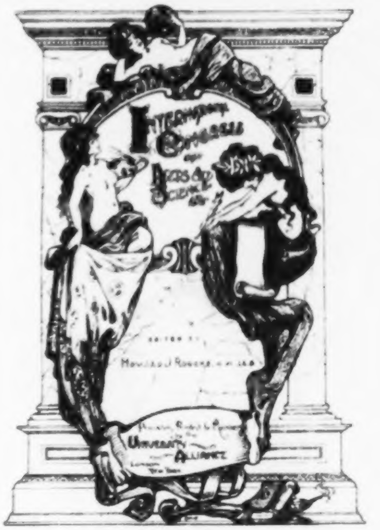
This first symposium, part of a series of symposia and other events celebrating the bicentennial of the Library of Congress, was open to anyone with sufficient intellectual curiosity either to walk to the Jefferson Building's Coolidge Auditorium or listen to a "cybercast" on the Library's Web site at **www.connectlive.com/events/libraryofcongress** (the proceedings are available on-line through the end of 1999 and the final texts will be available in print and on-line at a later date).

According to Dr. Billington, the symposium, was "an echo, in a slightly different form, of a conference that Congress had asked the Library of Congress to organize as an assessment of where knowledge had been in the 19th century and what the frontiers of knowledge might be in the 20th.

"It is thus appropriate that this symposium opens our series of events celebrating the Library as the oldest federal cultural institution," whose 200th birthday is April 24, 2000.

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress Emeritus, next spoke about "the inspired theme of this conference: the convergence of the past and the future, which is the theme of any great library and which reveals a magic ambivalence in the monuments of the past and the beacons of the future."

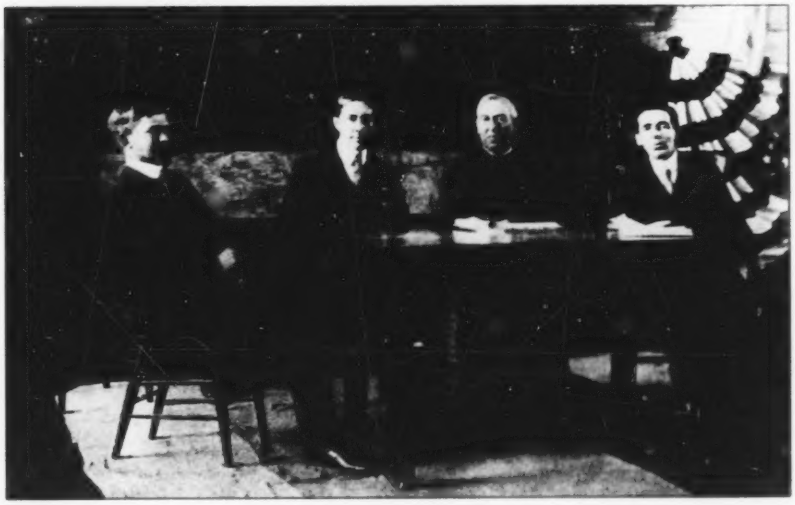
Prosser Gifford, the Library's director of scholarly programs, explained how the conference would proceed and admitted that many people would have favorite topics that were not included because not all areas of knowledge could possibly be explored in three days, but he hoped that "we will concentrate on those we have included." He noted that the sessions of the symposium were organized so that "disciplines that have something to say to each other" could do so.



Bookplate from the proceedings of the turn-of-the-century conference that inspired "Frontiers."

Rep. Vernon J. Ehlers (R-Mich.), who serves on the joint committee on the Library of Congress and has been a strong supporter of the institution's electronic initiatives, remarked on the "danger" in making predictions. "As [the physicist] Neils Bohr said, 'It is very difficult to make predictions, especially about the future,'" for they are often wrong. Yet, "the entire world will benefit from the ideas presented here."

Dr. Billington then introduced the chair of the June 15 morning session, Bruce Alberts, president of the National Academy of Sciences. Mr.



From the 1904 Congress of Arts and Letters, Edward Bourne of Yale University, Charles Colby of McGill University, Rep. James Perkins and John Bury of Cambridge University.

Alberts remarked on the "impossible" nature of the task: trying to summarize in 15 minutes — the time the principal presenters were given to make their points — all of the most important achievements of many disciplines in the past century while looking to possible achievements in the future. He was willing to predict, however, that "the discoveries, as remarkable as they have been in this century, will be even more so in the next."

Given the task of summarizing developments in cosmology was Martin J. Rees of Cambridge University in England and Astronomer Royal of Great Britain. Mr. Rees discussed astronomy as an evolutionary science, akin to the theories of Darwin, but he spoke primarily about the discovery of "black holes" and the origins of the universe itself as being among the century's most important scientific advances.

"There are three great frontiers in science," he said. "The very big, the very small and the very complex. Cosmology involves them all. … Its aim is to understand how a simple fireball evolved over 10 to 15 billion years into the complex cosmic habitat we find around us. How on at least one planet around one star creatures evolved able to wonder about it all."

A group of the "many famous lecturers" at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in 1904.

Pat Fisher

Among the speakers at the "Frontiers of the Mind" symposium were (front row), Pierre Manent, Michael Fishbane, Mary Douglas, David Baltimore, Kwabena Nketia, Judith Brown, Martin Rees, Mohammed Arkoun, Michael Monastyrsky, Laura Nader and Daniel Bell; (back row) Vyacheslav Ivanov, Michael Woodford, Bruce Alberts, Jerome Friedman, Eric Lander, Marc Davis, Jonathan Spence, Prosser Gifford, Bert Bolin, Steven Pinker, Nils Hasselmo, Gerald Edelman, Leon Lederman, Neil Smelser, Shlomo Aviner, Wallace Broecker and Charles Rosen.

Marc Davis

Marc Davis from the University of California at Berkeley explained, as commentator, the technical ways in which we had gained the startling insights into the nature of very distant, and hence very early, light in the universe. His remarks demonstrated, as became apparent again and again in the conference, the cooperative competition between theory and observation in astronomy, or theory and experiment in many other sciences.

Physicist Leon M. Lederman of the Illinois Institute of Technology focused on the "very small." He described "six major revolutions" of physics going back not just to the beginning of the current century but to the late 17th:

- Isaac Newton's 1687 *Principia Mathematica*, whose "impact rivals any single body of work in the history of mankind. From it flowed a succession of profound changes in human thought and capabilities. … His deepest impact was the recognition of how orderly the world was and that this order could be understood and used."

Fermilab

Leon Lederman

- Electromagnetic theory, in which the nature and behavior of things electrical "were unified into one comprehensive theory. That so huge a variety of phenomena could be described by a few beautiful equations," set forth in the 19th century, "furthered the idea that the world was indeed knowable."
- The "conquest of the atom," between 1910 and 1930 gave rise to quantum mechanics, which "gave us a unified and comprehensive command of the atomic world. ... and it was profitable," he said, referring to how this discovery made it possible for the computer revolution.
- "At about the same time, Einstein and others were giving us a new view of the cosmos and a new and unified view of the nature of time and space. ... The mind could now reach to the edges of the universe."
- In the 1930s "came the assault on the nucleus, occupying only a millionth of a billionth of the volume of the atom. ... Radioactivity was understood for its power and peril."
- The 1960s "witnessed the beginnings of a new organization of the stuff from which everything is made." Then the so-called Standard Model of the 1980s provided "a concise summary of everything [in physics] that has been discovered since the discovery of the electron in 1897.

Mr. Lederman concluded that "all six revolutions began as abstract studies whose implications for society were concealed in distant futures. In each new phase, a new piece of reality was revealed."

Jerome Friedman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology again emphasized in his comments the complex relationships in physics between theories, the most advanced of which are not subject to experimental verification, and experiments, which sometimes result in observations requiring reconceptualization of theory.

Randall Hagadorn

Phillip Griffiths

Phillip Griffiths, a mathematician who heads the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University, began by backing up Mr. Gifford's emphasis on the importance of various fields of knowledge being able to "talk to each other."

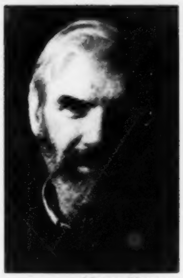
"One of the great discoveries of the 20th century," said Mr. Griffiths, has been that different kinds of scientific knowledge, including mathematics, are strongly interrelated. This network of knowledge can be seen as a vast set of principles and relationships that extends from invisible atomic particles to the vast biological and social systems of the earth."

Mr. Griffiths, like Mr. Alberts of the National Academy of Sciences, also spoke to the "impossibility" of his job: "The 20th century has been a fertile time for the resolution of longstanding problems such as Fermat's Last Theorem and for a wealth of accomplishments that would require at least an encyclopedia to describe."

Michael Monastyrsky

As commentator, Michael Monastyrsky of the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics in Moscow spoke insightfully about the mistaken predictions of great mathematicians of the past. He too emphasized that progress in mathematics is made by solving difficult concrete problems leading to the creation of deep generalized structures. He spoke of topology as the science of the 20th century and related its development to the interruptions of mathematical continuity occasioned by the two world wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

Mr. Monastyrsky concluded the morning session. That afternoon, Nils Hasselmo, president of the Association of American Universities, thanked the Library for providing him the opportunity to "wrestle with these enormously important questions."



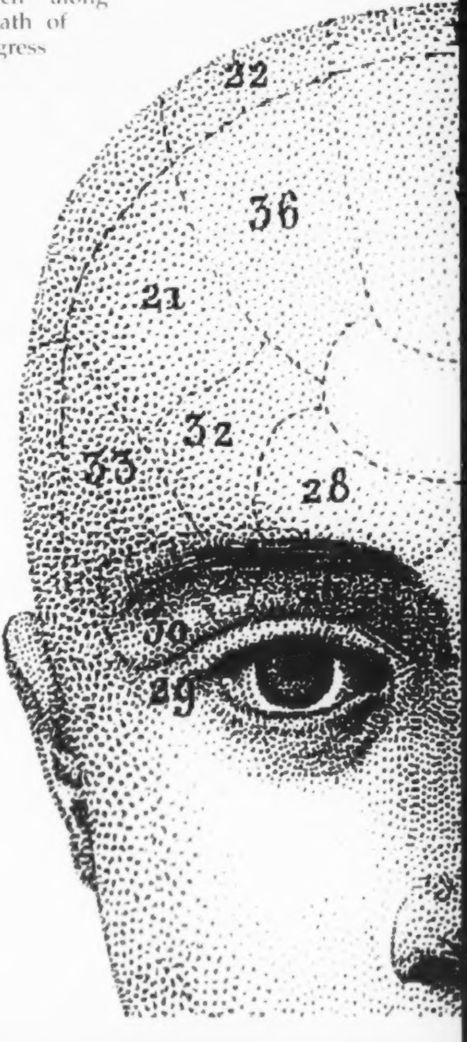
Michael Marsland

Jonathan Spence

Jonathan D. Spence of Yale University, whose topic was "History and Politics," told how "once-accepted views" of the relationship between science and history laid out in 1904 "have all proved to be erroneous or harmful."

"Those views as originally formulated are now seen as having reflected little more than the self-congratulatory stance of a white male Protestant elite, raised in a highly restricted cultural and social setting. ...

"Science does not reveal a cumulative rise of wisdom and certainty, but rather revealed itself as the contriver of unparalleled forces of destruction that affect every individual. ... The continuous march along a path of progress

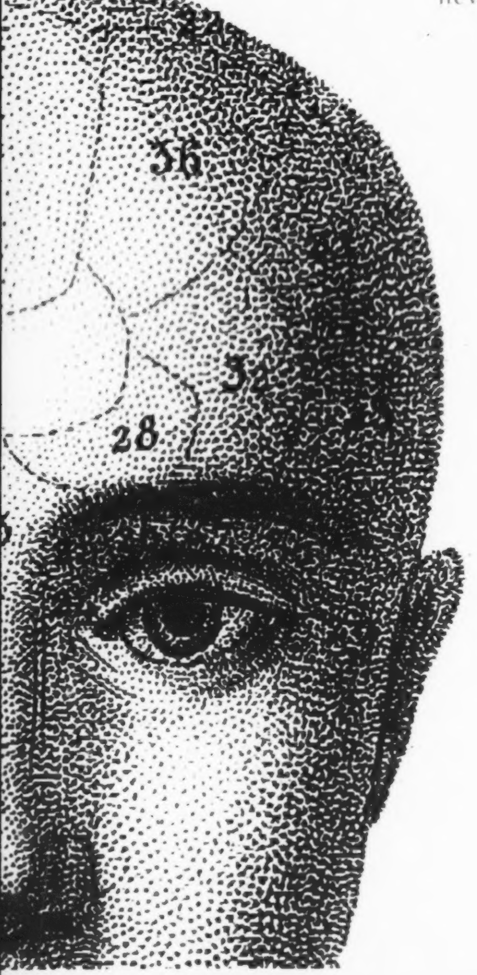


Judith Brown

was patently untrue, as one observed entire populations sliding back into poverty and degradation, while others exploited their raw power in even crasser ways," Mr. Spence observed.

Judith Brown of Oxford University commented principally on two of the themes that Jonathan Spence had mentioned concerning 20th century history — the increasing integration into political history of non-Western civilizations, such as those of China and India, and the growing presence and voice of women throughout history and as historians.

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie of the Collège de France was unable to attend the conference. The argument of his paper on the "renewal of the historian's craft during the 20th century" was presented by Thomas Hughes of the University of Pennsylvania.



The French historian Marc Bloch "was one of those great historians who diverted the attention of our colleagues from the consideration of short-term events to structures [of] long duration and the flow of profound development."

Thomas Hughes

In his comments, Mr. Hughes emphasized that Bloch, although best known for his work on early modern Europe, also attended to the 20th century. Mr. Hughes pointed to the history of the man-made environment and the history of technology as two additional aspects of social history in this century that required emphasis.

Contrary to the sentiments of many of the other presenters who lamented the fact that there was not enough time to cover their subjects in so short a space, Pierre Manent of the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris said he was confronted "with an unexpected difficulty: not an overflowing wealth of materials, but, on the contrary, a singular dearth of them."

"Our century has witnessed the disappearance … of political philosophy. … certainly no Hegel, no Marx, even no Comte has lived in our century, able to convey to the few and the many alike the powerful vision of our social and political statics and dynamics."

Mr. Manent continued that totalitarianism, the *"experimentum crucis"* of political philosophy of the 20th century, "radically tested" this philosophy, and it failed. "The mere fact that such terrible enterprises could arise was proof that no rational and humane understanding of modern political circumstances had developed and taken root in Europe. …

"Political philosophy was not nearly able to give a satisfactory account of totalitarianism during and even after the fact. This time the owl of Minerva could not take its flight," said Mr. Manent. His paper concluded with a trenchant analysis of the necessity for continually reconstructing democracy.

Shlomo Avineri of Hebrew University developed the differences between totalitarianisms: the failed ideology of Marx articulated goals of social equality it could never reach, whereas the achieved aims of Nazism had no such ideals. Murderous barbarities affecting millions of people were committed in the name of both, but they should not for that reason be thought synonymous.

The final three speakers of the day discussed genetics, neurobiology and psychology, which, according to session chair Rita R. Colwell, director of the National Science Foundation, have experienced an "unprecedented convergence" in their recent findings.

Eric S. Lander of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said that fulfilling one goal of the symposium, assessing the achievements of the 20th century — in genetics in this case — would be "simple," given the fact that "all scientific knowledge about genetics is a product of the 20th century." He explained that although Gregor Mendel "planted the seeds of genetics" in 1865, his discoveries lay dormant until the beginning of the current century.

In regard to the symposium's other goal, forecasting advances, that would be "foolhardy," said Mr. Lander. Instead, he chose to describe the agenda for genetics in the 21st century "as it appears from the vantage point of 1999."

Completing "biology's periodic table" — mapping the roughly 6,000 genes, is a job that still requires much work. But once that goal is achieved, it will "become routine to characterize species by sequencing their complete genomes." Not only will this ability provide vast potential for understanding disease, but it will also have the potential to explain evolutionary history — of great interest to anthropologists. Genetic variants can be used to track population migrations.

Bob Paz

David Baltimore

David Baltimore, president of the California Institute of Technology, commented upon both the therapeutic hopes and the ethical dilemmas inherent in a more complete knowledge of the human genome. It is difficult to

Gerald Fischbach

predict and difficult to be wholly sanguine about the uses to which scientific knowledge may be put in the coming century.

In the field of neurobiology, according to Gerald D. Fischbach of the National Institutes of Health, it will be important to discover how proteins, genes and neurons work together. For example, "It is naive to think that one neural circuit and only one can accomplish a particular task. ... Once we know how things work alone, we must determine how they work together."

Mr. Fischbach predicted that "as this level of analysis advances, distinctions between neurological sciences and psychiatry will disappear, as they will be seen as different ways of describing the same phenomena."

Gerald Edelman of the Scripps Research Institute focused on what he regards as the greatest challenge of neuroscience: "understanding the neural basis of consciousness." He views this as a biological challenge equivalent to that faced by physics at the beginning of the century. "With consciousness, subjectivity is the subject," he said.

Gerald Edelman

Day 1 concluded with remarks by Steven Pinker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Paula Tallal of Rutgers University. Mr. Pinker's principal prediction is that psychology "will be instrumental in completing the unification of human knowledge, the phenomenon dubbed 'consilience.' ... This will happen in three new disciplines at the intersection of psychology and biology":

Donna Coveney

Stephen Pinker

Cognitive neuroscience will study the relation of cognitive and emotional processes to the activities of the brain.

Evolutionary psychology will seek to relate adaptive pressures to mental and ultimately neural processes of cognition and emotion, "and therefore can sometimes identify common psychological ... emotions and thought patterns across cultures even when behavior differs.

Dennis Connors Photography

Paula Tallal

Social psychology, which will study how the nature of a relationship can be used to predict interreactions.

Mr. Pinker said it would be "foolish" to predict that "this blessed unification will happen any time soon," but when it does, a scientific understanding of human nature may be achieved.

Ms. Colwell brought the day's activities to a close by quoting a person whom "some consider the greatest philosopher of all time: Yogi Berra.

"It's very hard to make predictions, especially about the future."

Perhaps, to borrow Mr. Gifford's words, even sports and science "have something to say to each other." ◆

Swann Foundation Fellowships Awarded

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, has selected Stephen Kercher, a Ph.D. candidate in history and American studies from Indiana University, to receive its 1999-2000 Swann Foundation Fellowship.

Mr. Kercher's dissertation, *The Limits of Irreverence: Irony and Satire in American Culture, 1950-1964*, explores American cartooning during the Cold War era and includes an analysis of the work of such luminaries as Herblock, Walt Kelly, Bill Mauldin, Al Capp and Robert Osborn. The Library holds the largest collection of American political prints and drawings in the world, including original works by all of these cartoonists and many of their contemporaries.

In the interest of increasing awareness and extending documentation of Library of Congress collections, Mr. Kercher is required to make use of the Library's collections, be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period and deliver a public lecture on his work in progress at that time.

The overall quality of submissions so impressed the Swann Foundation Board's Fellowship Committee that the members decided to offer two smaller stipends, one to Sarah F. Meng, a Ph.D. candidate in art history at Case Western Reserve University, for her dissertation, *Caricature and Artistic Identity: Peggy Bacon*, and the other to Sarah Parsons, a Ph.D. candidate in art history at the University of California at Santa Barbara, for her dissertation, *The Arts of Abolition: Enlightenment, Agitation and Representation in Britain, 1765-1807*.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon in 1967. An avid collector, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists, spanning two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in the 1970s. Mr. Swann's original purpose was to compile a collection of original drawings by significant humorous and satiric artists and to encourage the study of original cartoon and caricature drawings as works of art.

The foundation's support of research and academic publication is carried out in part through a program of fellowships. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to assist ongoing scholarly research and writing projects in the field of caricature and cartoon. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon is guided by an advisory board composed of scholars, collectors, cartoonists and Library of Congress staff members. Its activities support the study, interpretation, preservation and appreciation of original works of humorous and satiric art by graphic artists from around the world. Applications for the academic year 2000-2001 are due on Feb. 15, 2000.

More information on the fellowships is available through the Swann Foundation Web page: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mail: swann@loc.gov, or by calling Sara Duke at (202) 707-9115. ◆

Music

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German operettas were particularly popular. Operatic literature was often transcribed into dance music as in, for example, the "Carmen Quadrille."

Significance Beyond Music

The subjects that the American people chose for their songs during this era often illuminated the concerns of the time, as evidenced by such titles as J.M. Kieffer's "Remember the Poor," and J.E. Magruder's "The Drunkard's Daughter." A highly sentimental era, many songs addressed these and other social concerns, such as the death of children, a subject that was particularly prominent among the songs of the early 1870s. Mr. Shirley commented that "this collection is extremely useful for people researching the sociology of the period. ... There are lots of songs about orphaned children, for example, which accurately reflected the real conditions of the time."

Major historical events such as presidential elections, the great Chicago fire and new technology such as the telephone and electricity were also well represented as song subjects. Patriotic events, including the 1876 American centennial, were the subject of songs such as "The Men of '76" by Harrison Millard, who wrote it to pay homage to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. This sheet music, like many others in the collection, has an elaborate cover illustration.

Technical Background

The collection was scanned from 35mm roll microfilm originally produced by the Library's Photoduplication Service to preserve these materials for the Music Division. Morgan Cundiff, NDL project leader for the Web site, explained: "Though the Library still possesses the original paper documents, we decided to scan from the microfilm because of the possibility of far greater efficiency and speed in the scanning process. This approach yielded a legible copy of the printed music, while making it possible to digitize a large volume of material."

The entire microfilm collection from the 1870-1885 period consists of 441 reels. This first release from the 1870s includes approximately 150,000 images (22,000 items), which appear on a total of 204 reels of microfilm.

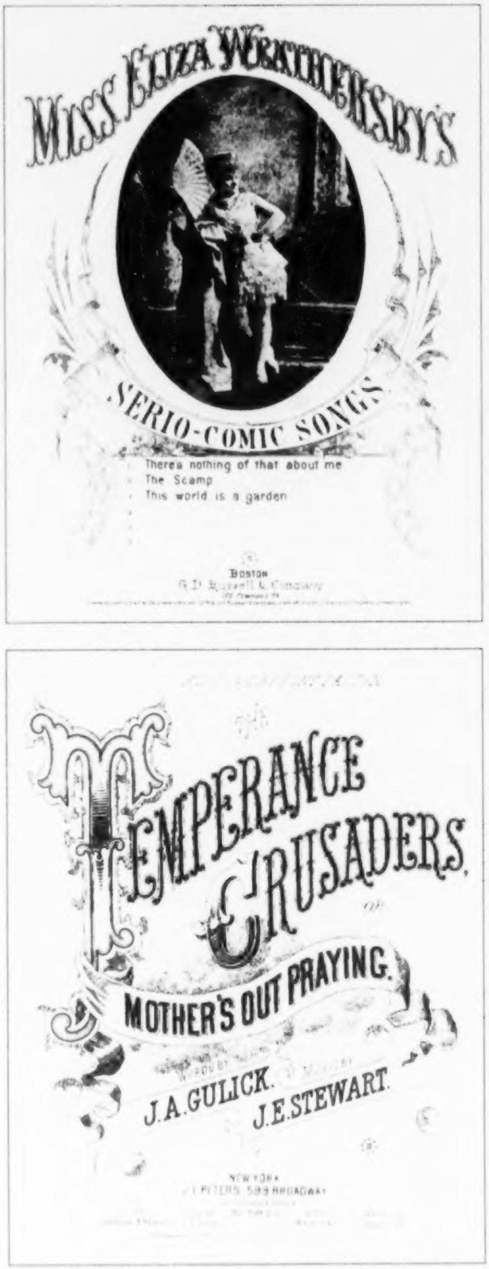
These documents were scanned as bitonal TIFF images, with many of the highly illustrated covers scanned as JPEG File Interchange Format (JFIF) images. Further technical information about the scanning process can be found at the Web site under "Digitizing the Collection."

Varied Uses

There are many uses, both casual and academic, for the on-line collection. According to Mr. Shirley, "This site becomes particularly useful if someone has an interest in performing popular music of the period. For example, this would be a great resource if you were doing a play set in that era and needed to find music for the production."

Members of the academic community are reporting that the collection of musical Americana is a useful research tool. Joan Catoni Conlon, director of Graduate Choral Research at the University of Colorado in Boulder, says "The site is both practical and didactic. ... It's been great for the students to have easy access to this part of their cultural heritage." She added that one of her students used this as the centerpiece of a presentation.

The site can be used to search on specific subjects, by title or by author.



"The Scamp" by Lance Major; "Temperance Crusaders" by J.E. Stewart

To date, the statistics indicate significant overall use of this collection. So far, more than 200,000 "hits" have been related to this collection.

The next installment of "Music for the Nation" will feature the remainder of this collection of copyright deposits covering the years 1880-85, and is slated for release this fall. Expected future installments will be added from the copyright deposits of the years 1820-1860. ◆

Ms. Manus is a music specialist with the National Digital Library Program.

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Jefferson and the Declaration

Updated Work Studies Evolution of Historic Text

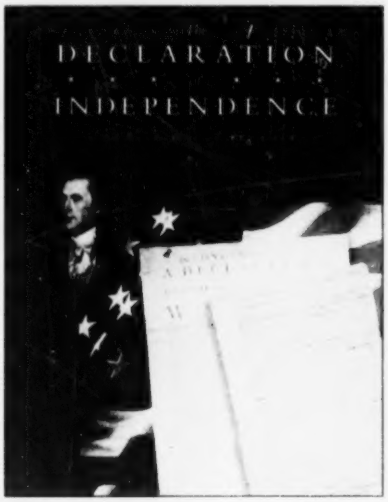
By GERARD W. GAWALT

Settled in his second-floor lodgings at Jacob Graff's house on Seventh and Market streets in Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson set out to apply his knowledge about individual freedom, natural order and British oppression to the writing of a Declaration of Independence.

Had Jefferson known how important this document would become, he undoubtedly would have been more careful in preserving the precursor documents involved in its writing. As it is, historians are left to ponder the small paper trail that led to this defining moment in U.S. history.

A junior delegate from the self-proclaimed state of Virginia, Jefferson would have preferred in June 1776 to return to Williamsburg to help write the state's new constitution. But following the introduction of Virginia's resolutions calling for an independent United States, the Continental Congress, anticipating a favorable vote, appointed a committee of five delegates — Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston and Benjamin Franklin — to prepare a Declaration of Independence for Congress.

Jefferson was not the youngest member of the committee; that was Livingston. Nor was he the oldest; that was Franklin. Nor was he the most experienced revolutionary penman; that was Adams, who had written many revolutionary essays and state papers, including the *Novanglus* essays and *Thoughts on Government*. Jefferson would not even have been on the committee if Richard Henry Lee had not pulled senior rank and returned to Virginia to work on the state constitution. But Jefferson was from the key state of Virginia, and he had a natural felicity of writing.



Jefferson was assigned to draft thè document either by the committee, by Adams or by Congress — another question often debated by historians.

Drawing on earlier writings, including George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights, his own drafts of the Virginia Constitution and *Summary View of the Rights of British Americans*, Jefferson produced in just a few days the first, or composition draft, of the Declaration of Independence. He then made a clean, or "fair," copy of the composition document, which became the basis of the document labeled by Jefferson many years later as "Independence-Declaration original Rough draught" ("draft").

Both the fragment and the draft are considered "Top Treasures" of the Library and are on view through Sept. 4 in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition in the Thomas Jefferson Building. (For exhibition information, call (202) 707-3834. The documents are also available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**.)

In June, the Library (with a generous grant from the Daniel J. Boorstin Fund) and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation reissued an updated edition of Julian Boyd's 1943 Library of Congress publication, *The Evolution of the Text of the Declaration of Independence* (pictured above), edited by the author of this article. Readers can examine color photographs of all of the variant drafts and copies of the

continued on page 170

An analysis of the text of the fragment (facing page) reveals the process of textual preparation of the Declaration of Independence:

- Half of the first line of text after "in po[wer]" is missing along the broken top edge of the manuscript.
- Benjamin Franklin, examining the text after Jefferson wrote it, deleted the phrase "deluge us in blood," replacing it with the words "destroy us," which were the words first written by Jefferson in lines two and three of the draft.
- The phrase "in a separate state" in line 11 was first changed to "separately" by Jefferson in the draft and subsequently to "apart from them" in both the fragment and the draft. John Adams's copy was made before the interdelineation of "apart from them."
- In line 12 Jefferson changed the word "pronounces" to "denounces" and the phrase "everlasting Adieu" to "eternal separation" in both the fragment and the draft. Adams also made his copy after these changes were completed by Jefferson. The alterations in lines 11 and 12 indicate that Jefferson continued to edit the Declaration even as he made his fair copy.
- Lines 13 and 14 were interlined into the text of the paragraph above. In order to focus attention on the transgressions of the King and not the British people, Congress later deleted this entire paragraph from the Declaration of Independence, retaining only the phrase "acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation" in lines 11 and 12.

Although the fragment is small, it reveals just how diligently Jefferson labored over the writing of the Declaration. Moreover, the fragment, when viewed in conjunction with Jefferson's all-encompassing "original Rough draught," reinforces the historical conclusion that the Declaration of Independence was not easily nor individually achieved, but sprang from many revolutionary ideas and was the cooperative effort of many revolutionary leaders. — GWG

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Jefferson's Exact Words and Deletions: Composition Draft of the Declaration

re-established them in po[wer]... <this conduct and> at this very time too, they are permitting their <sovereign> chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our <own> common blood but Scotch & foreign mercenaries to <destroy us> invade and deluge us in blood. <this is too much to be borne even by relations. enough then be it to say, we are now done with them.> these facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection, & manly spirit bids us to renounce for ever these unfeeling brethren! we must endeavor to forget our former love for them and to hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. we might have been a <great> free & a <happy> great people together, but a communica<ed>ion of <happiness> grandeur & of <grandeur> freedom it seems is be<neath> low their dignity. <we will climb them the roads to glory & happiness apart> be it so, since, they will have it: the road to <glory & to> happiness & to glory is open to us too, we will climb it <in a separate state> apart from them & acquiesce in the necessity which <pro> denounces our <everlasting Adieu> eternal separation.

<these facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection, & manly spirit bids us to renounce for ever these unjust unfeeling brethren.>

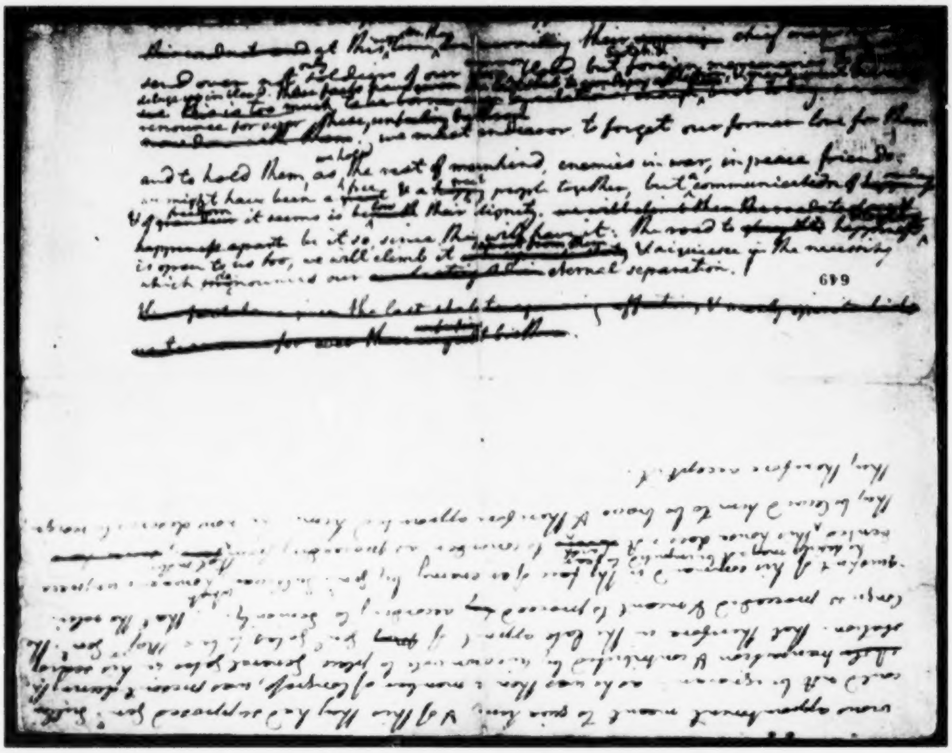
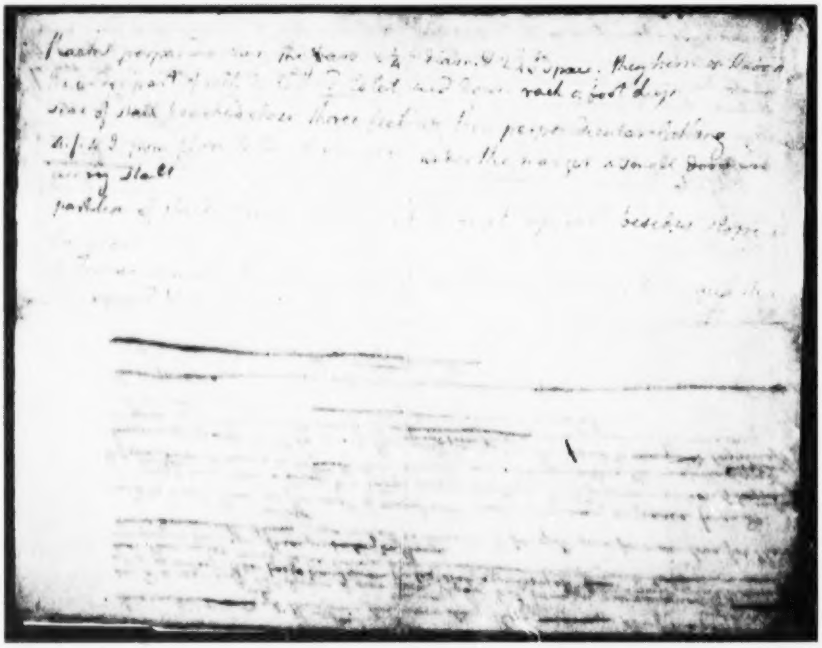


Photo 1: Jefferson's compositional fragment of the Declaration of Independence was penned at the top of the page. He later turned the page 180 degrees to draft Congresss acceptance of the resignation of Gen. John Sullivan from the continental Army.

Photo 2: On the back of the fragment Jefferson penciled a description of a Philadelpphia horse stable for use at Monticello. The marks at the bottom of the page are bleed-through from the compositional fragment.



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Declaration

continued from page 168

Declaration of Independence leading to the final engrossed copy and read a document-by-document scholarly analysis of the drafting of the Declaration.

The draft of the Declaration was revised first by Adams and Franklin, and then by the full committee. A total of 47 alterations, including the insertion of three complete paragraphs, were made to the text before it was presented to Congress on June 28. After voting for independence on July 2, Congress continued to refine the document, making 39 additional revisions to the committee draft before its final adoption on the morning of July 4.

The draft shows the multiplicity of corrections, additions and deletions that were made at each step. Although most of the alterations are in Jefferson's handwriting (Jefferson later indicated which changes he believed were made by Adams and Franklin), he felt slighted by the way Congress rewrote the manuscript. In a consoling letter of July 21, 1776, the state's senior delegate, Richard Henry Lee, wrote to Jefferson that he wished that "the manuscript had not been mangled as it is." In an 1823 letter to Madison, Jefferson wrote that, at the time, "during the debate, I was sitting by Dr. Franklin and he observed that I was writhing a little under the acrimonious criticisms" of Congress. In fact, as Congress neared completion of the document by altering nearly all of his last paragraph, Jefferson could only write in the margin "a different phraseology inserted." Jefferson remained bitter about the changes made to the Declaration of Independence right up to his death. His autobiography was a major effort to set the record straight on its writing.

Within a few decades, even the major characters, including Jefferson and Adams, could not remember who wrote what, when Congress approved the Declaration, or even when the Declaration was signed. Small wonder, then, that scholars have puzzled over the text for nearly 200 years, assigning authorship here, ascribing a deletion there, arguing over the weather and time of day Congress agreed to the Declaration and the sequencing of drafts and copies.

The discovery in 1947 by Boyd, librarian at Princeton University, of the fragment — a previously unknown draft of the Declaration of Independence — shed new light on earlier studies of the Declaration's composition. The brief, but critically important, fragment had been preserved unrecognized in the Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress until Boyd, the newly named documentary editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, reexamined primary documents. The fragment had been mistakenly filed under a September 1777 date with materials related to congressional consideration in 1776 of Gen. John Sullivan's threatened resignation of his commission to the Continental Army. Jefferson had also drafted a resignation acceptance on the same page, turning the fragment 180 degrees to do so (see lower portion of Photo 1, p. 169).

Heavily edited in Jefferson's clear, precise hand, the fragment proved to be a key component in unraveling the story of the writing of the Declaration. The existence of the fragment confirmed the view of those historians who had argued that a heavily edited draft must have preceded the copy Jefferson had endorsed as the original rough draft.

That the fragment was written before the draft and was then corrected and copied into it was exactingly explained by Boyd in 1950. "The Fragment contains several words and passages that are crossed out; none of these was copied into the 'Rough draught' (or true fair copy)," wrote Boyd in the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. "The Fragment also contains, in its undeleted 148 words that were copied in the 'Rough draught,' 43 words caretted and interlined; none of these was so treated in the 'Rough draught.'"

Several additional and equally elaborate explanations were provided by Boyd before he stated his opinion that "the most conclusive evidence" can be derived from the fact that Jefferson wrote the paragraph on the top of the half leaf of paper and left the remainder blank for subsequent corrections or drafts. The final two lines in the fragment — "these facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection, & manly spirit bids us to renounce for ever these unjust unfeeling brethren" — were composed in this blank space before being interlined above in the drafted paragraph. In late July 1776, Jefferson used the remainder of this blank half leaf to draft a resolution accepting the proffered resignation of Gen. Sullivan, who, insulted when Gen. Horatio Gates was appointed commander of the American Army in Canada on June 17, 1776, wished to resign his commission. Congress allowed Sullivan to withdraw his resignation and to continue to serve his country; later he was captured by the British at the time of their victory on Long Island. Jefferson then made notes on the back of this sheet about a horse stable at the Penn family estate in Philadelphia (see Photo 2, p. 169). He later used the notes to build a stable during the reconstruction of Monticello. ◆

Mr. Gawalt is a specialist in early American history at the Library of Congress.

Preservation Corner

Piecing Together Fragments of History

By MARK ROOSA

Library of Congress conservators have confirmed for the first time that the paper upon which Thomas Jefferson penned the composition fragment and the "original Rough draught" of the Declaration of Independence were made by the same paper manufacturer.

The Library's Conservation laboratory recently compared the paper quality of the composition fragment of the Declaration of Independence with that of the "original Rough draft" and discovered distinct similarities. The comparison, accomplished with the help of a fiber-optic light, was made as the fragment was being prepared for exhibition in "American Treasures of the Library of Congress." The fragment and draft are on view through Sept. 4.

"Upon visual examination and in comparing the positions of chain and laid lines (fine textured lines in the paper resulting from the papermaking process) it appears that the two papers share the same characteristics. This new discovery strengthens the link between these two important documents," said the Library's senior paper conservator, Linda Morenus.

Making Paper

In the 18th century, sheets of paper were cast from wet fiber pulp onto a mold or screen composed of very thin metal wires, thus leaving an impression. Chain wires ran perpendicular to the laid wires and were attached to them for support.

"The impression from the chain and laid wires is visible when held up to the light; this is because less pulp is deposited on the wires of the mold than between them," said Ms. Morenus. Placing the documents side by side and using a fiber-optic source of heat-free, transmitted light, Ms. Morenus was able to see and count the chain and laid lines and measure the distance between them.

"The papers appear to be made by the same paper mill. The first sheet of the rough draft has a large watermark bearing an oval ribbon design and the words Pro Patria Eiusque Libertate ['For Country and Her Liberty'] and, according to Julian Boyd, author of *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text*, the paper is probably Dutch in origin. The fragment does not have a watermark because it is a piece from a larger sheet of paper," said Ms. Morenus.

Conservation History

Like the draft, the fragment has undergone substantial conservation treatment since its creation in 1776. The first treatment, applied early this century, was a 'silking' process that was commonly applied to reinforce manuscripts. It involved adhering the document between two thin pieces of transparent silk. The Library adopted the silking method for manuscript repair in 1899. The technique was practiced worldwide for many years, but fell out of favor in the 1940s, when specialists realized that the materials used in the process became acidic and brittle over time.

In the 1970s, the fragment underwent a second treatment in which the silking was removed, a painstaking process that involved soaking the document in water until the adhesive holding the silk in place dissolved and the silk fell away from the paper sheet. The fragment was also alkalized — a process in which damaging acids were removed from the paper to prevent chemical deterioration — and mended using Japanese tissue with a heat-activated synthetic adhesive.

When the fragment arrived in the Library's conservation lab in 1995 for treatment prior to that year's exhibition "Drafting the Documents," the challenge was to undo earlier restorations that were visually unsympathetic and to apply in their place a discrete, stabilizing treatment that would allow the delicate fragment, which had been tri-folded by Jefferson in order to pocket it, to be exhibited and consulted without risk of physical damage.

Ms. Morenus began by removing the tissue mends and tending to the exposed small tears by applying minute slivers of very shear gossamer tissue coated with a reversible adhesive, which allows the mending to be removed without any alteration to the original sheet. Paper losses were then filled in with strong, lightweight kozo paper made from the inner bark of an indigenous Japanese plant known for its particularly long fibers. The repairs were matched to the original sheet using pastel crayons. The conserved sheet was then placed into a protective double-sided mat that allowed both the front and the back of the fragment to be consulted without being touched, where it remains. The mat also protects the fragment during transit and while in storage or on exhibit. Finally, the preserved fragment is kept in a specially designed cold storage vault that maintains stable temperature and humidity levels, which substantially extend the life of paper documents.

Display Case

During their exhibition in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress," the draft and the fragment have been placed in the award-winning 'Top Treasures' display case, which was built according to the highest standards of preservation and security. It is reserved exclusively for the Library's rarest and most valuable items.

The case consists of a high-hard-steel display chamber within an exterior of maple veneer with mahogany inlays. On either side, two large viewing windows are glazed with a specially rated ballistics polycarbonate and glass laminate. Temperature and relative humidity can be maintained within minimum tolerances of plus or minus 1 degree Fahrenheit or 1 percent humidity. The case is set for the optimum preservation conditions of 50 degrees and 50 percent relative humidity. ◆

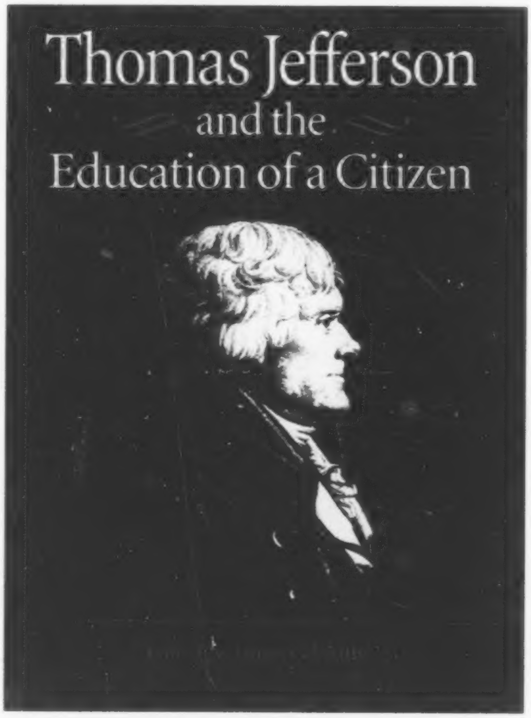
Mr. Roosa is chief of the Conservation Division.

Jefferson on Citizenship

New Volume Collects Essays by Historians

Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen, a 383-page volume containing papers by 18 scholars, has been published by the Library. The volume was edited by James Gilreath, formerly of the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

The papers, which address the issue of education and preparation for citizenship that underlies a free society as Jefferson perceived it, were presented at a conference of the same name at the Library of Congress in 1993. The supporters of the meeting, which commemorated Jefferson's 250th birthday, were the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the Institute of Early American History and Culture in Williamsburg, Va. The Library's James Madison Council also provided funding for the symposium.



"These papers deal with a topic — Jefferson, education and citizenship — that has not been widely discussed or written about," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, who contributed the volume's preface. "James Gilreath recognized this gap and persuaded a distinguished group of historians to share their views at the conference and in these essays."

The book is organized into five sections. The essay topics and authors are listed below.

The Public and Private Spheres

"Citizens and Families: A Jeffersonian Vision of Domestic Relations and Generational Change" (Michael Grossberg); "Binding Ties: The Public and Domestic Spheres in Jefferson's Letters to His Family" (Frank Shuffelton); "Beyond Education: Thomas Jefferson's 'Republican' Revision of the Laws Regarding Children" (Holly Brewer); "Jefferson, the Family, and Civic Education" (Jan Lewis).

An Informed Citizenry

"Jefferson and Literacy" (Douglas L. Wilson); "Bulwark of Revolutionary Liberty: Thomas Jefferson's and John Adams's Programs for an Informed Citizenry" (Richard D. Brown); "Thomas Jefferson and Legal Education in Revolutionary America" (Herbert A. Johnson); "'That Knowledge Most Useful to Us': Thomas Jefferson's Concept of Utility in the Education of Republican Citizens" (Jennings L. Wagoner Jr.); "Education and Democracy: Summary and Comment" (Benjamin A. Barber).

Influence of the Old and New Worlds

"Thomas Jefferson and the Old World: Personal Experience in the Formation of Early Republican Ideals" (Elizabeth Wirth Marvick); "Why Slaves Can't Read: The Political Significance of Jefferson's Racism" (James Oakes); "Thomas Jefferson's Dualistic Perceptions of Native Americans" (Donald A. Grinde Jr.); "The Old and the New Worlds: Summary and Comment" (C. Vann Woodward).

A Republic of Citizens

"Citizenship and Change in Jefferson's Constitutional Thought" (David N. Mayer); "Liberty and Virtue: Religion and Republicanism in Jeffersonian Thought" (Eugene R. Sheridan); "Ward Republics: The Wisest Invention for Self-Government" (Suzanne W. Morse).

An International Perspective

"The Education of Those Who Govern" (Ralph Ketcham); "Thomas Jefferson and His Conception of Happiness" (Liu Zuochang).

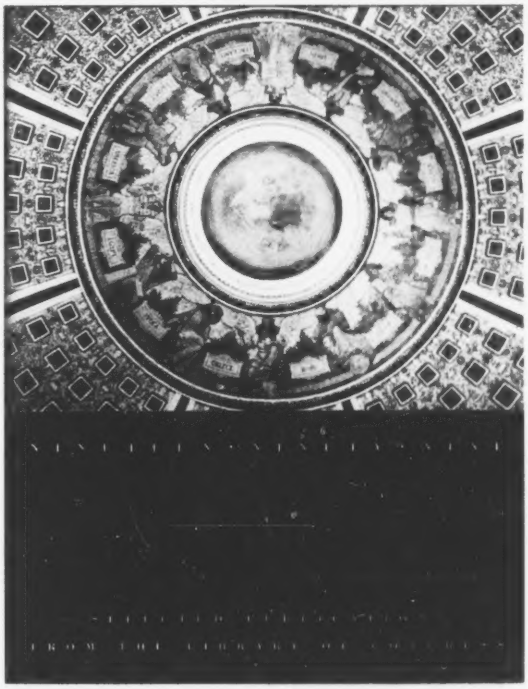
Partial funding for the publication of *Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen* came from private contributions to the Center for the Book and from a cooperative agreement between the Center for the Book and the U.S. Department of Education.

Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen is available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop and from the University Press of New England, which is distributing the book for the Library of Congress. The price of the hardbound book is $40. Credit card orders may be placed with the Library of Congress Sales Shop by calling (202) 707-0204. Orders from the University Press of New England may be placed by telephone (800-421-1561), fax (603-643-1540) or e-mail: University.Press@Dartmouth.edu.

The Center for the Book was established by law in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. Its program and publications are supported by contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations and other government agencies. For information about the Center for the Book, visit its Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**. ◆

Celebrating Books

Catalog Lists Wealth of Library Publications



The Library has recently published *Celebrating Books: Selected Publications from the Library of Congress.* The 1999 catalog, which will be updated annually, includes titles published by the Library and those produced in cooperation with a number of renowned trade publishers.

"All of the books included in this catalog highlight a specific Library of Congress collection, exhibition or subject that can be explored through our collections," said Publishing Office Director W. Ralph Eubanks. "Our hope is that through our publishing program we can continue to make more of our vast collections accessible to the American public."

The catalog features new and recent titles, exhibition catalogs and year 2000 calendars on subjects as diverse as American history, religion, art and architecture, geography, music and film. Titles include *Heart of the Circle: Photographs by Edward S. Curtis of Native American Women* (Pomegranate Artbooks), *The African American Odyssey* (Library of Congress), *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples of the United States* (Library of Congress) and the popular calendar series celebrating women's achievements titled *Women Who Dare* (Pomegranate Publications).

Award Winning Books and Exhibition Catalogs

Award-winning publications include: *The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention* (Harry N. Abrams Inc.), which recently received the 1999 Philip Johnson Award for "Best Exhibition Catalog" from the Society of Architectural Historians; *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States* (Alfred A. Knopf), which won the 1998 "Best Museum Book" from the Museum Publications Competition of the American Association of Museums; and *Eyes of the Nation: A Self- Portrait of the American People*, the Knopf book's companion CD-ROM (produced by SouthPeak Interactive Inc.), which placed second in the CD-ROM category of the AAM's 1999 Museum Publications Competition.

Publications on Thomas Jefferson

The life and work of Thomas Jefferson and his role in shaping the nation and the Library of Congress are the subject of several titles such as *Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen* (University Press of New England), *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* (W.W. Norton) and a new work titled *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text* (University Press of New England). Out of print for more than 40 years, this work brings together photographic reproductions of all known drafts of the Declaration of Independence, including an earlier fragment not known to Jefferson scholar Julian P. Boyd when his study was first published in 1943 in conjunction with the Bicentennial of Jefferson's birth. The fragment, along with Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, will be on display in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition through Labor Day.

Illustrated Guides to the Library's Collections

The catalog also includes a series of illustrated guides to the Library's collections featuring special materials in various formats, which were made possible by generous support from the James Madison Council, the Library's private-sector advisory group. These include guides to the Library's manuscript, geography and map, prints and photographic, music, Hispanic, and European collections.

Desk and Wall Calendars

For 10 years, the Library has published a series of desk and wall calendars that highlight images from the Library's unique collections. *Today in History*, one of 10 calendars for 2000 (Golden Turtle Press), includes entries drawn from the Library's popular American Memory on-line collections (**www.loc.gov**).

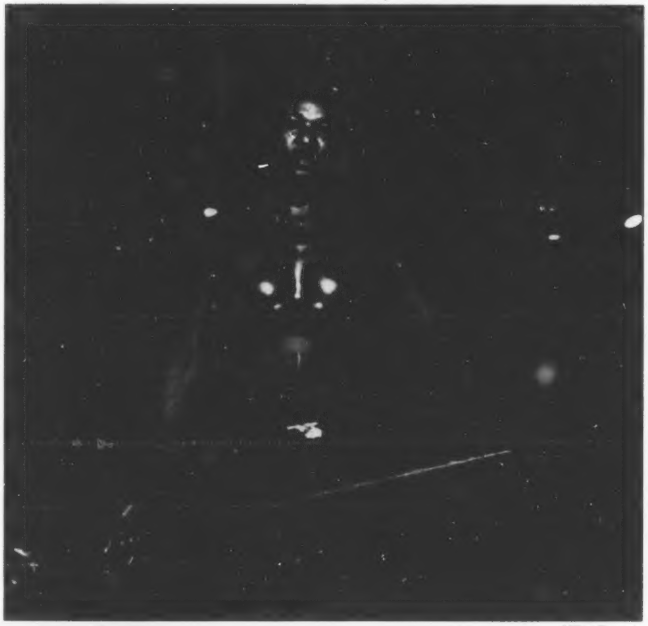
Visitors may obtain *Celebrating Books* free of charge in the Jefferson Building and Madison Building sales shops and in the Publishing Office, in the Madison Building, LM-602. Others may send a letter requesting a free copy to: Library of Congress, Publishing Office, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4980. The Library's 1999 catalog of publications is also accessible on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov/loc/pub/celebrate**). ◆

Photographic Treasures

Library Acquires Archives of Milton Rogovin

Noted social documentary photographer Milton Rogovin and his family have donated his photographic archives to the Library of Congress.

Refusing to be silenced by the House Un-American Activities Committee in the 1950s, Mr. Rogovin turned to photography in his quest for social justice. A champion of the working class, Milton Rogovin (born 1909) has photographed people around the world for the past 40 years, focusing on men and women at work and in their homes. His dignified portraits of workers speak of the dreams and aspirations common to humanity.



Milton Rogovin

Milton Rogovin

Man in steel plant (above), from the series "Working People," 1978-79; woman with child, from the series "Chile," 1967

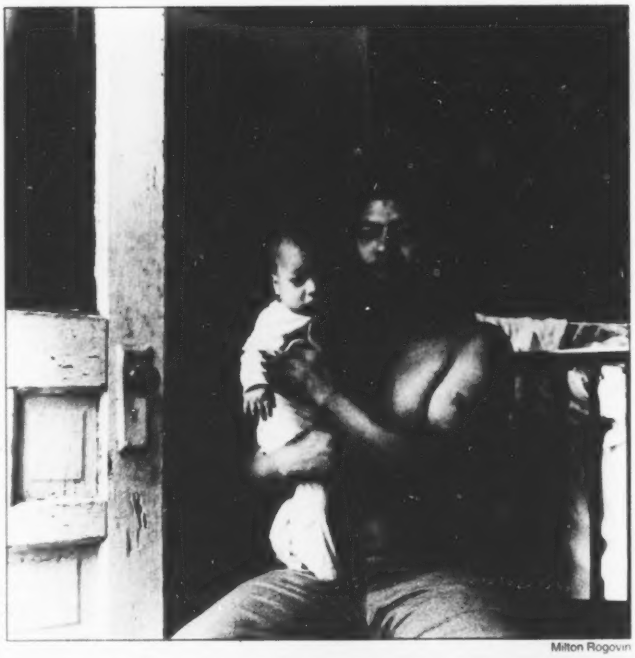
Influenced by the work of Lewis Hine and Paul Strand, Mr. Rogovin began his interest in photography by documenting Buffalo's African American storefront churches. He captured the transitory nature of the buildings used for religious services and the emotion of the church services. Later photographs document working-class individuals in a six-block neighborhood of Buffalo's lower west side, home to Puerto Ricans, African Americans, Native Americans and other ethnic groups. He began this series in 1972, and rephotographed many of the same people in 1984 and again in 1992, providing a portrait of families over time. In addition, he has documented Native Americans on reservations in New York state, an around-the-world survey of miners and their families, steelworkers before and after plant closings, teenage pregnancy, and the Yemeni community of Lackawanna, N.Y.

Mr. Rogovin is a recipient of the prestigious W. Eugene Smith Award for humanistic photography. His photographs have appeared in dozens of periodicals, such as *The New York Times Magazine, Photographers International, Aperture* and *Creative Camera.* Mr. Rogovin's work has been published in several monographs, including *The Forgotten Ones, Windows That Open Inward: Images of Chile,* with poems by Nobel Prize winner Pablo Neruda; *Portraits in Steel,* with interviews by Michael Frisch, and *Triptychs: Buffalo's Lower West Side Revisited.* His work is in the collections of more than 20 institutions, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the International Museum of Photography at the George Eastman House and the J. Paul Getty Center. Mr. Rogovin's photographs have been widely exhibited, including one-man shows at the Albright-Knox Gallery

(Buffalo), the Art Institute of Chicago, the Brooklyn Museum and the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.

The Library's collection of the life's work of Mr. Rogovin consists of more than 1,200 black-and-white photographs selected and printed by the photographer, and all of the 120mm negatives and contact sheets made during Mr. Rogovin's long photographic career. Additional material includes correspondence pertaining to his photographic travels and exhibitions, as well as correspondence with W.E.B. DuBois, Pablo Neruda, Stephen Jay Gould, Robert Coles and other notables.

The Rogovin collection strengthens the Library's outstanding collection of documentary photography, which includes Lewis Hine's extensive photographic documentation for the National Child Labor Committee, the archives of the Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information and Ansel Adams's photographs of a Japanese relocation camp at Manzanar, Calif. The Rogovin Collection will be available for use after it is processed. ◆


Milton Rogovin

Man with baby, from the series "Buffalo's Lower West Side," 1972

William P. Gottlieb

William Gottlieb Jazz Age Photos On-Line

More than 1,600 photographs of many of the greatest names in jazz are now available on-line in "William P. Gottlieb: Photographs from the Golden Age of Jazz." They can be accessed from the American Memory Web site of the Library's National Digital Library Program at **www.loc.gov**.

The William P. Gottlieb Collection (see *LC Information Bulletin*, Oct. 2, 1995) documents the jazz scene from 1938 to 1948, primarily in New York City and Washington, D.C. In 1938 Mr. Gottlieb began working for *The Washington Post*, where he wrote and illustrated a weekly jazz column — perhaps the first in a major newspaper. After World War II he was employed as a writer-photographer for *Down Beat* magazine, and his work also appeared frequently in *Record Changer*, the *Saturday Review* and *Collier's*. During the course of his career, Mr. Gottlieb took portraits of prominent jazz musicians and personalities, including Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Charlie Parker, Billie Holiday, Dizzy Gillespie, Earl Hines, Thelonious Monk, Stan Kenton, Ray McKinley, Benny Goodman, Coleman Hawkins, Ella Fitzgerald and Benny Carter. This on-line collection presents Gottlieb's photographs, annotated contact prints, selected published prints and related articles from *Down Beat*. ◆

William P. Gottlieb

Billie Holiday (from *Down Beat*, 1947) and Dizzy Gillespie on 52nd Street in New York (ca. 1947) were just two of William Gottlieb's photographic subjects.

Digital Distance Education

Copyright Office Releases Study

The Copyright Office has released a report on "Copyright and Digital Distance Education."

In the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998, Congress charged the Copyright Office with responsibility to study how to promote distance education through digital technologies and report back with recommendations within six months. The report has been issued after an intensive process of identifying stakeholders, holding public hearings, soliciting comments, conducting research and consulting with experts in various fields.

The report gives an overview of the nature of distance education today; describes current licensing practices in digital distance education, including problems and future trends; describes the status of the technologies available or in development relating to the delivery of distance education courses and the protection of their content; and discusses prior initiatives to address the copyright issues involved. It also provides an analysis of how current copyright law applies to digital distance education, as well as an assessment of whether the law should be changed to accommodate new technologies, and if so, how.

Specifically, the Copyright Office recommends several amendments to section 110(2) of the U.S. Copyright Act, which exempts certain performances and displays in connection with instructional activities. The report states that "the technological characteristics of digital transmissions have rendered the language of section 110(2) inapplicable to the most advanced delivery method for systematic instruction." It recommends altering the section as follows:

(1) Update the exemption to permit digital transmissions over computer networks, expanding the rights covered to include those needed to accomplish such transmissions, to the extent technologically required.

(2) Eliminate the physical classroom requirement in section 110(2), permitting transmissions to students officially enrolled in the course, regardless of their physical location.

(3) Add language that focuses more clearly on the concept of mediated instruction to ensure that the performance or display is analogous to the type of performance or display that would take place in a live classroom.

(4) Add safeguards to minimize the greater risks of uncontrolled copying and distribution posed by digital transmission, including limiting the retention of any transient copies, requiring the adoption of copyright policies and education, and requiring the use of technological measures that reasonably prevent unauthorized access and dissemination.

(5) Retain the current "nonprofit" requirement for educational institutions seeking to invoke the exemption.

(6) Add a new provision to the Copyright Act to allow digital distance education to take place asynchronously, by permitting a copyrighted work to be uploaded onto a server for subsequent transmission to students under the conditions set out in section 110(2).

(7) Expand the categories of works exempted from the performance right beyond the current coverage of nondramatic literary or musical works, adding other types of works but allowing performances of only reasonable and limited portions.

The report further recommends that Congress provide clarification of the fair use doctrine in legislative history, to confirm that the doctrine applies in the digital environment and to explain the function of fair use guidelines. Finally, it concludes that licensing systems should not be abandoned or regulated because of problems that have been experienced in licensing works for digital distance education, but rather that the market should be given leeway to evolve and mature.

The report is available on the Web site of the U.S. Copyright Office at **www.loc.gov/copyright** under the heading "What's New." The report is also available for purchase through the Government Printing Office at (202) 512-1800. ◆

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News from the Center for the Book

State Centers Meet for 'Idea Exchange'

VIRGINIA CENTER
FOR THE BOOK

"We're surprised — and thrilled," said Virginia Center for the Book Executive Director Deborah Hocutt on learning that the Virginia center had won the 1999 Boorstin National Center for the Book Award.

Her thoughts were echoed a few minutes later by Madeline Matson, director of the Missouri Center for the Book, when the Library's Center for the Book director, John Y. Cole, announced that the Missouri center had won the 1999 Boorstin State Center for the Book Award. Each of these annual citations includes a cash prize of $5,000.

The personal presentation of the Boorstin State Center Awards by Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin and his wife, Ruth, was a highlight of the 10th annual state center "idea exchange day," held at the Library on May 3. Dr. Boorstin established the Center for the Book in 1977. When he retired in 1987, he and Mrs. Boorstin created an endowment to support the center.

A reception at the end of the day included officials and representatives from the American Library Association, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA). Dr. Billington congratulated the Boorstin Award winners and Mr. Cole, the center's director since 1977, for fulfilling the Boorstins' goal of creating a national catalyst for promoting books and reading.

Maurvene D. Williams

Ruth and Daniel Boorstin (left) and John Cole with Deborah Hocutt, executive director of the Virginia Center for the Book, winner of the 1999 Boorstin national award.

The purpose of the annual "idea exchange" meeting is for the coordinators of the 36 state centers affiliated with the national center to exchange information and ideas about their respective programs. "Invariably, it's a terrific day" said Mr. Cole. "Each year I am inspired by the enthusiasm and dedication of our state center coordinators — both the veterans and new coordinators. And there always are new twists. This year much time was spent learning about and discussing cooperative partnerships that have been developed by and among the state centers themselves."

The National Award, won by Virginia, recognizes the contribution that a state center has made to the Center for the Book's overall program. The Virginia Center for the Book's initiatives included the sponsorship of a "Virginia Authors Room" at the Library of Virginia, the creation of a listserv for all 36 affiliated centers and the establishment of the first statewide system of local affiliates. Florida and Vermont are the previous National Award winners.

The State Award, won by Missouri, recognizes specific successful projects. Mr. Cole cited Missouri's annual Celebration of the Book and its creation of databases for information about Missouri authors and the Missouri community of the book. Nebraska and Oklahoma are the previous winners.

The continued growth of the state center network was one of the topics discussed on May 3. The new Utah Center for the Book, located at the Salt Lake City Public Library, received special recognition. The Utah center was represented by Blair Felton, who reported that the new center's mission was "to celebrate, honor and promote interest in books, reading and the literary and book arts culture and heritage of Utah and the West." Salt Lake City librarian Nancy Tessman, who took the initiative in creating the Utah center, was also present. The District of Columbia, Massachusetts and New Jersey, all potential homes of new state centers, sent representatives to the meeting.

In his remarks Mr. Cole noted one major change regarding "host" institutions: The Montana Center for the Book has moved from the Montana State Library in Helena to the Montana Committee on the Humanities in

MISSOURI
CENTER FOR THE BOOK

Lorenzo Wright

Lorenzo Wright

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene Williams (left) meets with Leona Wright (Nevada); Mark Sherouse (Montana) gathers materials from other state centers.

Missoula. Thus it is now the third state center to be located in a state humanities council — Maine and Tennessee are the other two. Mr. Cole also reminded state centers that their affiliation with the Library of Congress must be renewed every three years and that applications from the 16 centers due for renewal in 1999 must be received by Dec. 1. He also stressed the growing importance of the Center for the Book's Web site, which has expanded dramatically and become a heavily used resource for the entire book and reading community.

First-time participants in the annual "idea exchange day" were Tricia Brown (Alaska), Jocelyn Jacobson (Arizona), Robert Daseler (California), Christiane Citron (Colorado), Denise Pendleton (Maine), Jackie Payne (Michigan), Pat Coleman (Minnesota), Mark Sherouse (Montana), Katherine Walter (Nebraska), Leona Wright (Nevada) and Floyd Dickman (Ohio).

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams presented the spring 1999 edition of her 41-page compilation, the *State Centers for the Book Handbook* (right). Its major sections are:

- "Profiles of the State Centers," which provides information about each center's founding, mission, host institution, coordinator, funding, publicity, administration, satellites and activities; and
- "State Center Projects by Topic: A Sampling," which provides information about book and author awards, book discussion groups, book fairs, festivals and other celebrations of the book and writer; exhibitions, lectures, seminars and workshops; publishing projects, radio, television and other media projects; writers projects; and participation in three national projects: Letters About Literature, Mother Goose Asks "Why?" and River of Words.

Additional sections include directory information about the coordinators, a list of state center Web sites, guidelines for establishing state centers and a subject index. Copies of the *Handbook* are available without charge (see below).

Discussions during the day featured reports from each state center and the sharing of ideas about administrative isues and programming. Special guests and speakers included Center for the Book consultants Virginia Mathews (Viburnum Family Literacy Project) and Cathy Gourley (Letters About Literature Project); Carole Moultray of Kings College, Pa., also representing the Letters About Literature project; Pamela Michael, director of the River of Words project; Nina Cobb, Library of America; and Sandy Dolnick, executive director of Friends of Libraries U.S.A.

For information about the Center for the Book and its affiliated state center program or for a copy of the 1999 *State Center Handbook*, contact the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920, (202) 707-5221; fax (202) 707-0269; or visit the center's Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**. ◆

The STATE CENTERS FOR THE BOOK Handbook · Spring 1999

Compiled by Maurvene D Williams Program Officer
The Center for the Book

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Southern Mosaic: John and Ruby Lomax

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Uncle Billy McCrea (right) with John A. Lomax (center) and friends, at Billy's home in Jasper, Texas, 1940. *Photo by Ruby T. Lomax from the John A. and Alan Lomax Collection*

Cover Story: In 1939 John and Ruby Lomax went on a three-month, 6,502-mile journey through the southern United States collecting folk songs. The fruits of their labors are now on-line at the Library's Web site. 196

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production and Design

Open World

Congress Sponsors Russian Leadership Program at Library

By GAIL FINEBERG

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who sponsored legislation authorizing the Library to spend $10 million for a pilot "Open World" Russian Leadership Program this summer, said on July 20 that he will seek congressional authorization to make the project permanent and spend between $15 million and $20 million next year to bring up to 3,000 Russians to the United States.

Sen. Stevens, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library and of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said there is apparent congressional support to expand the program and make it permanent.

The announcement came as Sen. Stevens and Rep. Charles H. Taylor (R-N.C.), chairman of the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, and Dr. Billington announced the new program formally at a press conference in the Senate Appropriations chamber of the Capitol.

Dr. Billington, chairman of the Russian Leadership Program, participated in a similar news conference in Moscow on July 19, the day before, when he described the program as "one of the largest ever one-time visitation programs to bring current and future Russian leaders to the United States." In Moscow, Dr. Billington was joined by U.S. Ambassador to Russia James Collins and Dan E. Davidson of the American Councils for International Education.

The program will bring some 2,000 emerging political leaders from throughout the Russian Federation to the United States between now and Sept. 30 to experience family, cultural and political life in America. So far as possible, the Russians will be paired with their political equivalents in towns and cities throughout the United States so they can witness firsthand the operation of democratic institutions, the leaders explained. They noted that a number of members of Congress are making arrangements for the Russians to visit in their home districts as well as in Washington.

Yusef El-Amin

Sen. Stevens said that Dr. Billington's speech on the future of Russia persuaded Congress to support the program.

Dr. Billington said the program "is based on an act of the U.S. Congress and on the mutual desire of the people of the United States and Russia, and of their governments, for goodwill and better understanding between our two nations."

Also speaking at the Washington news conference was Yuri Ushakov, ambassador of the Russian Federation to the United States. He said he hopes the Russian Leadership Program will "lead to better relations between our two countries and our two peoples." He said he hopes for "maximum openness" during the Russians' visit.

"I am grateful to Dr. Billington and all the members of Congress who initiated and supported this program," Mr. Ushakov said.

Dr. Billington said that the invited Russian participants will include elected officials and active and emerging political and civic leaders from all jurisdictional levels — national, regional, state, local and municipal. "They will be as representative as possible of the breadth of the Russian Federation, geographically and demographically, from Smolensk in the west to Kamchatka in eastern Siberia," Dr. Billington said. Of the 583 invited so far, 562 have accepted invitations to come to the United States, Dr. Billington said. They represent 62 of the Russian Federation's 89 regions.

Sen. Stevens said a speech, "Six Reflections on the Russian Situation," that Dr. Billington gave this spring at the Aspen Institute persuaded several members of Congress to support the Russian visitation program. Both Sen. Stevens and Rep. Taylor praised the Librarian not only for his Library leadership but also his stature as a scholar and an expert in Russian government and political and cultural life.

Dr. Billington announced that Academician Dmitry Sergeevich Likhachev, his longtime friend and "world-renowned leading scholar of Russian literature and culture," has agreed to act as co-chairman of the program in Russia.

James W. Symington, who was a Missouri representative to the House from 1969 to 1977, is serving as executive director of the new program. Devoted to a life of public service, Mr. Symington served variously in the U.S. Foreign Service, the White House as deputy director for Food for Peace, the Justice Department as an administrative assistant to Robert Kennedy and in the State Department as chief of protocol during the Johnson administration. He is past president of the Association of Former Members of Congress and chairman of the American-Russian Cultural Cooperation Foundation.

Mr. Symington thanked Congress for its support and introduced representatives from numerous organizations that are finding American hosts for the visitors and corporate organizations that will support the effort.

Mr. Symington mentioned,

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PROGRAM
"OPEN WORLD"

Yusef El-Amin

Dr. Billington briefs Sen. Stevens (standing, left) and others about the importance of the Russian Leadership Program in the Senate Appropriations chamber of the Capitol.

among others, the American Foreign Policy Council, the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Friendship Force, Meridian International Center, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, Peace Links, Rotary International, Russia Initiative, the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church and the Russian Ministry Network of the Episcopal Church. He also mentioned the Council of Jewish Federations, the Orthodox Church in America, the Frank Russell Company of Takoma, Wash., and the U.S.-Russia Business Council.

In May, Congress included funds for the new program in the fiscal 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (PL 106-31), which designated the Library as the lead agency for the pilot phase of the program this year. The purpose of the Russian Leadership Program, according to authorizing legislation, is "to enable emerging political leaders of Russia at all levels of government to gain significant first-hand exposure to the American free-market economic system and the operation of American democratic institutions through visits to governments and communities at comparable levels in the United States."

President Clinton signed the bill on May 21, and the Library launched the program on May 24.

By July 26, the first group of Russian visitors was expected to have left Moscow for the United States, followed by waves of 250 visitors every week thereafter, said Geraldine Otremba, who is serving as the program's full-time executive operating officer.

In the Aspen Institute address and a subsequent speech at the U.S. Institute of Peace, Dr. Billington, an authority on Russia's culture and political life, stressed the importance of reaching out to Russian leaders this summer. In the December 1999, elections will be held for the Russian Duma — the lower house consisting of some 450 regional representatives. In June 2000, the Russian presidential election is scheduled. Recalling the success of the Marshall Plan in expending only 1.5 percent of its resources to bring young, future leaders of Germany's federal democracy to the United States to witness the democratic process after World War II, Dr. Billington said the United States "should take this wonderful opportunity to invite the entire political elite of Russia to visit the United States."

In his May 18 address on the state of U.S.-Russian relations, the Librarian said that Russia is at a crossroads. Russians could either "revert to the historic pattern of producing an autocracy at the end of their time of troubles more absolute and centralized than the pre-existing one," he said, or "they may be able to solidify the formal structures of a democratic rule of law with substantial powers devolved to local governments, thereby legitimizing the path they have been following in an uncertain way up to this time."

Dr. Billington noted that Russia still spans more than half of the territory of both Europe and Asia and contains roughly one-fifth of the world's untapped natural energy resources and a vast arsenal of deliverable weapons of mass destruction. Accordingly, he said, "The No. 1 foreign policy concern for U.S. interests should be the future of the core country within the former Soviet empire: Russia. But Russia has been and is being treated largely as a secondary or even … third-echelon problem."

Mr. Symington's vision for the program is to give the visiting Russians an opportunity to observe how the American people govern themselves and meet their own needs at every level of government, starting at the local level with school boards, city councils and boards of county supervisors; at the state level with legislatures and governors; and at the federal level.

Recalling former Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill's opinion that "all politics is local," Mr. Symington said he thinks it will help prospective Russian leaders to see how Americans operate their schools, repair their roads and provide water, power and other essential services to their communities.

"We want to show our Russian friends and visitors how accountable local government must be to the people, and how local government interfaces with state and federal governments," Mr. Symington said. "The folks coming here will take back with them better information about America's self-governance at all levels."

He emphasized that American hosts can learn from their Russian visitors too. "Russia has a history of local government in some areas. It will be interesting to learn how their local governance has unfolded after an era of rigid control," Mr. Symington said, adding it is his impression that, following the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the shift of control away from a centralized government, Russia's regions function with a greater degree of independence. "The people have had to take on greater responsibility for their own lives, to meet their local needs in their own ways," he said.

Local needs will affect national policies. Mr. Symington said the new lead-

Fall Literary Season

Poets Highlight Library Presentations

Three-time Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky will appear twice at the Library for the fall literary season; once when he opens the series Oct. 7 at 6:45 p.m. in the Mumford Room, and again on Nov. 10 when he will appear with three special poetry consultants named by Dr. Billington.

On Nov. 10, the Library of Congress will present "Sharing the Gifts: Readings by Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky; Special Consultants Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin; and 1999 Witter Bynner Fellows David Gewanter, Campbell McGrath and Heather McHugh." The readings will take place at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E. Tickets are not required.

In preparation for the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress in 2000, Dr. Billington in April announced a "once-in-a-century" series of appointments for the Library's poetry program. Mr. Pinsky, the award-winning translator of *The Inferno of Dante* and a creative writing professor at Boston University, agreed to serve an unprecedented third term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. In addition, the Librarian has named three Special Consultants to assist with the Bicentennial poetry programs: former Poet Laureate Dove, Ms. Glück, and Mr. Merwin.

The three 1999 Witter Bynner Fellows (Mr. Gewanter, Ms. McGrath and Ms. McHugh) were named by Mr. Pinsky. The Witter Bynner Foundation is providing funding to the Library over a five-year period so that the incumbent Poet Laureate may choose two or more poets each year to receive a fellowship. These fellowships are used to support the writing of poetry. Only two things were asked of the fellows: that they organize a poetry reading in their local areas and that they participate in a poetry reading at the Library of Congress.

The readings were part of the Favorite Poem Project that Mr. Pinsky is spearheading as Poet Laureate. He is currently selecting a broad cross section of Americans reading their favorite poems aloud from the thousands of recordings that have been made across the country. As part of the Library's celebration of its 200th birthday, Mr. Pinsky will present 200 video and 1,000 audio tapes of these Favorite Poem readings to the Library. The presentation will take place during a symposium on the reading, performance and publication of poetry in the 19th and 20th centuries on April 3-4, 2000. These readings will augment the existing Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature, which has recordings of 2,000 poets and authors reading their work. Among them are Robert Penn Warren, Robert Frost, Maxine Kumin and Gwendolyn Brooks. The Favorite Poem tapes of everyday people reading their favorite poems will be one of the Library's Bicentennial birthday "Gifts to the Nation." The Library will be 200 on April 24, 2000.

The Poetry and Literature Center, which administers the poetry series is the home of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, a position that has existed since 1936, when the late philanthropist Archer M. Huntington endowed the Chair of Poetry at the Library of Congress. Archibald MacLeish, who was Librarian from 1939 to 1944, determined the Consultant in Poetry should be an annual appointment. Since then, many of the nation's most eminent poets have served as Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress and, after the passage of Public Law 99-194 in 1985, as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry.

Interpreting services (American Sign Language, Contact Signing, Oral and/or Tactile) will be provided if requested five business days in advance of the reading. Call (202) 707-6362 TTY and voice to make a specific request. For other ADA accommodations, contact the Disability Employment office at (202) 707-9948 TTY and (202) 707-7544 voice. ◆

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ers of Russia will have "huge decisions to make," such as how to set environmental policies that will balance local and regional needs with national and international interests.

Alluding to Russia's post-authoritarian decline in its standard of living and the decentralization of its economic institutions, Mr. Symington said, "Their resources are so slender and limited that it is difficult for them to put into place a happy, growing political and economic life. The Russian people have had very tight belts during the past decade or so; we have to respect the fact they have to make these decisions in an environment of shortage."

Mr. Symington said he is confident that Americans participating in the program will avoid expressing their democratic views in an overbearing, pedantic way to their Russian guests. "We cannot expect them to replicate our experience, but we can improve their understanding of our system and be open to learning about theirs," he said.

Mr. Symington said that Americans and Russians must sit down with one another as friends to rediscover the affinities they have as people, "in order to remove any impression that the United States has any agenda that is inimical to the security of the Russian nation."

Dr. Billington and Mr. Symington both said the congressional decision to reach out to prospective Russian leaders at all levels of responsibility comes at a critical time — (1) before national elections in December and next spring, and (2) after NATO's recent bombing of Serbian Yugoslavia, which has angered many Russians, who identify culturally with the Serbs.

Mr. Symington noted that polls indicated that Russian enthusiasm for the United States had begun to wane, even before NATO's campaign: "A few years ago, when Russia was fresh out of communist gridlock, there were warm feelings for the United States. But mistakes were made in trying to jump-start the economy, followed by misunderstandings regarding the NATO mission in the Balkans."

He added: "We hope the Russian visitors will recognize, at the very least, that public service is viewed in this country as an opportunity to improve the lives of ordinary people."

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Bicentennial Background

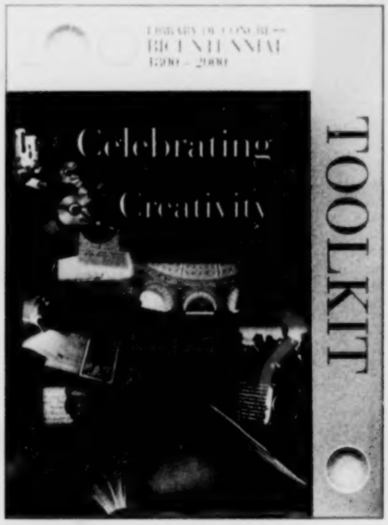
The Library of Congress and the Library Community

BY JOHN Y. COLE

In his remarks on June 26 in New Orleans during the Opening General Session of the American Library Association's Annual Conference (see LC *Information Bulletin,* July 1999), Dr. Billington emphasized how the Library's Bicentennial commemoration, through its theme "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" was a celebration of all libraries. The Library will be 200 on April 24, 2000 (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**).

Today, service to other libraries is a vital Library of Congress function. Many people do not realize, however, that the Library did not become directly involved with the American library movement until the beginning of its second century, during the early years of the administration of Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939).

Librarian Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who built the Library into a national institution between 1864 and 1897, had neither the time nor the inclination to pay much attention to other libraries. He was too busy building the Americana collections and obtaining a separate library building. An old-fashioned book man, he also had mixed feelings about the emerging library "profession," which emphasized library techniques and issues related to management and organization. When the American Library Association was created in 1876, he agreed to serve as an officer but tried to avoid attending the organizational meeting "because I have always entertained insuperable objections to figuring in conventions (usually mere wordy outlets for impracticables and pretenders.)"



At the American Library Association's Annual Conference in New Orleans, Dr. Billington talks with retired Gen. Colin Powell following their presentations at the opening session. Dr. Billington spent two days at the conference, meeting with librarians and promoting the Library's Bicentennial.

Much has changed since then.

All the Librarians of Congress since Herbert Putnam have viewed the library community as a key Library of Congress constituency. The connections were especially close during the administrations of Librarians of Congress Luther H. Evans (1945-1953) and L. Quincy Mumford (1954-1974.) Since the 1960s, when its international activities expanded dramatically, the Library has become increasingly involved with libraries and librarianship around the world.

Libraries in the Bicentennial Commemoration

Recognizing the need for sustaining solid relationships with the library community, the Bicentennial Steering Committee asked various library groups for advice on how best to involve libraries in the commemoration. Seven leaders from different segments of the American library community, for example, offered their suggestions in San Francisco during a program at the annual conference of the American Library Association (ALA). Forums also were held with other library groups, including federal, research, state and urban library associations. The result was the adoption of the "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" Bicentennial theme. The Steering Committee felt that this broad theme accurately encompassed the Library of Congress's key role in promoting creativity in the preservation, organization and dissemination of much of the nation's recorded knowledge; and the Library's important role — in the Jeffersonian sense — of connecting knowledge and information to the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy.

Two key library projects have been the development of a joint Library of Congress-ALA 12-page Tip Sheet for promoting libraries and building partnerships and a Library of Congress Toolkit for libraries. Both were distributed at the ALA annual conference in New Orleans and are available without charge from the Library of Congress by calling (800) 707-7145 or (202) 707-2000 or by e-mail: bicentennial@loc.gov. The Toolkit includes a colorful "Why Do You Love Libraries?" poster, a "Celebrating America's Libraries" history fact sheet, a "What the Library of Congress Does for You" fact sheet, a stand-up guide to the Library of Congress's American Memory collections and sign up sheets for several Bicentennial-related projects.

Major Library of Congress Bicentennial projects involving libraries include "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries," a national photo contest sponsored by ALA and the Library of

Congress (see LC *Information Bulletin*, July 1999); "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," a joint exhibition with the British Library that will open at the Library of Congress on Nov. 16, 1999; "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," a symposium at the Library of Congress on Oct. 23-27, 2000; and a symposium on library preservation and security on Oct. 30-31, 2000.

Defining Moments

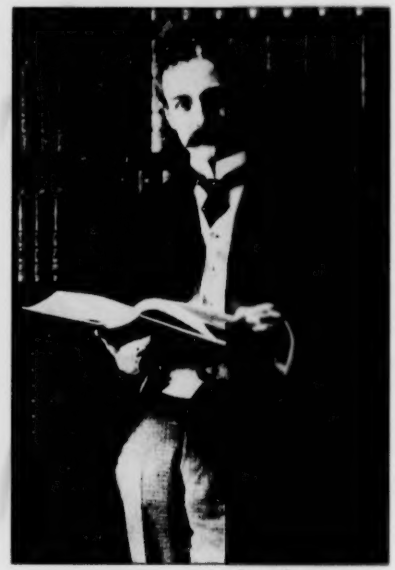
From Nov. 16 to Dec. 7, 1896, on the eve of the Library of Congress's move from the U.S. Capitol building to its own separate structure (today's Jefferson Building), the U.S. Congress held hearings about the Library's "condition" and future. Several professional librarians testified, some of them representing ALA. Witnesses included Melvil Dewey, then director of the New York State Library, and Herbert Putnam, then the head of the Boston Public Library. The hearings brought forth a richly detailed description of the Library's history and operations from Librarian of Congress Spofford, whose testimony fills 108 printed pages. Dewey and Putnam, representing the new library profession, testified about the desirable functions of an American national library. Both men carefully avoided direct criticism of Spofford, but nonetheless their view of the proper functions of a national library clearly differed from those of the Librarian of Congress.

Putnam wholeheartedly endorsed Dewey's description of the desirable role of a national library as "a center to which the libraries of the whole country can turn for inspiration, guidance and practical help, which can be rendered so economically and efficiently in no other possible way." Centralized cataloging, interlibrary loan, a national reference and bibliographic center, a national union catalog and a center for the international exchange of research materials were among the needed functions described by both men.

On June 30, 1897, President McKinley nominated a former journalist and diplomat, John Russell Young, to be the new Librarian of Congress. When he took office on July 1, Young named the 72-year old Spofford as chief assistant librarian. Young died in office on Jan. 17, 1899, and after much political maneuvering and several false starts, President McKinley nominated the ALA-backed candidate, Boston librarian Herbert Putnam, to be Librarian of Congress.

Two years later, Putnam was ready to add American libraries to the list of Library of Congress constituencies. During the 1901 ALA annual conference, in a talk titled "What May Be Done for Libraries by the Nation," he declared, "If there is any way in which our National Library may 'reach out' from Washington, it should reach out." By the end of the year, he had initiated a new classification system and published its first classification schedule, inaugurated the sale of Library of Congress printed cards to other libraries and established an interlibrary loan system. Additional services to libraries soon followed.

The appointment and administration of Herbert Putnam firmly linked the policies of the Library of Congress with the broader interests of American librarianship, particularly as those interests were expressed by the American Library Association. ◆



Frances Benjamin Johnston

The Library of Congress began serving other libraries during the administration of Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam.

John Cole is co-chair of the Library's Bicentennial Steering Committee and director of the Center for the Book.

Russia
continued from page 185

Mr. Symington echoed the Librarian's belief that the United States and Russia should forge an alliance for peace. "Since the devolution of republics from Russia, Russia has emerged intact, with a great deal of remaining diversity. I have always felt Russia and the United States should work together in the interest of the world," Mr. Symington said. "As we enter the 21st century, we have a fresh chance for world peace that can begin with a solid relationship with Russia."

Although he had planned "a more serene summer than Jim Billington had in mind for me," Mr. Symington said he could not resist the Librarian's invitation to help with this project, which fit with an idea Mr. Symington had for the American-Russian Cultural Cooperation Foundation three years ago, of inviting "the new meritocracy of Russia" to replicate a U.S. visit in 1871 that the Grand Duke Alexis, the fourth son of Alexander II, made in response to an invitation from President Ulysses S. Grant. The Grand Duke visited 20 cities. In Boston, he was treated to a dinner with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes. He visited farms and industrial Midwestern cities, such as Cleveland and Chicago, and he went all the way to South Dakota, where he hunted buffalo with Generals Custer and Sheridan and Buffalo Bill Cody.

Mr. Symington said the Russian government was so enthusiastic about his idea for the cultural exchange that, instead of giving U.S. tours for Russians, his foundation found itself in the position of sponsoring a traveling exhibition of Romanov treasures to five U.S. cities. "That was fine, but I felt somewhat unfulfilled with the change of focus," Mr. Symington recalled. "So, when Jim said he had cultivated this miraculous congressional interest in a Russian Leadership Program and asked me if I would help, I said, 'Sure.'" ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette.

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'Frontiers of the Mind'

Scholars Survey the Present and Assay the Future

Following is the second of two articles covering events from the Library's first Bicentennial symposium. Part 1 (see LC Information Bulletin, *July 1999) reported on the first day of the conference, June 15; this article reports on the June 16 and June 17 proceedings. The symposium was made possible through the generosity of the American Academy of Achievement and the Heinz Foundation.*

BY GUY LAMOLINARA AND
CRAIG D'OOGE

The "Frontiers of the Mind in the 21st Century" symposium offered a program no less ambitious on days 2 and 3, as more disciplines were discussed in past and present terms.

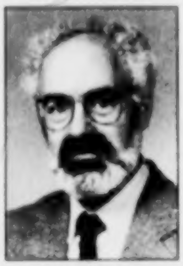
Chair George Rupp, president of Columbia University, said, "There are wonderful baskets of knowledge" to be discussed June 16, "and there are connections between them: "Religion and the State," "Canonical Texts" and "Moral Philosophy."

Cardinal Francis George

Cardinal Francis George, archbishop of Chicago, provided a "faith-based critique of modernity," during which time freedom has become "divorced" from truth. According to Cardinal George, the "fruits of this great divorce" in America are "the millions of abortions annually, the divorce of human reproduction from the embrace of human love, the increased application of the death penalty, the practice of euthanasia, the conviction that the hopelessly handicapped are better off dead, the seemingly indiscriminate and sometimes disproportionate use of the military, the gun violence in the streets of our cities and the corridors of our schools. … what the pope has called 'the culture of death.'"

Yet, it should not be assumed that the Roman Catholic Church advocates creation of a theocracy. "Nothing could be further from the truth," the cardinal said. The church opposes "coerced" faith and does not seek to grasp the reins of political power. Rather, the church "seeks to create a culture."

Mohammed Arkoun from the University of Paris gave a spirited presentation of the need to reconceptualize the relationships between Islam and the West, building upon the intellectual and liberating traditions of Islamic thought rather than solely upon the recent "fundamentalist" assertions of Islamic polities.



Michael Fishbane

Michael Fishbane of the University of Chicago explored the layers of historical and textual criticism of the Bible developed during the 20th century in his discussion of canonical texts. "For as the purpose of study shifted from the resources of sacred Scripture to sponsor religious life and thought to its role as a source of historical information and traces of an ancient polity, the self was cut loose from a canonical core and cast upon new paths."

Mary Douglas of the University of London extended the subtle discussion inaugurated by Mr. Fishbane to other kinds of textual canons. She mirrored his hope that, following the dogmatisms of deconstruction, a more balanced sense of the relationships between a text, with all its historical layerings, and the reader, who brings to it a number of contemporary assumptions, could be achieved.

John Noonan

"Moral Philosophy" was broached by John T. Noonan Jr. of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. According to Mr. Noonan, "Morals are expressed at different levels. There are those articulated by advanced moralists, there are those embodied in law on the books and those actually enforced by the legal system, and there are those dispensed by the media and those popularly practiced. …

"Decisions of appellate courts often reflect the ideals generally enough accepted to be enforced and in some cases to be practiced. They serve me here as indicators of the measures in use, as benchmarks of the changes."

In her commentary, Christine Korsgaard of Harvard University discussed the dead end into which the linguistic approaches of the midcentury had taken moral philosophy. She then discussed some of the newer approaches of the past 20 years, which have led to a vigorous revival of moral concerns as a central focus of philosophy.

Greg Pio

Marcia McNutt

The afternoon session's chair, Dennis O'Connor of the Smithsonian Institution, dispensed with any remarks and moved directly to an introduction of Marcia K. McNutt of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute.

She began with an overview of what was known about Earth in 1900, and then stated:

"What it is even more impressive to reflect on is how much of what is now established in Earth sciences was not known at the dawn of the 20th century." For example, "It was thought that mountains rose and seas subsided in response to vertical forces of unspecified internal origin that reshaped the planet." It was also thought that the world was only 25 million years old, "despite geological evidence to the contrary."

Frank Press, former director of the National Academy of Sciences, laid out in his commentary the governmental policies that made possible the tremendous advances in scientific understanding outlined by Ms. McNutt.

Wallace S. Broecker of Columbia University discussed the connection between the pattern of ocean circulation and climate. Although in 1906 it was proposed that changes in ocean circulation "went hand-in-hand with

Pat Fisher

The Library's Coolidge Auditorium was the venue for the "Frontiers of the Mind" symposium, June 15-17.

... climate cycles ... it was not until 80 years had passed that this idea received full recognition."

"Clear evidence exists that circulation changes did accompany and perhaps even trigger the abrupt climate changes that punctuated the last period of glaciation."

His dire prediction: "Were greenhouse gases to continue upward along their business-as-usual course, late in the next century yet another reorganization of the ocean's circulation system might be triggered."

Bert Bolin of the Research Institute in Stockholm placed the climate and current circulation patterns into the longer historical alternations of ice ages and deglaciations, confirming the accelerating trends apparent at the end of this century.

A no less gloomy outlook was proffered by Peter H. Raven of the Missouri Botanical Garden, who noted that the world's population has more than tripled in this century. With that increase, "the level of consumption in the industrialized world has risen to heights undreamed of just a few decades ago."

He also told how humans are using approximately 45 percent of "the total net biological productivity on land and using more than half of the available fresh water."

The 10 billion people who will be on the planet by 2050, up from the current 6 billion, "will clearly have an increasingly difficult time" maintaining the current standards of living, much less "achieving the lofty goals that our historical progress seems to have made available to us."

Robert Watson of the World Bank Group spoke from his experience in many parts of the developing world about the great difficulties of sustaining agricultural lands and water use unless some fundamental social and economic patterns could be modified through the participation of many millions of people.

Mr. Gifford chaired the afternoon's final session, in which he predicted "the metaphors of science presented in the previous sessions would be reflected in the discussions of culture," specifically semiotics, music and poetry.

Vyacheslav V. Ivanov of the University of California at Los Angeles pointed to the "shift from the logographic representation of words to the later alphabetic principle that makes it possible to perform successive operations not only on letters but also on natural numbers and other sequences of discrete symbols" as being one of the major developments in the history of semiotics.

He then compared the study of natural sciences and semiotics by using a simple example: Just as in an alphabetic system, where sentences contain words such as nouns, the elements contain components such as atoms. Thus, "in a way, an important part of natural science can be interpreted as similar to cryptographic work."

Pat Fisher

Vyacheslav Ivanov

Music, another discipline concerned with the interpretation of symbols — in this case, notes — was the topic of Charles Rosen, a music historian and concert pianist, who expressed dismay with the state of musical performance today: too few concerts are held, especially in small towns. He did note, however, that more people today are able to hear music than ever before. "The public performance of music is a recent phenomenon," whereby people purchase tickets to hear music in a public venue. Most of the music of the 19th century and before was intended for "private performance," he said; that is, it was performed upon request for a specific purpose.

One of the most lively discussions of the conference involved the study of music during the 20th century. Was the term "ethnomusicology," originally coined because "musicology" was limited to the study of European music, necessary any longer? Has the point not been reached where music from all parts of the globe interpenetrated, so that "musicology" should be extended to the music of the world? Could this be done without comparable historical and critical materials, such as had been available for scholarship on European music? Mr. Rosen discussed these issues with Kwabena Nketia from the University of Ghana.

The day's final presenter was Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky, whose Bicentennial project, Favorite Poem, is recording citizens across the country reading their favorite poems. His remarks supported his belief that poems are most poignant when they are read aloud.

N. Alicia Byers

Robert Pinsky

"The medium of [poetry] is the body of the audience and the breath of the poem is whoever reads it."

It is this "vocality" of poetry that gives it its strength, Mr. Pinsky emphasized, before reading three of his favorite poems.

The final day's discussion ranged from economics to a session on international relations and foreign policy.

Michael Woodford's views on the greatest achievements in economics of the last hundred years can be neatly summarized in three words: John Maynard Keynes. With the publication of Keynes's *General Theory* in 1936, the field of macroeconomics was born, as distinguished from the field of microeconomics, which was already well-established by the turn of the century. Mr. Woodford saw Keynes's contribution primarily as one of providing a methodology that made possible the creation of quantitative econometric models by mid-century. The models, in turn, influenced government policies and proved to be of practical value in designing economic instruments and institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Mr. Woodford acknowledged that the notion that there has been progress at all in the field of economics might itself be controversial, particularly when its "shortcomings" were so dramatically highlighted by runaway inflation in the 1960s and 1970s. But he defended Keynes against the charge that he was responsible for this state of affairs, calling such notions as bigger deficits are better "vulgarizations" of Keynesian theory that were spread by politicians, not economists.

At any rate, by the '70s economists learned that the rate of inflation that people have come to expect is related to the inflation they get and that it is not enough merely to keep output from overshooting potential. Economics, Mr. Woodford explained, was more complicated than rocket science because the direction of a missile does not depend on the missile's conjectures about what is being done to it.

Considerations such as this led to a type of "new practical economics" in the mid- to late 1970s that was one of three major critical assaults upon Keynesian economics this century, as identified by Mr. Woodford. These assaults, in his view, did not overthrow the basis for mainstream economic theory so much as create a new synthesis that restored elements of Keynesian theory that had been "truncated." The other two assaults were the monetarism of the '60s and '70s along with something called "real business cycle theory" in the 1980s that allowed economists to model potential output along with deviation from potential.

The field was left "a lot healthier" as a result, according to Mr. Woodford, giving the field a stronger conceptual framework that will help keep government policy on a safe course, away from disasters such as a depression or hyperinflation.

Looking to the future, Mr. Woodford identified three areas he would like to see progress in his field.

The first is a return to work on structural econometric models that are now relatively "unfashionable" because of their failure in the 1960s to fulfill what he called "extravagant" hopes that were made for them.

The second is to apply recent developments in theory to the task of integrating macroeconomics into fields that have been reserved for microeconomic theory such as labor, development and finance.

Finally, Mr. Woodford hoped for a better understanding of "expectation formation" in the coming century, based on the supposition that as the speed of information increases, society can model expectations based on the premise that, more often than not, people generally understand their environment correctly.

In his response, Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology sought to explain why the field of macroeconomics is so controversial. Of the three reasons he identified, he called "ideology" the least important, saying that the academic system generally has worked to keep ideology from masquerading as science. Far more important, Mr. Solow suggested, was the "reality" that economic studies constantly change. Economic structures are not immutable, but change with the times. The concept of "rational expectations" is an attempt to get around this fact. The final reason economics is controversial is related to the second. Unlike other fields, say astronomy, economics does not have a long run of stationary conditions to study.

Mr. Solow basically agreed with Mr. Woodford, but reserved a few differences for himself. Economists, for example, tend to identify themselves as either Keynesian or not and this acceptance or rejection of "the whole package" stifles innovation. Keynes's contribution was a more dynamic view of the economy; he did not see it as necessarily moving toward equilibrium after an initial disturbance. Keynes thought that a process might move away from equilibrium and never get back, Mr. Solow said.

John Sheretz

Neil Smelser

Neil Smelser of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences took on sociology next, listing four things that were particular to the field:

- the way sociology tends to fuse with each person's perception, based on his or her own circumstances;
- its "multiparadigmatic" character;
- its permeability, borrowing and lending from other disciplines "shamelessly"; and
- its continual "quest for itself" as a discipline.

He then listed three trends in sociology this century, beginning with a "solid accumulation" of knowledge based on empirical fact, followed by internal differentiation of the field often centered around changing social problems and, finally, certain historical "pulsations" in the field as it responded to the growth of other fields, important books, the "great undoing" of the 1960s, and the collapse of Marxist sociology since that time.

For the future, Mr. Smelser sketched out five areas that he termed both predictions and needs: new theories and research on human bonding in a modern world of "hypermobility," expanded communications and other factors; a new synthesis of knowledge about human diversity in light of recent research in other fields such as psychology, linguistics or genetics; new knowledge about inequality in light of changes in occupational structures and the gender revolution in the workplace; new directions in the macro social sciences due to internationalization of the world and the change from the nation-state as the fundamental unit of research; and a look at the impact of notions of sustainability in relation to the drive for economic prosperity.

Daniel Bell

Daniel Bell of Harvard University responded by describing his views on how the social structure has changed in the past 200 years, focusing on three questions: How was it that economics detached itself from the lives of people? Why did capitalism arise in the West and not elsewhere? and How does one conceptualize these changes?

For the future, Mr. Bell said there would be continued political fragmentation, not just as a result of the fall of communism, but also from newly emerging political voices in places such as Scotland and Wales. At the same time, he also noted a kind of retreat into "primordial identity" as well as a mismatch of scale in the components of modern society that can lead to trouble.

Ward Goodenough

Ward Goodenough of the University of Pennsylvania spoke next on anthropology, which he described as the study of the "whole human story — who we are and how we got that way." As such, anthropology is less of a social science and more like a natural science, especially when paired with the explosion of our understanding of human evolution as the result of technical innovations in the field of archaeology, for example.

At the beginning of this century, there was no dating system, but carbon-14 dating led to a revolution in anthropology the same way that the electron microscope made possible the field of molecular biology.

He called for a greater attention toward the description, cataloging and study of basic human activities, for these are the arenas in which the individual develops language and thinking.

Laura Nader of the University of California at Berkeley took issue with Mr. Goodenough's emphasis on the importance of technology in driving changes in the field, which she saw as evolving through a broadening of perspectives, particularly centered around the study of power relationships and unlocking biases within the profession.

Pat Fisher

Laura Nader

"The world is messier than we thought," she said, "and it can only be made coherent if we leave out power."

With reference to many different anthropological studies, from Bolivian tin mines to the study of menopause in Japan, Ms. Nader described how the epistemology of anthropology has expanded to include many different areas of human behavior, even to the point of asking whether Western ways of knowing can provide humans with the truth. For the 21st century she sees a greater emphasis on synthesis, as people who used to be merely "informants" become "collaborators."

In the afternoon, Manuel Castells of the University of California at Berkeley gave a summary of the paper he had prepared for a conference on the culture of cities. As more and more people live in metropolitan areas, Mr. Castells noted the paradox of cities fading away as cultural forces, largely because of mass communication and globalization.

Pat Fisher

Director of Scholarly Programs Prosser Gifford, Sen. Paul Sarbanes, former Rep. Lee Hamilton, Sen. Richard Lugar and Dr. Billington

"Can we enter an urban age without cities?" he asked. Citing his own research, Mr. Castells said that if information is power, then cities become magnets. Yet at the same time the new economic architecture is made up not of places but of networks that lead to decentralization. "Edge cities," such as the Bay Area of San Francisco are becoming more important, and often include rural areas that function as one market. This can lead to a mismatch in political control, as local jurisdictions strain to cope with unfamiliar larger issues. At the same time, spatial segregation between rich and poor is at an all time high, as all over the world, from Bogota to Cairo, gated communities are springing up, further weakening cities as systems of social communication.

Two professors from Carnegie Mellon University next discussed the history and future of computers. Raj Reddy started by reminding the audience that 100 years ago, a "computer" meant a person who performed laborious hand calculations. He then led the audience through a quick history of the computer, from the theoretical model first proposed in the 1930s, to the construction of the machine that cracked the German "Enigma" code in World War II, to the development of today's World Wide Web, first predicted by Franklin Roosevelt's science adviser 50 years ago. Mr. Reddy then showed a chart that extrapolated an exponential growth in computing power in the near future.

"By the year 2000, we will see a 'giga PC'," he said, "capable of performing 1 billion operations per second, with a billion bits of memory for under $2,000."

By 2016, he predicted a "tera PC," capable of 1 trillion operations per second, with a "peta PC" available by 2030 capable of 1,000 trillion operations per second.

"How will all this available computer power change the way we live and work?" Mr. Reddy asked.

Many things will stay the same, but there will be profound changes in the way we learn, work and obtain health care. By 2010 he predicted that 4 terabytes of disk memory will be available for about $50. This would enable storage of several million books as well as a lifetime of one's favorite music and movies.

All aspects of commerce will change as result of this, Mr. Reddy said. Customers will be able to buy things at any time, anywhere. Companies will be forced to compete globally and make fast adjustments to marketing strategies. Learning will be transformed, as each person will be able to use a computer in a way that best serves his or her individual learning style, with "translating telephones" conquering language barriers and things such as voice e-mail and video e-mail erasing the distinction between computer "haves" and "have-nots."

Michael Shamos then got up and declared books obsolete and inefficient "cocoons for carrying information." Using his laptop computer to race through the numbers with a clearly uncomfortable audience, Mr. Shamos put forth his own "modest proposal" to eliminate books altogether for a one-time cost of about $1 billion, as compared to the current $6 billion per year it costs to house them. This sparked a lively discussion among the panelists about the social, political and economic consequences of such an action.

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Juneteenth

Ralph Ellison Editor Speaks at Library

By YVONNE FRENCH

"'There've been a heap of Juneteenths gone by and there'll be a heap more before we're free.' That's what [Ralph] Ellison was saying to every one of us."

So said his literary executor, John F. Callahan, on June 30 during the second of two consecutive standing-room-only Library of Congress lectures about Ralph Ellison and his two novels, *Invisible Man* and *Juneteenth*, whose main character, the Rev. Alonzo Hickman, utters the above words.

Mr. Callahan painstakingly assembled Ellison's unfinished novel, Juneteenth, using the Ellison papers in the Library's Manuscript Division. He discussed the long-awaited novel at the second of two back-to-back literary evenings. The first, a June 29 Bradley Lecture, was about Ellison's first novel *Invisible Man*. The second, a June 30 Books and Beyond Lecture, was about Ellison's posthumous novel, *Juneteenth*, edited by Mr. Callahan and published June 19 by Random House.

The title refers to June 19, 1865, when Union troops arrived in Galveston, Texas, to tell slaves there that they were free — some 2½ years after President Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The event became known as Juneteenth and has been celebrated by many African Americans ever since.

Ellison (1914-1994) had been to several Juneteenth celebrations, or "rambles," when he was growing up in the Midwest, wrote Mr. Callahan in the introduction to the book. "The delay, of course, is symbolic acknowledgment that liberation is the never-ending task of self, group and nation, and that, to endure, liberation must be self-achieved and self-achieving," he wrote. "In his novel … Ellison speaks of false as well as true liberation and of the courage required to tell the difference."

N. Alicia Byers

John Callahan

Ellison published his first novel, *Invisible Man*, in 1952. It won the American Book Award and today it is considered one of the most significant American novels since World War II. It is a powerful classic that, according to Mr. Callahan, "compels others to see their reality through the prism of African American experience."

Mr. Callahan used the notes, typescripts, computer printouts and disks that Ellison bequeathed to the Library to prepare the Bradley lecture, which will also be published in pamphlet form.

The Bradley Lecture series, managed by the Office of Scholarly Programs, is made possible by a grant from the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation of Milwaukee to bring eminent scholars to the Library to discuss texts of great historical importance to social and political thought.

"The papers and notes made the composition of the novel visible. It was a seven-year process," said Mr. Callahan. It is a mistake to think it was coherent in his mind when his fingers typed that first sentence" 'I am an invisible man.'

He continued: "The metaphor for invisibility is apt for African Americans, Americans and humans in the last two-thirds of the 20th century. … The character, because of his irreducible individuality, would become an unmistakable type of a black American and no less, no less," he emphasized, "an American."

In his Library research, Mr. Callahan discovered two different endings to *Invisible Man* in the Ellison papers. One omits the famous final phrase 'Who knows, but that, on the lower frequencies, I speak for you?'

"Because the manuscripts are open to scholars, readers can marvel over the genesis of the improvisation that allowed him to take the leap from the good and promising novel to a great one," said Mr. Callahan.

Mr. Callahan also relied heavily upon the Ellison papers in the Library's Manuscript Division to edit *Juneteenth* down from more than 2,000 manuscript pages to 350, he told the Books and Beyond audience.

The Books & Beyond series, sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, features authors of recent books that are related to the Library's collections or programs.

Also speaking at the Books and Beyond lecture was Alice Birney of the Manuscript Division. She said that as a literary manuscript specialist she has worked with many biographers, editors and other scholars to further their research and produce books, essays, articles and broadcasts.

RALPH
Juneteenth

"But never [have I worked on] anything as exciting as the emergence from out of reams of chaotic scribbled papers, of the long-awaited second novel of Ralph Ellison," said Ms. Birney. Archivists "sorted hundreds of cartons of papers into seven intellectually coherent series, presently housed in 76 acid-free boxes and 32 flat containers. They spent more than six months arranging the multiple, overlapping, handwritten and typed episodes and drafts" of *Juneteenth*, Ms. Birney said. "Because he never settled on a final title, in the register we had to call it "'The Hickman Novel.'"

Mr. Callahan read three powerful passages from the novel, which is about a race-baiting Northern white senator (Bliss/Adam Sunraider) who was raised by a rural Southern black minister and former jazz musician (Rev. Hickman) and renounces him and his people. He is later shot on the floor of the Senate as he makes a speech.

Mr. Callahan described the novel as a jazz narrative. "To get fully conversant with it you have to keep to the rhythm, as Hickman tells Bliss, and have a sense of what jazz moments are all about." Ellison himself had originally trained as a musician.

Wrote Mr. Callahan in the introduction: "*Juneteenth* draws from uniquely African American (and American) tributaries: sermons, folktales, the blues ... the swing and velocity of jazz. Through its pages flow the influences of literary antecedents and ancestors, among them Twain and Faulkner ... Above all, perhaps, in this novel Ellison converses with Faulkner."

One lecture-goer said to Mr. Callahan, in reference to the condensed *Juneteenth* and the planned publication by Random House of a more extensive scholarly edition, "Ellison was constructing a marvelous puzzle. I can't wait to read the actual papers."

When Mr. Callahan was not at work in the Manuscript Division in Washington, he was in Portland, Ore., where he is a humanities professor at Lewis and Clark College. Mr. Callahan is well known for his work in American and African American literature. His numerous publications include *In the African-American Grain: The Pursuit of Voice in 20th Century Black Fiction* and essays on African American writers and his friends Michael S. Harper, Alice Walker and Ellison. His Modern Library edition of *The Collected Essays of Ralph Ellison* was published by Random House in 1995. *Flying Home and Other Stories*, which collected for the first time Ellison's short fiction written between 1937 and 1954, was published in 1996. ◆

Ralph Ellison

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Frontiers

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In the last session of the conference, Dr. Billington chaired a session on international relations and foreign policy with former Rep. Lee Hamilton and Sens. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) and Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.). Sen. Lugar saw three major challenges on the horizon for American foreign policy. Ironically, the end of the Cold War has made the world a more dangerous place.

"It is difficult to believe that we won't have a nuclear weapon exploded in the coming decade," he said. The second major challenge is to feed the rapidly expanding population of the world. Three times as much food on the same acreage will be needed to meet the demands of the next 50 years. Finally, Sen. Lugar advocated a "Green Revolution" in energy, urging the government to invest in the development of biotechnologies that can convert agricultural residues into cheap fuel such as ethanol.

Lee Hamilton, who now heads the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, focused on the way in which the United States has become a key participant throughout the world. "We live at a time where every country believes we are the key player in every spot on the globe," he said.

Without "active and generous" leadership from the United States, the global system does not hold together, he asserted. Such leadership in foreign affairs must come from the president, with "intervention" the most important and most difficult decision a chief executive has to make. Where American interests are important, but not vital, Mr. Hamilton advocated collective security with other nations, while not forgetting that the president must persuade the American people to accept such responsibilities before moving forward.

Sen. Sarbanes extended Mr. Hamilton's argument, warning against the twin dangers of isolationism and unilateralism. Global connections have given an international dimension even to domestic issues. The greatest threats to U.S. security are not from foreign invasion or the loss of basic freedoms, Sen. Sarbanes argued, but "transnational" problems such as economic stagnation, environmental degradation, the spread of diseases, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, drugs and the abuse of human rights.

Asserting Americans "unilaterally" to solve these problems is risky and misguided, he said, and threatens to cause a return to a form of Cold War logic in which "the enemy of my enemy is my friend." The United States does not appropriate enough money for international affairs, the budget for which is down 50 percent in real terms since 1985, the senator said. Instead of capitalizing on trends toward greater democracy and open markets throughout the world, America is reducing its diplomatic presence and cutting programs.

"We have failed to appropriate sufficient resources for international diplomacy since the fall of the Berlin Wall," the senator said.

Sen. Sarbanes said the United States must work through organizations such as the United Nations to find collaborative solutions to problems, so that others feel they are participants and not just imposed upon by American judgment. He ended his remarks with a quote from Harry Truman warning against the disillusionment and skepticism that could lead to a loss of faith in the effectiveness of international cooperation. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is media director in the Public Affairs Office.

Focus on Foreign Law

AALL Conference Workshop Held at Library

BY ANGELA BELLIN

Fifty-four law library professionals from across the United States came to the Library of Congress July 16 to strengthen their foreign law research skills.

They attended a workshop, "Meet the Legal Specialists: Expert Advice on Research and Acquisitions of Foreign Law in the Vernacular (Advanced)." The workshop, held in the National Digital Library Learning Center, was part of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) 92nd annual conference.

The workshop began with a welcome by Law Librarian Rubens Medina, who stated that the goal of the workshop was to strengthen the working relationships between law libraries and the Law Library of Congress and that the Library of Congress staff members were "very delighted" to share their expertise with AALL members, many of whom had already attended a session that morning on how to obtain detailed, pertinent and timely foreign law information.

Foreign and International Law Librarian Amber Lee Smith of the Los Angeles County Law Library moderated the morning session. Ms. Smith explained that in winter 1993 the AALL joined with the Library of Congress for a "nuts and bolts" workshop geared toward law library professionals without previous international-law research experience. This year's workshop was designed to "instruct and inform, using sources and techniques for research and acquisition in the native language," said Ms. Smith.

The first half of the workshop consisted of presentations by Law Library staff. Western Law Division Chief Kersi Shroff spoke briefly on the history and current structure of law in Australia. He described Australia as a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II as head of state. There is an ongoing debate on whether Australia should become a republic and remove this provision from its constitution. It is thought that this may occur in time for the constitution's centennial celebration in January 2001. He noted that the United States constitution served as a model for Australia's charter. Mr. Shroff presented an on-line tour of several useful Web sites on Australian law and stated that Australian law has taken the lead in making its legal information freely available via the Internet.

Alicia Byers

The workshop took place in the Library's National Digital Library Learning Center. Among the participants were (front row, from left): Stephen Wiles and Silke Sahl of the Harvard Law School Library, comparing notes with Jean Davis of the Brooklyn Law School Library.

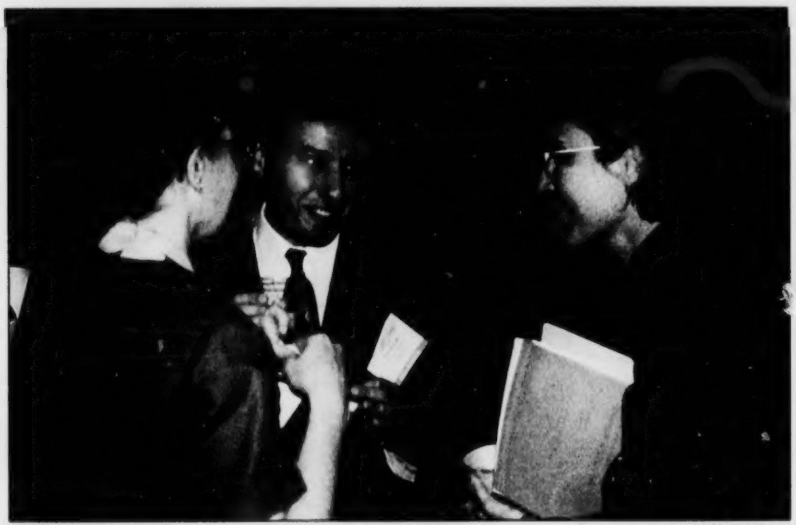
Wendy Zeldin, senior legal research analyst, outlined the current political and court structure of China. She observed that there have been many changes in the past 20 years, including an "explosion in law-related publications." Ms. Zeldin demonstrated how to access top Chinese-law Web sites, offering both bilingual and vernacular examples.

Senior Legal Specialist Nicole Atwill noted similarities between the French and U.S. political structure and history, such as the 1789 revolution and an emphasis on the principle of separation of powers. Ms. Atwill also explained the general features of the French legal system, including the hierarchy of laws and the history of the codification of laws.

Senior Legal Specialist George Sfeir noted that there are currently no adequate Web sites for researchers of Islamic law. Further complicating legal research in Arab law is the use of both traditional and Western-based laws. "Reform of the law is an ongoing process everywhere; no less so in the Arab states whose legal modernization is neither complete nor uniform. Whatever the share of Islamic law today in the Arab legal systems (roughly speaking 25 to 30 percent), this share is bound to diminish as a distinct factor with new statutory enactments continuously generated by changing social and economic conditions and global developments" he said.

After welcoming AALL guests in Hebrew, Senior Legal Specialist Ruth Levush detailed major features of Israel's legal system and explained traditional legal sources as well as new electronic sources. Ms. Levush said, "The Israeli legal system belongs to the Western legal culture, which is based on the rule of law and takes a secular, liberal and rational approach that puts the individual at center."

Senior Legal Specialist Peter Roudik concluded the morning session with his presentation on Russian law. Even though current Russian law is a relatively new field, Mr. Roudik navigated



N. Alicia Byers

Members of the faculty, all staff members of the Law Library (from left): Wendy Zeldin, senior legal research analyst, with senior legal specialists Peter Roudik and Ruth Levush.

several pertinent Web sites.

After a question-and-answer session moderated by Ms. Smith, the workshop adjourned to the Montpelier Dining Room for lunch, where several presenters responded to the question, "Can these on-line references be used in court?" The consensus of the presenters was that, in general, on-line references cannot be used in U.S. courts. Similar sentiments were also expressed about using English translations in court. Ms. Zeldin cautioned she would be "leery," and Mr. Sfeir echoed, "I think we should be very careful," in using such references in court. Mr. Roudik observed that the government translations were usually the most reliable. To the audience's amusement, Mr. Shroff pointed out there were no English translations of Australian law.

The afternoon session began with a demonstration of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) by Program Director Janice Hyde. GLIN is a cooperative, nonprofit federation of government agencies that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database maintained by the Law Library of Congress. The automated database contains laws of many foreign countries accessible through an English-language thesaurus.

After Ms. Hyde's on-line demonstration, meeting attendees dispersed to try some of their own GLIN searches using National Digital Library classroom computers.

The latter portion of the workshop focused on helpful Library background information, detailing areas within the Law Library.

Mark Strattner, legal collection development specialist, spoke on "Acquiring Books from Foreign Jurisdictions: Purchase, Exchange, Gift and Library Overseas Offices." He focused on the challenges of acquiring comparatively expensive books for a nonprofit agency.

European and Latin American Acquisitions Division Chief Donald P. Panzera explained the complex and multifaceted geographic reorganization of the Library of Congress Acquisitions Office, implemented on Oct. 12, 1997. The restructuring was achieved concomitantly with an increase in the exchange program and an increase in acquisitions from government sources.

Judy C. McDermott, chief of the African / Asian Acquisitions and Overseas Operations Division, outlined the history and structure of the Library's overseas operations. The only legislative agency to have foreign service, the Library of Congress employs more than 200 foreign service nationals who assist the Library with acquisitions in cities around the world.

Director of Law Library Services Margaret Whitlock concluded the event by thanking all staff and AALL participants.

This year's American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting and Conference began with the Law Library's preconference workshop on foreign law *(see main story)*.

On July 18 the Bureau of National Affairs Inc. (BNA) sponsored the Opening Reception in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Representing Dr. Billington was Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins, with Law Librarian Rubens Medina, AALL President James S. Heller and BNA President Paul Wojcik.

On July 20 and 21 the Law Library sponsored a series of programs and tours, specially designed for AALL members, to announce new services and products as well as to illustrate the Law Library's traditional dual roles as a congressional and a national law library. Demonstrations of the Web-based Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) and "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates 1774-1873," which won the AALL 1999 Award for Nonprint Publication, were given. "A Century of Lawmaking is available from the Library's American Memory collections at **www.loc.gov**.

Founded in 1906, the AALL has nearly 5,000 members, including law firms, law schools, corporate legal departments, courts, and local, state and federal government agencies. The association strives to "promote and enhance the value of law libraries to the public, the legal community and the world, to foster the profession of law librarianship and to provide leadership in the field of legal information and information policy." Above all, the AALL asserts that "the availability of legal information to all people is a necessary requirement for a just and democratic society." ◆

Ms. Bellin is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Southern Mosaic

The John and Ruby Lomax 1939 Southern States Recording Trip

BY RACHEL I. HOWARD

When John and Ruby Lomax left their vacation home on San José Island at Port Aransas, Texas, on March 31, 1939, they already had some idea of what they would encounter on their three-month, 6,502-mile journey through the southern United States collecting folk songs.

Many of the people and places they planned to visit were already familiar to them, and while they were always on the alert for previously unrecorded musical genres, songs and tunes, one of the purposes of this trip was to record some of their favorite folk songs and folk singers from past expeditions on state-of-the-art equipment. The Library of Congress provided the Lomaxes with the latest in recording technology: a portable Presto disc-cutting machine, with extra batteries and a supply of blank 12-inch acetate discs and sapphire needles that could be replenished upon request. Hauling this heavy equipment to and from the trunk of their Plymouth as they stopped to make recordings in schools, churches, homes, hotels, prisons and even along the roadside in locales throughout the rural South, they could hardly have suspected that, in 60 years' time, the cultural heritage they were collecting for deposit in the Archive of American Folk Song at the Library of Congress would be played back, with the click of a mouse button, through computer speakers in homes, schools and offices around the world, at **www.loc.gov**.

John Avery Lomax, born Sept. 23, 1867, in Goodman, Miss., had been collecting songs since his childhood in Bosque County, Texas, jotting down lyrics to cowboy songs as he listened. At the University of Texas at Austin, however, where he studied English literature, one disdainful professor temporarily squelched his enthusiasm for the vernacular lyricism of the Texas frontier. By 1906, he was a graduate student at Harvard University, and professors Barrett Wendell and George Lyman Kittredge actively encouraged Lomax to document his native folklife. The subsequent documentation effort resulted in *Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Co., 1910), published to critical and popular acclaim. Indeed, as the Lomaxes wrote in their field notes for the 1939 expedition, on at least one occasion John's book preceded him into the home of a performer. Elmo Newcomer, a fiddler and dance caller recorded in Bandera County, Texas, on May 3, 1939, remarked upon meeting John,

> "Shake, boy. I've heared about you all my life … We scraped our savings together an' sent 'em to you an' sure 'nough here come the book. … We read it and sung from it so much and loaned it out so much that it's might nigh tore up."

> There was the book of cowboy songs, no two pages hanging together, but apparently all there between the covers, one of the 1910 edition (*1939 Southern Recording Trip Fieldnotes*, Section 9: Pipe Creek, Bandera and Medina, Texas; May 3-7, p. 120).

Ruby T. Lomax

Uncle Rich Brown (right) and John Lomax at the home of Julia Killingsworth near Sumterville, Ala., Oct. 1940

John Lomax married Bess Brown in 1904, and they had four children: Shirley (1905), John Jr. (1907), Alan (1915) and Bess (1921). Lomax taught English at Texas A&M University, researched and collected cowboy songs and, with Professor Leonidas

Portraits of African Americans taken during Lomax's folk song recording expeditions in Louisiana and Texas between 1934 and 1950

Payne of the University of Texas at Austin, cofounded the Texas Folklore Society, a branch of the American Folklore Society. The Texas Folklore Society's founding members shared with Lomax a sense that their state's rich folklore needed to be documented and preserved for the analysis of later scholars. Nascent technology such as the radio and the gramophone, it was feared, would end the age-old tradition of transmitting music and lore directly from one person to the next. With professional musicians' works being piped into homes across the country, the purity of traditional music, its particularities of region, religion and ethnicity, could be lost forever. Ultimately, Lomax, often accompanied by his son Alan or by his second wife, Ruby, collected more than 10,000 recordings for the Archive of American Folk Song at the Library of Congress. Ironically, he relied on the latest technological advances to document the very oral tradition he feared technology would destroy.

Circumstances took John Lomax away from his beloved Texas in 1917, when he accepted a job as a banker in Chicago. When Bess Brown Lomax died in 1931, a full-scale return to folklore studies, as a lecturer and folk song researcher, gradually revived the despondent John Lomax. The Macmillan publishing company accepted his proposal for an all-inclusive anthology of American ballads and folk songs, and in the summer of 1932 he traveled to Washington to do research in the Archive of American Folk Song at the Library of Congress.

By the time of Lomax's visit, the archive already contained a collection of commercial phonograph recordings and wax cylinder field recordings of folk songs, acquired under the leadership of Robert Winslow Gordon, head of the archive, and Carl Engel, chief of the Music Division. Gordon had also developed and experimented in the field with a portable disc recorder.

Lomax made an arrangement with the Library whereby it would provide recording equipment (including recording blanks), in exchange for which he would travel the country recording songs to be added to the archive. Thus began a 10-year relationship with the Library that would involve not only John but the entire Lomax family.

Thanks to a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, Lomax was able to set out in June 1933 on his first recording expedition under the Library's auspices, with Alan (then 18 years old) in tow. John and Alan toured Southern prison farms recording work songs, reels, ballads and blues from prisoners, whom they believed represented an isolated musical culture "untouched" by the modern world. One of their great discoveries occurred that July, when they recorded a 12-string guitar player by the name of Huddie Ledbetter, better known as "Lead Belly," at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola.

More Collections Now Available from American Memory

The Library's Geography and Map Division is the source for the "Mapping the National Parks" collection, which offers 200 maps of the Acadia, Great Smoky Mountain, Grand Canyon and Yellowstone national parks, dating from the 17th century to the present. There are special presentations for each of these four parks. The presentation for Acadia offers nautical charts of the first national park on a coast. The Grand Canyon presentation offers not only maps but also links to other American Memory collections that provide spectacular views of the canyon. The site was made possible by a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation.

"American Environmental Photographs, 1891-1936," another new on-line offering, consists of approximately 4,500 photographs from the University of Chicago's collections documenting natural environments, ecologies and plant communities in the United States. Produced by a group of American botanists who were instrumental in the development of modern ecological studies, these photographs provide an overview of important representative natural landscapes across the nation. They demonstrate the character of a wide range of American topography: forestation, aridity, shifting coastal dune complexes and watercourses. Comparison of early photographs with later views highlights changes resulting from natural alterations of the landscape, disturbances from industry and development and effective natural resource usage.

The University of Chicago Library was a winner in the first round of the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. The competition was made possible by a $2 million donation to the Library from Ameritech.

The photographs were taken by Henry Chandler Cowles (1869-1939), George Damon Fuller (1869-1961) and other Chicago ecologists on field trips across North America.

Among the natural features these images document are dunes, bogs, forests and deserts; individual plants from the Ponderosa pine and birch to grasses and mosses; landscape features such as the Grand Canyon, Lake Superior and the Sierra Nevada; and the consequences of natural and human changes to the environment ranging from erosion and floods to irrigation and lumbering. The collection also includes photographs of University of Chicago botanists as they conducted field research, led students on summer field classes and traveled across the continent on tours, including the International Phytogeographic Excursion of 1913.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. Its goal is to make freely available millions of American historical items by 2000, the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress. The Library, in collaboration with other major repositories, is digitizing original American historical materials as its Bicentennial Gift to the Nation.

More than 2 million items are currently available in 60 collections such as early baseball cards; highlights of the career of baseball legend Jackie Robinson; the papers of Presidents Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln; Civil War photographs; and documents relating to the civil rights movement and women's suffrage. The multimedia American Memory collections also include recordings of music and American leaders, films, animation and panoramic photographs and maps. ◆

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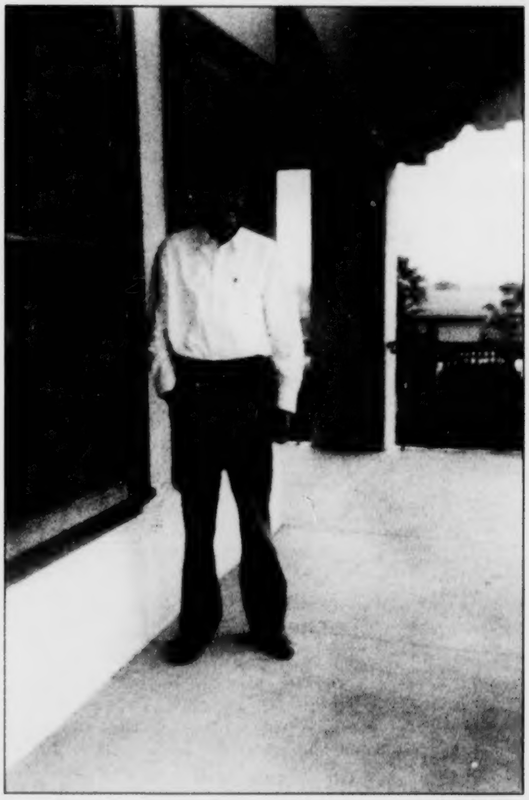
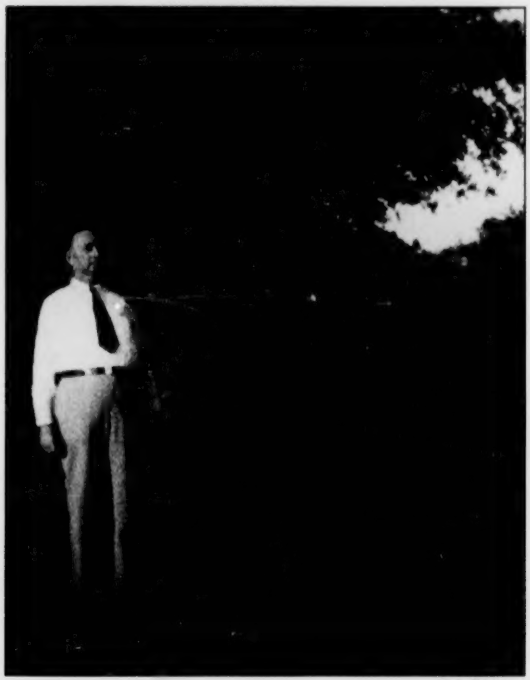


Ruby T. Lomax

Frank Goodwyn, Kingville, Texas, September 1940; H.R. Weaver singing "Ox-Driving Song" at his home in Merryville, La., October 1940



Ruby T. Lomax

Throughout that summer, as John Lomax traveled across the South, pursuing his lifelong interests, he courted Ruby Terrill by mail. They were married on July 21, 1934, in Commerce, Texas.

Ruby Terrill, called "Miss Terrill" by John Lomax even after their wedding, first met her future husband in 1921. A native Texan, she was dean of women and instructor of classical languages at East Texas State Teachers College in Commerce, Texas, when John Lomax lectured there on his cowboy song research. After she gave him and his young son, Alan, a tour of Commerce, he enlisted her as a babysitter. More than a decade later, the widowed John Lomax reintroduced himself to Miss Terrill, now a classical languages M.A. from Columbia University; cofounder of the pioneering woman educator's professional society, the Delta Kappa Gamma Society International; dean of women at the University of Texas at Austin; and Alan Lomax's Latin instructor.

His newlywed status did not prevent John Lomax from continuing to make disc recordings of musicians throughout the South. In 1934 he was named honorary consultant and curator of the Archive of American Folk Song, and he secured grants from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation, among others, for continued field recordings. As Lomax continued his work, his field expeditions reflected his broadening scope of interest, to the benefit of documentary history. For example, in 1934 he and Alan recorded Spanish ballads and *vaquero* songs on the Rio Grande border and spent weeks among French-speaking Acadians in southern Louisiana. In 1936 he was assigned to serve as an adviser on folklore, collecting for both the Historical Records Survey and the Federal Writers' Project, two Works Progress Administration agencies. As the Federal Writers' Project's first folklore editor, Lomax directed the gathering of ex-slave narratives and devised a questionnaire for FWP field workers to use.

Meanwhile, Ruby Terrill Lomax continued working at the university, overseeing the home and family and taking care of a number of duties for her husband's research. In 1937 she decided to exchange the academic pursuits and frenetic schedule of her life in Austin for the intellectual pursuits and equally frenetic pace of life on the road with a ballad hunter. The Lomaxes made a house outside Dallas (called the "House in the Woods") their permanent residence, then drove away in Ruby's Plymouth on a scouting tour of the Southern states. The classics scholar evidently enjoyed the expedition, and threw herself wholeheartedly into it.

Ruby Terrill Lomax's role in the success of the 1939 Southern States Recording Trip cannot be overemphasized. She composed nearly all written documentation relating to the collection. She cataloged the contents of each disc on the record's dust jacket as the recording was taking place. According to Frank Goodwyn, a ranch hand who sang cowboy songs for the Lomaxes in April 1939, Miss Terrill operated the Presto machine while John instructed and encouraged the performers *(interview with Frank and Elizabeth Goodwyn,* April 29, 1999, AFC 1999/006).

After the trip, at the Library of Congress she transcribed song lyrics and composed and typed much of the 307 pages of field notes. In addition, Ruby's voice can be heard on a number of the recordings, carefully announcing the performer's name and the date and location of the recording. While her husband possessed the contacts, the title of honorary consultant and curator of the Archive of American Folk Song and the expert knowledge of the material he was seeking and collecting, Ruby Lomax possessed the organizational and archival skills of a longtime administrator and instructor, the wideeyed wonder of a lifelong learner uncovering a whole new world of studies and the social skills of a parliamentarian who was a key player on many teams.

In 1940, when the couple traversed the same path through the South, she took on the additional role of photographer. Many photographs from the 1940 recording expedition illustrate the American Memory on-line presentation featuring the 1939 recordings.

John and Ruby Lomax began their 1939 Southern states recording expedition in Texas, stopping in 12 counties in 7½ weeks (more than half of the trip) to capture some 350 blues songs, *corridos*, fiddle tunes, lullabies, play-party songs and railroad, riverboat and prison work songs in settings ranging from a storage garage in Houston to schoolyards in Brownsville and Wiergate to the Ramsey State Farm in Otey, where prisoners were "under guard, behind three sets of locks" (*1939 Southern Recording Trip Fieldnotes*, Section 5: Ramsey State Farm, Otey, Texas; April 23, p. 48).

Mechanical difficulties delayed and damaged some recordings, as the Lomaxes' correspondence with the Music Division documents. For example, their attempts to record the religious drama *Morir en la cruz con Cristo, o Dimas, el buen ladrón* on Easter Sunday in Houston were foiled by failing batteries; they visited the López family at their home in Sugar Land two weeks later to capture the entire drama.

Merryville, La., their first stop outside of Texas, had been suggested by John's son Alan (employed as assistant in charge of the Archive of American Folk Song since 1937) and his wife, Elizabeth. "Elizabeth's uncle lives in a little town in the no-man's-land on the Texas edge of Louisiana. Elizabeth says that he has a natural amateur's interest in folk songs and knows all the fiddlers and singers of that section, and he could probably lead you to very good material" (*Letter from Alan Lomax to John A. Lomax;* Port Aransas, Texas, Jan. 21, 1939). Herman R. "H.R." Weaver did prove a valuable contact, offering his home as a recording studio, guiding the Lomaxes to the blind gospel pianist J.R. Gipson and the New Zion Baptist Church congregation and singing a few traditional songs he had learned from his father.

Ruby T Lomax

African American convicts working with shovels, possibly singing "Rock Island Line" at Cummins State Farm, Gould, Ark., 1934; Ruby Pickens Tartt at her home in Livingston, Ala., October 1940

The Arkansas and Mississippi state prisons, Cummins and Parchman, provided a wealth of material, although evidently less than they had for Lomax in the past. Ruby Terrill Lomax described these prison farm recording sessions in a letter written to her family:

> We consider that we had rather a lucky excape [sic] from the Cummins State Farm in Arkansas; the night after we left a storm blew one of the stockades down, such as the ones in which we set up our machine to work. ... Twelve convicts escaped in the confusion and two, at latest account that we saw in the papers, were killed in trying to escape. We made some pretty good records, but even in the past two years the death rate of old songs has risen. ... At Parchman we found the superintendent harassed by personal and political problems, so that we did not tarry very long after working with two camps. Fortunately for us, rain kept the boys out of the fields so that we were able to do our work by day instead of at night (*1939 Southern Recording Trip Fieldnotes*, Section 14: Cummins State Farm, near Vainer, Ark.; May 20-21, p. 205).

Ruby T Lomax

Alabama provided a more hospitable environment for the traveling couple, now two months into their expedition. John and Ruby Lomax spent five days in Summer County, Ala., assisted, guided and introduced to performers by their friend Ruby Pickens Tartt, local folklorist and chairman of the WPA Federal Writers' Project of Summer County. Tartt facilitated the recording of 115 children's songs, hollers, play-party songs, religious oratory and spirituals, many of which were recorded on the porch and in the

Ruby T. Lomax

Isabella Salazar at Casa Ricardo Hotel, Kingsville, Texas, September 1940

yard of her home at Baldwin Hill in Livingston. The Lomaxes were glad that the Presto machine was in good working order, as they were able to better document the repertoire of the cousins Vera Hall and Dock Reed, whose mellifluous singing voices have graced numerous Library of Congress acetate discs prior to and after 1939.

In Florida, the Lomaxes revisited Mrs. G.A. Griffin, who sang old ballads and demonstrated her unique manner of calling chickens. They also recorded at the State Farm at Raiford. Ruby Lomax was barred by the superintendent from making recordings with John in the men's dormitory but captured some fine examples of blues songs and singing game songs from the women prisoners.

A polio epidemic in South Carolina prevented the Lomaxes from recording large groups of schoolchildren in that state, as planned, but they nevertheless collected 49 songs in three counties. At the home of another WPA Writers' Project contact, Genevieve W. Chandler, along the Atlantic coast at Murrells Inlet, they collected Anglo-American ballads from Minnie Floyd and African American singing game songs and spirituals from schoolteacher Annie Holmes and several of her students. In Clemson, S.C., host Ben Robertson gathered two groups at his home to sing children's songs and religious songs and escorted the Lomaxes to the Little Hope School House to record the church congregation gathered there. While driving through Anderson County, John and Ruby were appalled to see a chain gang of approximately 80 prisoners connected by an ankle chain; they recorded the group singing spirituals and work songs and composed a letter to the governor to protest this inhumane practice.

At the urging of their Clemson host, Ben Robertson Jr., John and Ruby Lomax spent an afternoon at the Georgia-Carolina Singing Festival in Toccoa Falls, Ga. The festival setup was a far cry from the intimate settings in which they were accustomed to making their recordings, and the distinction between the festival performances and the types of songs they were seeking plagues the classification of "folk" music to this day:

> After lunch we drove to Toccoa Falls, Georgia where a huge crowd had gathered from three states, about twenty thousand. ... Loud speakers made the singing audible over several acres. It was a great social gathering, a veritable reunion. It was impossible to choose wisely. After listening for a long time on the outside, Mr. Lomax chose two quartets, one of women, one of men, for recordings. They were conducted to a building where the machine was set up. The records were made in the midst of much noise and confusion. The songs are not folk songs, but the records illustrate a manner-kind of religious song and a manner of singing them that are currently popular in some small town and rural districts (*1939 Southern Recording Trip Fieldnotes,* Section 21: Clemson, S.C., and vicinity; June 9-12, p. 297).

John and Ruby Lomax drove through North Carolina on June 13, arriving in Galax, Va., in the late afternoon. Dr. W.P. "Doc" Davis, director of the Bog Trotters Band, was ill, so the Lomaxes' plans to record the band were stymied, but they nonetheless enjoyed the beautiful trip through the mountains and the company of the band members. They arrived at the Library of Congress on June 14, and there deposited the 142 discs proclaimed by Alan Lomax to be "musically and acoustically ... one of the best groups of records accessioned in the Archive" (*1939 Annual Report: Excerpt from the Archive of American Folk-Song Annual Report, 1928-1939,* p. 70).

John Lomax summarized the trip as follows:

> ... in many instances we re-recorded folk songs sung in a different manner, or slightly different musically from already known material. In visiting the homes, schools and churches of the Southern folk and recording their singing in their own locale, we carried out the theory of the Folk Song Archive of the Library of Congress, namely, that folk singers render their music more naturally in the easy sociability of their own people (*1939 Southern Recording Trip Report,* p. 1).

The on-line presentation of *Southern Mosaic: The John and Ruby Lomax 1939 Southern States Recording Trip* fulfills the mission of the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress, "to preserve and present American folklife" (Public Law 94-201, 1976). By making these recordings available to a wider audience of students, researchers, musicians, folklorists and more, the musical heritage John Lomax and his family devoted themselves to documenting is being passed on to new generations.

The collection's 686 sound recordings, as well as the accompanying field notes, dust jackets, correspondence and song texts, can be accessed from the American Memory Collections of the National Digital Library Program. Photographs taken during other Southern states recording trips illustrate the on-line presentation, which is made possible by a donation from the Texaco Foundation. ◆

Ms. Howard is a digital conversion specialist in the American Folklife Center. Christa Maher, also a digital conversion specialist for the AFC's National Digital Library Team, contributed to this essay.

For further information on John and Ruby Lomax and the Archive of American Folk Song, see:

Bartis, Peter T. "A History of the Archive of Folk Song at the Library of Congress: The First Fifty Years." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1982.

Lomax, John A. Adventures of a Ballad Hunter. New York: Macmillan Co., 1947.

Porterfield, Nolan. Last Cavalier: The Life and Times of John A. Lomax, 1867-1948. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1996.

Conservation Corner

George Washington Diaries Reclaimed

BY MARK ROOSA AND TOM ALBRO

The Library's state-of-the-art conservation lab has nearly completed preservation of an invaluable collection of 36 pocket-size diaries that belonged to George Washington.

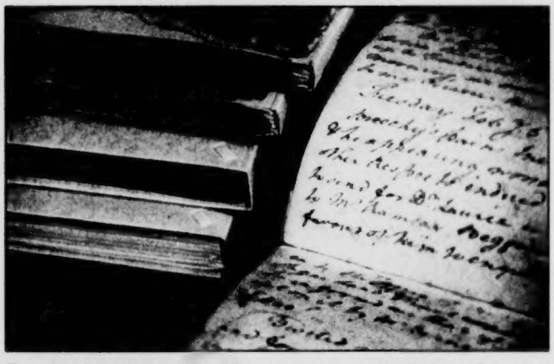
The diaries cover the years 1748-1799 and contain a fascinating handwritten record of Washington's activities, including observations and memoranda on a variety of subjects, from the weather and agriculture to the Revolutionary War. The diaries are from the Manuscript Division's collections of the papers of 23 U.S. presidents.

Conservation History

During the 1930s, as part of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth, the diaries were unbound from their original format and rebound in a larger presentation-style format, which included insetting the manuscript leaves into larger support sheets and covering both sides of each leaf with a transparent silk for the purpose of physical protection. The silking process, which at that time was widely practiced in libraries and archives throughout the world, was thought to provide support for fragile items. Experts know today that silking, which was discontinued by the Library in the 1950s, has a long-term deleterious effect on materials because it is chemically unstable over time. Thus, steps have been taken in the Library in recent years to remove silk from select rare and valuable items.

Recent History

Early in the 1980s during surveys of the condition of the Presidential Papers Collection, Conservation Division staff discovered the appearance of "foxing," or small spots on paper, on the support sheets of the diaries as well as on the diary leaves. Foxing is thought to be due to the metal pressing boards that are used in the silking process. During the survey it was also noted that the inflexibility of the support pages was causing stress to the original diary leaves. A treatment strategy was developed to address these two problems.



Beginning in the 1980s, conservationists returned the diaries to their original formats.

The Cure

Curators in the Manuscript Division met with Conservation Division specialists to see what might be done to reclaim these precious volumes. A plan was devised that first involved careful removal of the diary pages from each of the volumes. Next, the silking was removed from individual pages by aqueous immersion until the adhesive holding the silk in place dissolved and the silk fell away from the paper. Occasionally, enzyme baths were used to help remove the adhesive.

Weakened areas and small tears in the diary leaves were mended using Japanese paper, a strong, lightweight substance made from the inner bark of the *kozo*, an indigenous Japanese plant known for its particularly long fibers. The paper was adhered with wheat starch paste, which is routinely used in conservation because of its excellent working properties and because it is reversible should the need arise. Some areas of loss were repaired by means of "leaf-casting," a method in which a thin layer of new paper is deposited over the missing areas to impart strength.

In the 1930s, the diaries were bound in a presentation style format with stiff support pages.

Once the pages were mended they were sewn together by hand. The sewn texts were then bound and covered using the original boards (if they were in good condition), or with new boards covered with handmade paste paper decorated in a style typical of the day. While the cover decoration does not replicate the original, it is meant to be of the period in which the originals were created.

In addition to neutralizing the damaging effects of the former binding, the treatment also returned the diaries to their original "almanac" format, an oblong, horizontal or vertical shape that was designed for journal inscription. Finally, each almanac is receiving a custom-fitted protective enclosure, which assures protection from environmental elements and handling.

The series of treatments emphasizes sound materials, structural fitness and a return to the original format. It removes pending danger to the diaries, allows them to be safely used by researchers and improves and makes more historically accurate their appearance. So far, 31 of the 36 volumes have been treated. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2000. ◆

Mr. Roosa is chief of the Conservation Division. Mr. Albro is head of the division's Book and Paper Section.

The Library's Carolina Saez and John Cole (front row, third and fourth from left) join other participants on April 23 at the United Nations for the national celebration of World Book and Copyright Day. Nina Sibal, UNESCO representative to the United Nations, is second from the right.

News from the Center for the Book

International Update

World Book and Copyright Day Celebrated. At the United Nations on April 23, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Carolina Saez, attorney adviser in the Copyright Office, presented brief remarks during the U.S. national celebration of World Book and Copyright Day. The event was cosponsored with the U.N. Society of Writers. Representatives from the American Booksellers Association, the Association of American Publishers, the International Reading Association, New York Is Book Country and other book and reading promotion organizations also participated.

The commemoration, which takes place on the birthday of both Shakespeare and Cervantes, had its origins in Catalonia, where on April 23 books (and flowers) traditionally have been presented as gifts. In proclaiming April 23 as World Book and Copyright Day, UNESCO has given the day a broader purpose: "to promote reading, publishing and the protection of intellectual property through copyright." In his remarks, Mr. Cole noted that although thus far World Book and Copyright Day was not widely celebrated in the United States, "it is a popular focal point for reading promotion activities in many countries." In particular, he cited Spain, the Netherlands, Germany and South Africa, where the South African Centre for the Book used the Library's Center for the Book "Building a Nation of Readers" theme for its commemoration.

■ **International Literacy Day to Be Marked on Sept. 8.** At the World Bank on Sept. 8, the Center for the Book, the International Reading Association and the World Bank will host the U.S. celebration of International Literacy Day.

The day's activities will include an information exchange featuring exhibit booths organized by prominent international literacy and reading promotion organizations, the announcement of a new World Bank education program and announcement of the 1999 winners of the International Literacy Awards. For further information, contact the Center for the Book, telephone (202) 707-5221, e-mail cfbook@loc.gov.

■ **Connecticut Launches "World of Words."** Rep. John Larson (D-Conn.) and M. Jodi Rell, the state's lieutenant governor, launched the Connecticut Center for the Book's "World of Words" program in Hartford on April 9.

"World of Words" is a new National Library Week program that celebrates Connecticut's "literary and cultural abundance" by matching public libraries and public library programming throughout the state with the state's multiethnic traditions. The Hartford Public Library, for example, featured exhibits, readings, book signings and storytelling from the Caribbean. Other participating libraries and the cultural traditions featured at each were the New Britain Public Library (Great Britain); the Derby Public Library (India); Waterbury's Silas Bronson Library (Ireland); Darien Public Library (Japan); Wallingford Public Library (Mexico); Granby Public Library (The Netherlands); and Stamford's Ferguson Library (Poland). During the April 9 opening event, held in the Connecticut state capitol, the consul generals from Haiti, India, Japan and Great Britain plus representatives from other featured countries, presented books about their countries for the collections of their "paired" libraries.

IFLA
1999
BANGKOK

■ **IFLA Section on Reading to Meet in Bangkok.** The Section on Reading of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), chaired by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, will sponsor a program on "Book and Reading Promotion in Southeast Asia" on Aug. 24 during IFLA's annual conference in Bangkok, Thailand. The section's goals statement supports reading development campaigns, promoting research about reading, literacy, readers and library use; encouraging a better understanding of reading patterns and literacy problems, and raising awareness of the importance of books and reading for young people. The section recently published its first information brochure. Copies of the brochure and the August 1999 issue of the Section on Reading *Newsletter* are available from the Center for the Book, telephone (202) 707-5221, e-mail: cfbook@loc.gov.

IFLA
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LECTURE
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Чтение
Lesen
SECTION ON READING

Aberystwyth Centre for the Book (Wales)
e-mail: DILS@aber.ac.uk
www.dils.aber.ac.uk/dils/research/RFocus8/8sub2/8s2_pr1.htm

Book Trust (England)
www.booktrust.org.uk/

Canadian Centre for Studies in Publishing (Simon Fraser University)
e-mail: ccsp-info@sfu.ca
www.harbour.sfu.ca/ccsp/ccsp.html

Centre for the Book (Perth, Australia)
e-mail: info@mail.liswa.wa.gov.au
www.liswa.wa.gov.au/cftb.html

Centre for the Book (South Africa)
e-mail: cfb@salib.ac.za
http://aleph.salib.ac.za/cb

Centre for the Book (British Library)
e-mail: candy.ridler@bl.uk
www.bl.uk/information/centre-book.html

Centre for the History of the Book (University of Edinburgh)
e-mail: CHB@ed.ac.uk
www.ed.ac.uk/englit/research/chb/

Leiden Centre for the Book (The Netherlands)
e-mail: books@rullet.leidenuniv.nl
www.etcl.nl/bw/angel.htm

National Book Centre (Greece)
e-mail: ekevi@culture.gr
http://book.culture.gr

National Literacy Trust (England)
e-mail: contact@literacytrust.org.uk
www.literacytrust.org.uk

Scottish Book Trust
(Scottish Book Centre)
e-mail:
book.trust.scotland@dial.pipex.com
http://webpost.net/bts/

Scottish Centre for the Book
(Napier University)
www.pmpc.napier.ac.uk/scob/scob.html

Society for Book Research in Austria
e-mail: buchforschung@bigfoot.com

Stichting Lezen (The Netherlands)
e-mail: info@lezen.nl
www.lezen.nl/fusion/html/body_english_introduction.html

Toronto Centre for the Book
(University of Toronto)
www.fis.utoronto.ca/research/programs/tcb/index.htm

■ **International Organizations Added to Web Site.** The Center for the Book has added more than a dozen international organizations that promote books and reading to its Web site (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**). "Our goal is to become a comprehensive resource and clearinghouse for information about organizations interested in all aspects of books and reading," said Mr. Cole. "The several international organizations and book centers established in the past few years to encourage the study of the history of books are included, along with their U.S. counterparts. In all, more than 200 organizations in the U.S. and abroad are listed in the 'Related Programs and Organizations' section of the site." Entries include name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, telephone number and, when available, fax number and e-mail and Web site addresses. A selective list of organizations appears in the box at left. ◆

AND
BUILDING A
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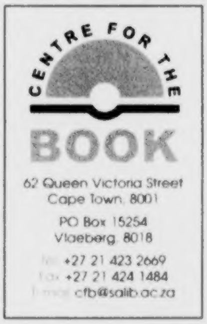
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Here are the Blue Birds
Castle Gaol
Here is the Imp Tree
The Hydra
Here is Cerberus
There are the Gorgons
Here is Theseus and the Labyrinth
The Golden Fleece
A wishing Well
This is the god Pan
Here Cadmus sowed the Drag
Here is Rhodope
Lake of the White Nymphs
The Gardens of
Red Gnome's Pool
Caves of the White Nymphs

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Vol. 58, No. 9 September 1999

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'Language of the Land': Literary Maps

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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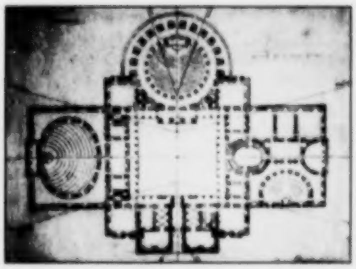
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On the Cover: Detail from *An Ancient Mappe of Fairyland, Newly Discovered and Set Forth,* one of several maps featured in a new volume from the Library of Congress. *Illustration by Bernard Sleigh, ca. 1920*

Cover Story: The Library has just published *Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps.* 218

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production and Design

Promoting Libraries

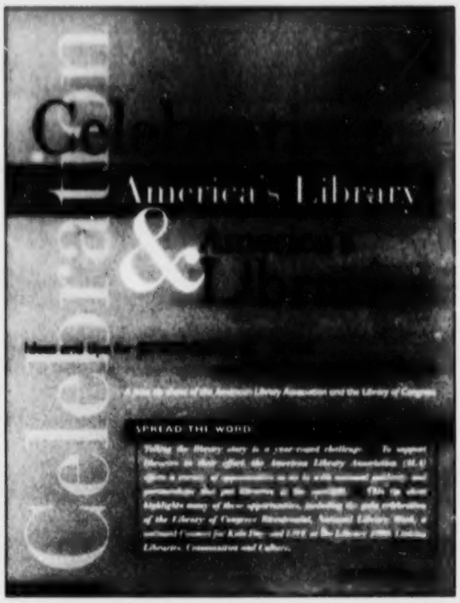
Library and ALA Offer Tip Sheet and Toolkit

"Celebrating America's Library and America's Libraries" is a joint Tip Sheet of the Library of Congress and the American Library Association available free to any library or other repository that wants to participate in promotional activities ranging from creating a time capsule and hosting a local "living legends" event to sponsoring a library card sign-up competition and celebrating National Library Week.

The Tip Sheet is available with a Library of Congress Bicentennial Toolkit that contains materials for implementing many of the Tip Sheet's events and programs. Also included is a full-color "Why Do You Love Libraries?" poster suitable for displaying in any library.

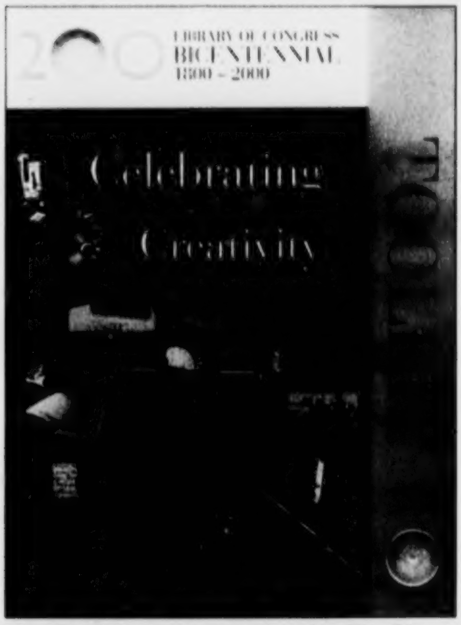
The Library of Congress Bicentennial, whose theme is "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," is intended as a celebration of *all* libraries and the important role they play in community life. Founded April 24, 1800, the Library is the nation's oldest federal cultural institution. It preserves a collection of 115 million items — more than two-thirds of which are in media other than books. These include the world's largest map and film and television collections. In addition to its primary mission of serving the research needs of Congress, the Library serves all Americans through its popular Web site (**www.loc.gov**) and in its 22 reading rooms on Capitol Hill.

"We will celebrate with pride our first 200 years of Library history," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. During that time, the Library has grown into the world's largest repository of knowledge and creativity, which it has preserved for all generations of Americans. "We want to take advantage of this opportunity to energize national awareness of the critical role that all libraries play in keeping the spirit of creativity and free inquiry alive in our society."



This Tip Sheet, available free, is full of ideas for special promotions.

The American Library Association is the world's largest library association. It provides leadership for the development, promotion and improvement of library and information services and the profession of librarianship in order to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all.



The Toolkit accompanies the Tip Sheet and also contains a "Why Do You Love Libraries?" color poster.

The Tip Sheet and Toolkit were mailed to public libraries nationwide and also were distributed during the American Library Association Annual Meeting in New Orleans in June.

"The Tip Sheet and Toolkit are filled with fun and interesting ways to engage your patrons in recognizing how important your library is to the community it serves," said Dr. Billington and Sarah Ann Long, 1999-2000 president of the American Library Association.

Institutions that want to participate in the Library of Congress Bicentennial while at the same time promote their services should contact the Library by calling (202) 707-2000; toll free (800) 707-7145; fax (202) 707-7440. You can also submit your request at: **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/toolkit.html.**

The Toolkit materials include:

- A brief history of the public library system in America, which can be photocopied and distributed to patrons from a stand-up dispenser (also provided). Another fact sheet, "What the Library of Congress Does for You," details the public services of the national library.
- Forms for patrons who are participants in suggested events such as creating a time capsule; a day to honor local "Living Legends," a "Favorite Poem" day, a "Library Appreciation" day.
- A stand-up guide to the American Memory on-line collections of the Library of Congress. For additional information about the Library of Congress Bicentennial, visit: **www.loc.gov/bicentennial.**

For more information about National Library Week and other promotion opportunities for libraries see the ALA Web site at **www.ala.org/events/promoevents/index.html.** ◆

Unique Treasures

Huexotzinco Codex, Jefferson's Draft on Display

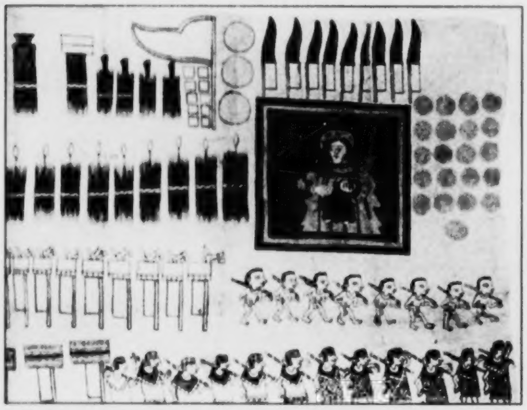
The Library will display the Huexotzinco Codex Oct. 6 through Feb. 9 in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition. The document will replace Thomas Jefferson's "original Rough draught" of the Declaration of Independence in the "Top Treasures" case.

Due to popular demand, Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence will remain in the exhibition for a month longer than previously announced. The document had been scheduled to be replaced Sept. 4. Instead it will remain on view through Oct. 5.

This exhibition of the Huexotzinco (Way-hoat-ZINC-o) Codex marks the first time all eight panels of the document will be displayed. The document will be placed in the award-winning "Top Treasures" case. The 12-by-10-foot, 3-ton case is unique in the world and was built according to the highest standards of preservation and security to display the most rare, valuable and fragile items in the "American Treasures" exhibition, the only permanent exhibition ever mounted by the Library of Congress.

Other items that will be exhibited for the first time beginning Oct. 6 in "American Treasures" include:

- A very rare Jan. 4, 1800, issue of the *Ulster County Gazette* (Kingston, N.Y.), which reported on the December 14, 1799, death of George Washington.
- Sketches of *Ancient History in the Six Nations*, an 1828 compendium of sketches drawn from legends by David Cusick, an artist of the Tuscarora Native American tribe in New York.
- Photographs, marked "Top Secret," taken in 1945 six miles from the first nuclear bomb explosion at the Trinity Test Site, New Mexico.
- Early baseball cards from the Carl Sandburg collection featuring Connie Mack, Charles Cominski, Cap Anson and King Kelly.


The Huexotzinco Codex will go on display in its entirety for the first time beginning Oct. 6.

The Huexotzinco Codex is a legal document by the Nahua Indian people from southeast of Mexico City. They joined Hernando Cortés in a legal case against the abuses of the Spanish administrators 10 years after the Spanish conquest of Mexico in 1521.

The document, which combines Christian imagery and indigenous graphic symbols, is a precise accounting of the products and services that the people of Huexotzinco were forced to render as tribute to the new Spanish colonial government. They included corn, turkey, chili peppers and beans, adobe bricks, lumber, limestone and woven cloth. They also included the amount of gold and feathers needed to create a Spanish military campaign banner of the Madonna and Child.

The exhibition is made possible by a generous grant from the Xerox Foundation.

The "American Treasures" exhibition is also available on-line at **www.loc.gov**, where viewers can see 264 items and read about their significance.

The "American Treasures" exhibition features more than 270 items representing a cross section of the Library's vast repository of rare books, music, manuscripts, maps, photographs, drawings, audio clips and videotapes. Continuing highlights of "American Treasures" include the contents of Abraham Lincoln's pockets on the night of his assassination, a photograph of the Wright brothers' first flight taken at the instant of takeoff and early comic books.

Exhibition hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The Library is closed on federal holidays. The exhibition is free. Tickets are not required. ◆

Musician Joins Folklife Center Board

Mickey Hart of the musical group Grateful Dead has been appointed to the board of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress. Last June he took a break during his first board meeting to meet with Sen. Patrick J. Lahy (D-Vt.) (left) and Sen. Harry M. Reid (D-Nev.). The group then met with Sen. Thomas Daschle (D-S.D.), minority leader of the Senate, where Mr. Hart urged the senators to support the Library's efforts to preserve "endangered music" on archival audiotape. ◆

The Fun of Discovery

Library Welcomes American Memory Fellows

By ANGELA BELLIN

"When I first came to the Library, I went through the collections and I had so much fun discovering. It was as though it were my second childhood," recalled Dr. Billington. "And I thought to myself, 'Why shouldn't all children have this, instead of just adults discovering their second childhood?'"

So said the Librarian at the 1999 American Memory Fellows Institute. The American Memory (**www.loc.gov**) Web site offers millions of items in more than 60 collections from the Library's incomparable materials relating to American history.

"The American Memory project is a wonderful hook to pull people back into reading," explained Dr. Billington, "It asks questions ... in which the answers can only be found with a combination of new and old technology and human involvement."

First held in 1997, the American Memory Fellows Institute is an opportunity for teams of outstanding middle and high school humanities teachers and library or media specialists to improve the teaching of American history and culture in their schools by using digitized primary sources from the Library. The Center for Children and Technology in New York City works with Library staff on organizaing and presenting the institute.

Each year the Library selects 25 teams of two to participate in the program. To apply, applicants must include a proposal detailing how they would work as a team and how they would use primary sources in the classroom.

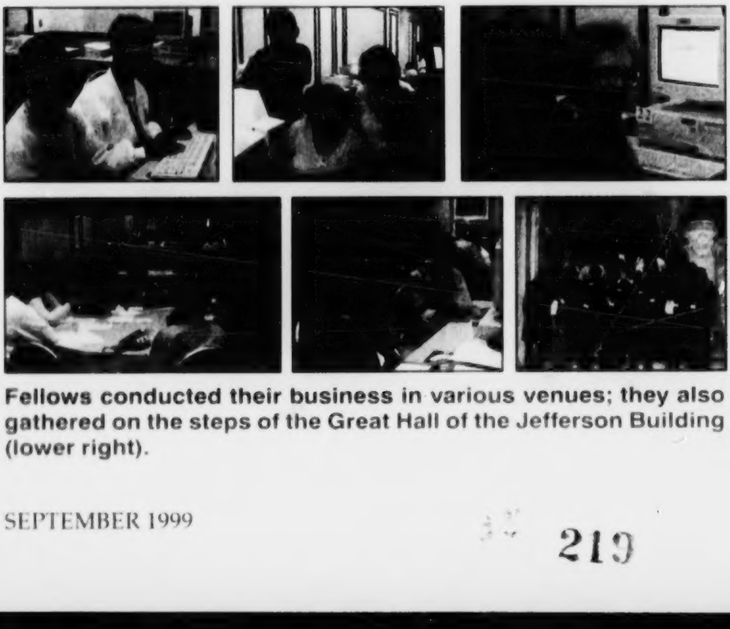
The institute was held July 18-23. Following an orientation, attendees gathered in the newly renovated National Digital Library Learning Center for brief training (see LC *Information Bulletin*, July 1999). The center serves as the Library's facility for demonstration and instruction on using primary sources from the American Memory collection. Presentations by Library staff were followed by tours of Library collections.

The remainder of the week was focused on lesson building and mini-workshops. On the last day, the participants unveiled their lesson plans to their peers and participated in a "town meeting" with Dr. Billington.

Barbara Markham of Padua Academy in Wilmington, Del., summarized the experience for many of the 1999 Fellows by addressing Dr. Billington during the Friday meeting:

"When I came to this program, I probably [knew] the least of everyone in this group, in terms of technology. I considered myself the technology caboose. I think the staff here has been so wonderful. It's just been a tremendous experience."

Dr. Billington autographs baseballs for one participant; several Fellows asked the Librarian for his autograph.



Fellows conducted their business in various venues; they also gathered on the steps of the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building (lower right).

All participants in the institute must agree to "spread the word" about what they have learned, in order to increase the program's impact across the nation. Several of the workshops focused on the best ways for the Fellows to disseminate their ideas, including making visits to other schools and libraries and sharing lesson plans on the Library's Learning Page Web site (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/index.html**), which is designed for K-12 educators and students to guide them on using the American Memory collections.

Monica Edinger, a 1997 Fellow, explained she was writing a book on the importance of primary sources and intended to include a chapter on American Memory. Linda Joseph, also a 1997 Fellow, mentioned the *CyberBee* column she writes for *Multimedia Schools* magazine. Joyce Valenza, a 1998 Fellow who writes for several publications and speaks at school library conferences, counseled the group, "Just weave it in everywhere."

The Fellows will spend the 1999-2000 school year refining the lesson plans they developed during the institute and posting their modifications on-line. To keep the momentum of the institute going, the Fellows may participate in the American Memory Fellows listserv and other e-mail discussion groups. This on-line community of past Fellows, Library staff and other educational professionals will focus on finding ways to further develop all aspects of American Memory in order to make the collections as useful as possible to as many teachers as possible. ◆

Ms. Bellin is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Bicentennial Background

'Creativity' and the Library of Congress

By JOHN Y. COLE

"Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," the theme of the Library's Bicentennial, recognizes that all libraries promote creativity.

By maintaining and sharing their collections, encouraging research and raising awareness about books and other materials, libraries play a central role in the development of American creativity. As the nation's largest and most diverse library, which will be 200 on April 24, 2000 (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial**), the Library of Congress performs all of these functions.

The Library of Congress, however, also performs a unique national role in preserving and promoting creativity: It is the official copyright agency of the United States. In Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, the Founding Fathers gave Congress the power "To promote the Progress of Science and the Useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." In 1790, 10 years before the Library of Congress was created, Congress approved the copyright law. In 1870 the entire "copyright business" of registration and deposit was transferred from the federal courts to the Library. The law required all authors, poets, artists, composers and map makers to deposit in the Library two copies of every book, pamphlet, map, print and piece of music registered in the United States. The Library of Congress thus acquired not only a thorough and relatively inexpensive means of building a national collection, but also a new constituency: authors, musicians, artists and other creators who needed the protection of copyright.

Creativity and Projects of the Library's Bicentennial

On Oct. 6, 1997, Dr. Billington announced the overall Bicentennial goal: "to inspire creativity in the century ahead by stimulating public use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere." Many of our Bicentennial events explore the creative spirit.

"The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," which was seen at the Library from May 20 through Sept. 4, celebrated American creativity. The Eameses changed the face of America with their inventions and innovative ideas and designs. It will travel next to the Cooper-Hewitt Design Museum in New York, where it will be on display from Oct. 12 through Jan. 9, 2000.

Opening on April 24, 2000, "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," marks the centennial of L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Using the Library's extensive collection of first editions, artifacts and films, the exhibition will examine the creation of this timeless American classic and trace its rapid and enduring success. Copyright deposits related to *The Wizard of Oz* will form the core of this exhibition, which also includes Baum's original copyright application.

"I Hear America Singing," a three-year Bicentennial series of concerts, recordings and educational programs, will be launched by the Library's Music Division beginning this October. Taking its title from Walt Whitman's poem "I Hear America Singing," the series will explore the breadth and significance of America's musical heritage from Colonial days to the end of the 20th century. The series will emphasize

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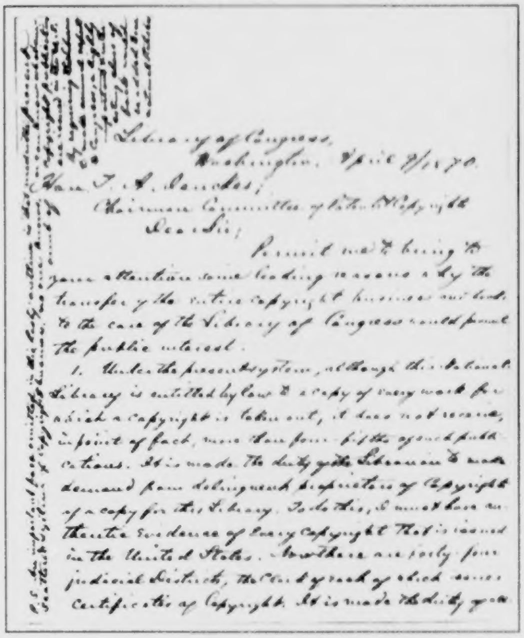
FUL WIZARD
of OZ
BY
L. FRANK BAUM
PICTURES
W. W. DENSLOW

Two Library of Congress Bicentennial exhibitions emphasize the theme of creativity: "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention" (above), which will open in New York City on Oct. 12, and "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," which opens on the Library's 200th birthday, April 24, 2000.



Library of Congress,
Washington, April 9/1870.
Hon. T. A. Jenckes;
Chairman Committee of Patents & Copyright
Dear Sir;

Permit me to bring to your attention some leading reasons why the transfer of the entire copyright business and books to the care of the Library of Congress would promote the public interest.

1. Under the present system, although the National Library is entitled by law to a copy of every work for which a copyright is taken out, it does not receive, in point of fact, more than four-fifths of such publications. It is made the duty of the Librarian to make demand from delinquent proprietors of copyright of a copy for this Library. To do this, I must have [illegible] the entire evidence of every copyright that is issued in the United States. Now there are forty-four judicial districts, the clerk of each of which issues certificates of copyright. It is made the duty of the

In his letter to Rep. Rep. Thomas Jenckes of Rhode Island, Librarian Spofford argued that the Library of Congress should be the central agency for copyright registration and for custody of copyright deposits. These copyright deposits awaited sorting, counting and classification when they were moved from the Capitol to the new Library building in 1897.

the American musical experience as documented in the Library's collections of popular song, sacred music, band music, choral music, chamber music, folk music, "America's Voice: Rhythm & Blues, Jazz, Country, Rock & Roll to Rap," and "Music and Multimedia: The Widening World."

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky's Favorite Poem project was launched in April 1998 with poetry readings in New York, Washington, Boston, St. Louis and Los Angeles. The project will create an audio and video archives of Americans of all ages, backgrounds and walks of life saying their favorite poems. One thousand audio and 200 video tapes will be presented to the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. The first tapes will be presented on April 3-4 as part of the Bicentennial symposium "Poetry and the American People." Participants will include Mr. Pinsky and three other poets, all named by Dr. Billington as special consultants during the Bicentennial year: Rita Dove, W.S. Merwin and Louise Glück.

Copyright, Music and Literary Milestones

The Library's "copyright hero" is Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897. On April 9, 1870, when the Library was still in the U.S. Capitol building, Spofford wrote a lengthy letter to Rep. Thomas A. Jenckes of Rhode Island, outlining "some leading reasons why the transfer of the entire copyright business to the Library of Congress would promote the public interest." Previously, U.S. District Courts carried out the copyright function; there was no single Copyright Office.

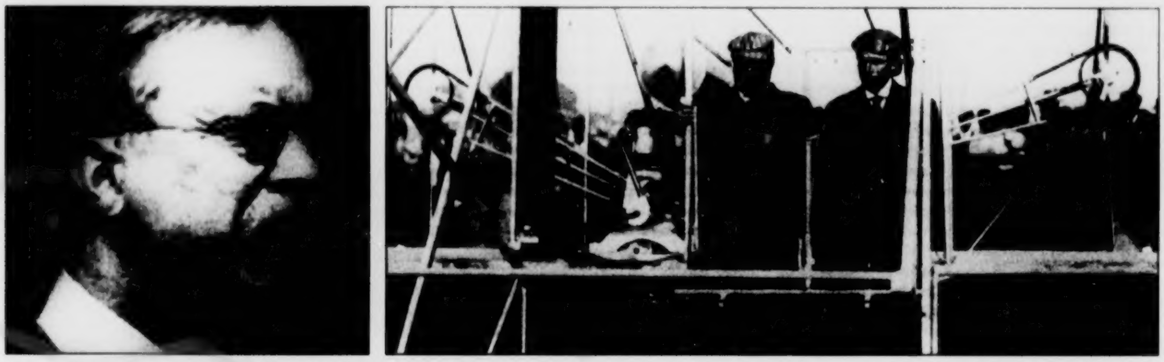
Jenckes agreed and attached the proposal to a bill revising the patent laws. Jenckes's bill passed Congress easily, and when it was signed into law by President Grant on July 8, 1870, the Library of Congress became the first central agency for copyright registration and for the custody of copyright deposits in the United States.

By 1897, when the Library moved from the Capitol into its new building, approximately 400,000 music items had been added to its collections, mostly as copyright deposits. Today the Library's music archives is the largest in the world, numbering close to 8 million items, including musical scores, manuscripts of commissioned works and recordings of musical performances. In 1925, on the recommendation of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress from 1899 to 1939, Congress accepted a substantial gift from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge for the construction of an auditorium that would be dedicated to the performance of chamber music. This gift expanded the Music Division's role into the first national venue for creating, presenting and preserving chamber music. Other kinds of performances, the commissioning of works and the broadcasting of concerts soon followed, establishing a model for other and later forms of Library of Congress outreach.

Poet and writer Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress in 1939-1944, established the Library's exhibitions program and made major strides in establishing a public presence and role for the institution. In particular, he used his personal contacts to create new and enduring relationships between the Library and the world of letters — scholars, writers and poets. His many accomplishments included the inauguration of a series of readings by distinguished American poets (1941), the establishment of the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape (1942) and, in 1943, the creation of the consultantship in poetry (now called Poet Laureate) and the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature.

As the Library heads toward its third century, it looks forward to playing a major role in fostering American creativity in the third millennium. ◆

John Cole is co-chair of the Library's Bicentennial Steering Committee and director of the Center for the Book.



Theodore Roosevelt from "TR at Baltimore" (1918); on Oct. 11,1910, he became the first president to fly in an airplane, with Arch Hoxsey at St. Louis, Mo.

The First Presidential 'Picture Man'

Theodore Roosevelt and His Times on Film

BY KAREN C. LUND

> Roosevelt "is such an overmastering personality that we go the length of expressing the hope that moving pictures of him may be preserved in safe custody for future reference. What would the public of this country give today to see Abraham Lincoln or George Washington in their habits as they lived, in moving picture form? Don't you think the student, the historian, the biographer, the patriot would be glad to see moving pictures of these great men? ... It is the same with Mr. Roosevelt."
>
> –*The Moving Picture World,* Oct. 22, 1910

Although William McKinley was the first U.S. president to appear in a motion picture, Theodore Roosevelt was the first to have his career and life chronicled on a large scale by motion picture companies. Roosevelt courted the press and the media like no other president had before. He made such an impression on camera that the journal *Moving Picture World* referred to him as "more than a picture personality — he is A PICTURE MAN."

Available at **www.loc.gov**, a new American Memory Web presentation, "Theodore Roosevelt: His Life and Times on Film," is testament to this, as evidenced by the 104 films on the site that record events in his life from 1898 to his death in 1919. Besides containing scenes of Roosevelt, these films include views of world figures, politicians, monarchs and friends and family members of Roosevelt who influenced his life and the era in which he lived. Four sound recordings made by Roosevelt for the Edison Co. in 1912 during the Progressive campaign are also included on the site. No doubt the author of the 1910 article from which the above quotes appear would have been pleased to see that the Library of Congress has indeed preserved films of Roosevelt "in safe custody" in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and that some are readily available to all via the World Wide Web, thanks to the collaborative work of the division and the National Digital Library Program.

The majority of the films on the site are from the Theodore Roosevelt Association Collection. Founded in 1919 after his death, the association was organized to perpetuate the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt. As part of its mission, it amassed a collection of motion pictures relating to the life and times of the former president. Much of the footage was taken from newsreels and other actuality films of the time. The association also compiled some of this footage to make silent documentaries on various aspects of Roosevelt's life, such as his trip on the River of Doubt in Brazil and the building of the Roosevelt Dam.

In 1962 the association gave its film collection of 381 titles to the Library of Congress, where it currently resides. For the on-line presentation, a selection of 87 films from the collection were chosen to represent as many different times and phases of Roosevelt's life and career as possible.

The Theodore Roosevelt Association Collection is predominantly composed of films made after his presidency. To amplify the few films in this collection that were made during his presidency, 17 films from the Paper Print Collection were added to the on-line presen-

The former president speaking in support of Liberty Loans during World War I at Oriole Park in "TR at Baltimore" (1918).

tation. These films show Roosevelt in various public appearances while he was president. Other films from the Paper Print Collection show Roosevelt in events relating to the Spanish-American War before he was elected president. (The Library's Paper Print Collection contains some of the earliest films ever made, which were deposited for copyright in 1894-1915 as positive photographs, frequently on rolls as celluloid film would be.)

The four Edison sound recordings featuring Roosevelt speaking on his progressive political views were also given to the Library by the Theodore Roosevelt Association in 1982 along with other assorted sound recordings relating to the former president.

The earliest extant film of Roosevelt is "Theodore Roosevelt Leaving the White House." The film was produced when he was making a name for himself as assistant secretary of the Navy in 1898, ardently battling for the United States to prepare for war with Spain. When war was declared, he resigned to serve as a lieutenant colonel in the Spanish-American War and won acclaim with his Rough Riders for their part in the Battle of San Juan Hill. Two films on the site show Roosevelt during this period, "Roosevelt's Rough Riders" and "President Roosevelt and the Rough Riders," the latter copyrighted with the title after he had become president, even though the film had been produced earlier.

As Roosevelt rose in political circles, he was inaugurated as vice president to William McKinley on March 4, 1901. The film "Terrible Teddy, the Grizzly King" shows how Roosevelt was already being perceived as a media star. The satiric film made fun of Roosevelt's reputation as a bear hunter by showing an actor dressed as Roosevelt hunting a house cat while being followed by his press agent and photographer.

McKinley's assassination in September 1901 at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo catapulted Roosevelt into the presidency, and several films exist documenting the funeral events. Roosevelt can be seen at the funeral in Canton, Ohio, in "President Roosevelt at the Canton Station." (In addition, American Memory has another Web presentation focusing on McKinley, "The Last Days of a President.")

During his first term as president, Roosevelt was often in front of the camera, openly engaging journalists and filmmakers. He traveled widely in his duties and is shown in films attending the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia, greeting a foreign dignitary (Prince Henry of Prussia), appearing at the Charleston and the St. Louis expositions, and touring San Francisco.

In his second term, Roosevelt worked to bring a peace settlement to the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. Delegates from both nations were invited to Portsmouth, N.H., to facilitate this. Three films on the Web site show the visiting Japanese and Russian diplomats. A treaty was signed between the two nations on Sept. 2, 1905, and Roosevelt was later to receive a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

Roosevelt also acquired the right for the United States to build a canal in Panama and visited the country himself in November 1906, the first time a president in office had ever visited a foreign nation. Footage of the first president of Panama, Manuel Amador Guerrero, greeting Roosevelt at the cathedral in Panama City is available in two films in the collection, "TR Speaking in Panama, November 1906" and "TR's Arrival in Panama, November 1906." There is also footage of one of William H. Taft's visits to Panama as president.

Following his presidency, Roosevelt embarked on an expedition to Africa for the Smithsonian Institution to gain animal specimens. The footage on the Web site was most likely filmed in British East Africa, now Kenya. Scenes of Mombasa, the plains along the Uganda Railway, and Masai tribespeople are included in the film "TR in Africa." A rainmaker appears performing a ritual dance, and what are probably Kikuyu or Masai tribespeople perform dances in front of the camera.

Theodore Roosevelt displayed his vigorous campaigning style before the newsreel cameras; TR examines a gun before presenting it to Chief Okawahki in "TR in Africa" (1909).

After Africa, Roosevelt traveled to Europe, where a fascinated continent treated him as if he were still head of state. While there, he met with Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, Crown Prince Christian of Denmark and King Haakon of Norway. "TR's Return from Africa, 1910" and "TR in Norway and Denmark, 1910" show Roosevelt meeting with the various monarchs and dignitaries and also going to ceremonies to accept the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway for his efforts in ending the Russo-Japanese War.

When King Edward VII of England died while Roosevelt was still in Europe, President Taft asked Roosevelt to represent the United States at the funeral, shown in both "TR's Return from Africa, 1910" and "King Edward's Funeral, 1910." The funeral was the last time before World War I when so many monarchs of Europe, most related through marriage, would be able to meet together.

When he returned to New York, Roosevelt was met with great acclaim. His boat was escorted by a battleship, a destroyer flotilla and other smaller boats, and a water parade followed. Hundreds of people greeted him, and thousands of people lined Broadway as he proceeded in a carriage with some Rough Riders providing escort, as evidenced by "TR's Return to New York, 1910."

Even though he was no longer president, Roosevelt's activities kept him in front of the cameras. On Oct. 11,1910, he flew in an airplane at St. Louis, Mo., the first time a U.S. president had ever flown in an airplane. The biplane was piloted by Arch Hoxsey, and the former president's daring was immortalized on film.

In addition, his presence at the official dedication of the Roosevelt Dam was filmed on March 18, 1911. Several films in the presentation focus on the Roosevelt Dam, which emerged largely as the result of his reclamation efforts while president. The film "The Roosevelt Dam," compiled by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, goes into great detail on his commitment to the reclamation of desert land and his belief that natural resources existed for the public benefit.

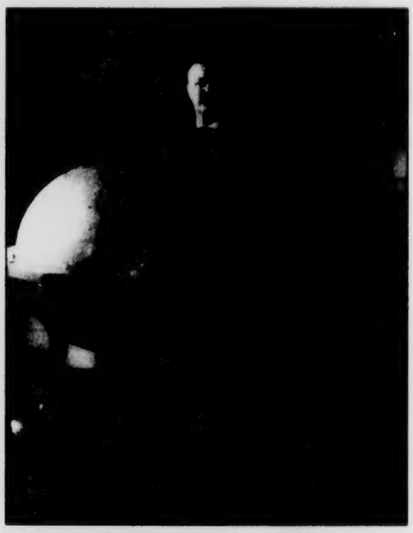
Disappointed with the Republican Party and its continued support for Taft in the face of popular support for himself, he ran for the presidency again in 1912 on the newly formed Progressive Party ticket. He campaigned actively for the election, but ultimately lost to the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson. Films of his daily life at his home Sagamore Hill, such as "A Visit to Theodore Roosevelt at His Home at Sagamore Hill," made by Pathe Freres, were made as interest in his campaign grew. The four sound recordings on the Web site are excerpts from speeches Roosevelt made during his Progressive campaign. In them, he expounded his populist policies, stating his view that the people should rule in a democracy and not be subject to corrupt government, and that better living and working conditions should be provided for the average man and woman.

In 1913 Roosevelt traveled to South America to deliver several lectures. He was invited to go on an expedition down the previously unexplored River of Doubt, or the Rio da Duvida. The river, which the expedition mapped, was ultimately named Rio Roosevelt, or Rio Teodoro, for him. The film chronicling this voyage was compiled by the Roosevelt Association and titled "The River of Doubt." Although most of the film footage taken on Roosevelt's journey was lost in an accident in the rapids, the documentary film contains some of the extant footage and photographs along with shots taken on a subsequent journey down the river by George M. Dyott in 1927 for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. During his journey, Roosevelt became so ill and disabled that he considered suicide to avoid slowing down his traveling companions, but he later said that he knew his son Kermit, who was also on the trip, would not abandon his body in the jungle and that he had no choice but to come out alive. Some of the ailments plaguing him were malaria, a cellulitis infection and an abscess in his buttock. During the six-week trip, he had lost a quarter of his weight. After this trip, his health was permanently worsened and was probably a factor in his death six years later, in 1919.

In 1916 Roosevelt was encouraged by many to run for president again, a notion he entertained, but ultimately declined. He did, however, travel to New Mexico, where he campaigned for the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes. Two films captured his tours and speechmaking in New Mexico, "TR in New Mexico, 1916" and "TR's Reception in Albuquerque, N.M., 1916."

Numerous other films exist that show Roosevelt during the latter period of his life making speeches from Sagamore Hill and attending various public events. In these films, one can see him speaking with women suffragettes, receiving Belgian envoys and visiting neighbors at Christmastime.

As war loomed in Europe, Roosevelt became increasingly convinced that the United States needed to prepare for it, and he opposed those who spoke for peace at all cost. When the United States finally did join the World War, he volunteered to serve abroad, but Wilson denied his request. Thwarted, Roosevelt turned his attention to campaigning for the war efforts, and many films record his wartime crusading. His sons went to fight in the war, and he lost his son Quentin when he was shot down behind German lines. Roosevelt can be seen in films such as "TR in Baltimore During Liberty Loan Drive, 1918" wearing a black armband in memory of his son.



Theodore Roosevelt strikes a characteristic pose in a 1903 photographic portrait by the Rockwood Photo Co.

Roosevelt died in 1919 as a result of a pulmonary embolism. That same year, the Roosevelt Association was established, and in the following years many commemorative events and services were held in his honor, several of which were captured on film. Notable figures such as Prince Edward of England (later to be King Edward VIII, better known as the Duke of Windsor) and King Albert of Belgium can be seen on film paying homage to Roosevelt by visiting his grave.

Ultimately, the American Memory Roosevelt Web site is a remarkable record of a prominent life lived before the camera. As America's first media president, living at a time when the United States was first becoming a world power, the films and recordings of his life serve as valuable documents of the history of the early part of this century. ◆

Karen C. Lund is a digital conversion specialist for the National Digital Library Program in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Coolidge & Quilts

Two New American Memory Collections Debut

Prosperity and Thrift
The Coolidge Era and the Consumer Economy
1921-1929

“Prosperity and Thrift: The Coolidge Era and the Consumer Economy, 1921-1929” is a new presentation available from the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**. The site assembles an array of Library of Congress source materials from the 1920s that document the widespread prosperity of the Coolidge years, the nation's transition to a mass consumer economy and the role of government in this transition.

The collection includes nearly 150 selections from 12 collections of personal papers and two collections of institutional papers; 74 books, pamphlets and legislative documents, including selections from 34 consumer and trade journals; 185 photographs; and five short films and seven audio selections of Coolidge speeches.

The site is particularly strong in advertising and mass-marketing materials and will be of special interest to those seeking to understand economic and political forces at work in the 1920s. The production of this collection was made possible by the generous support of Laurance S. and Mary French Rockefeller.

“Prosperity and Thrift” contains especially rich resources on African Americans in the consumer economy. While many African Americans, especially in the South, experienced continuing poverty and hardship in the 1920s, the decade was also to some extent an era of opportunities. The pursuit of a higher standard of living, increased personal autonomy and less discrimination led many African Americans to migrate to the urban North from rural areas in the South.

Merchandising and advertising during the Coolidge years are also a focus of the collection. The policies of the Coolidge administration supported business and spurred tremendous commercial growth. A second new on-line presentation showcases American craftsmanship at its finest and most colorful in “Quilts and Quiltmaking in America.” The materials are from the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress: the Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project Collection (1978) and the contest winners from the 1992, 1994 and 1996 All-American Quilt Contest sponsored by Coming Home, a division of Lands' End, and *Good Housekeeping*. Together these collections provide a glimpse into America's diverse quilting traditions.

The quilt documentation from the Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project, an ethnographic field study conducted by the American Folklife Center in cooperation with the National Park Service, includes 229 photographs and 181 recorded interviews with six quilters in Appalachian North Carolina and Virginia. These materials document quilts and quilting within the context of daily life and reflect a range of backgrounds, motivations and aesthetic sensibilities.

The Blue Ridge interviews were conducted in a limited geographic area over a period of two months with a small number of women identified by the researchers as traditional quilters — that is, those for whom quiltmaking was an integral part of their lives in a rural economy. Their stories include learning to make quilts from older relatives, using remnants from home sewing and re-creating patterns passed down from earlier generations. These interviews, recorded in 1978, document an important transition in quiltmaking history: the early influences of its late-20th century revival. At the time of the Blue Ridge interviews, quilting was practiced primarily as an individual or local activity by older women, and there were as yet few indications of growing general popularity.

Quilts and Quiltmaking in America
1978-1996

The other major portion of “Quilts and Quiltmaking” features entries from the Lands' End All-American Quilt Contest, including approximately 180 winning quilts from across the United States. In 1992 the Coming Home Division of Lands' End Direct Merchants teamed up with *Good Housekeeping* magazine to sponsor an “All-American Quilt Contest.” From the entries received, judges selected both a first-prize winner from each state and a national winner. The contest was repeated in 1994 and 1996, with the theme “If Quilts Could Talk.” Many quiltmakers took the opportunity to share the stories of their quilts, and while a collection of prize winners may not represent the full range of American quilts, their stories, motivations and meanings connect them with hundreds of thousands of other quilts that decorate beds, comfort children, document weddings and birthdays, and give pleasure to the makers and their loved ones.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress, which now offers more than 2.5 million items in more than 60 diverse collections of on-line materials from the world's largest library. By 2000, the Bicentennial of the Library, more than 6 million items will be available as part of the Library's Bicentennial “Gift to the Nation.” ◆

'I Hear America Singing'

Library Announces 1999-2000 Concert Season

Oct. 1 is the kickoff date for a special commemorative series of Library of Congress concerts, broadcasts, recordings and educational programs that will be presented in celebration of the 200th birthday of the Library of Congress, which occurs on April 24, 2000.

Taking its theme from a Walt Whitman poem, "I Hear America Singing," the three-year series encompasses classical and popular compositions, sacred and secular pieces, music from America's cities and songs from its heartland. Exploring the breadth and significance of American musical heritage from Colonial days to the end of the 20th century, the Bicentennial music project, "I Hear America Singing," will be presented by the Library's Music Division, which won the ASCAP-Chamber Music America Award for Adventuresome Programming in 1998.

The American Classical Music Hall of Fame named the Library's Music Division an institutional member in 1999. Its long-running internationally recognized chamber music series was initiated in 1925 by philanthropist Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. "Mrs. Coolidge was a visionary philanthropist who built the Library's renowned concert hall, the Coolidge Auditorium, and endowed a foundation to support our concert series and the creation of new compositions," said Jon Newsom, the Music Division's chief. "She was responsible for an extraordinary musical legacy that we honor today by continuing the distinguished performing and commissioning traditions she established in chamber music and dance."

The Martha Graham Dance Company will return to the Library of Congress in November for three performances of one of the most important Coolidge commissions, the classic 1944 Martha Graham-Aaron Copland ballet, *Appalachian Spring*. Through the generous support of the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, the Library will also present and document for its newly established Martha Graham Collection a program of major Graham works that also includes early works and solos, among them *Heretic, Frontier* and *Deep Song*.

World premieres of two Library of Congress commissions are slated for 1999-2000. San Francisco-based jazz composer and pianist Jon Jang will perform his composition for piano and erhu (Chinese violin), *The Temple of a Drum*, written in honor of drummer Max Roach; and violinist Rolf Schulte and pianist Alan Feinberg unveil *Duo in Two Parts* by Dina Koston, Washington composer and co-artistic director of the Theater Chamber Players.

Framing the season are two concerts that illuminate the rich Library of Congress holdings in the field of American musical theater: a concert by master song stylist Bobby Short and his Orchestra opens the series on Oct. 1, and a 70th birthday tribute to Stephen Sondheim closes the season on May 22.

For chamber music aficionados, season highlights include concerts by a quartet of superb string quartets, American, German and British: the Juilliard, the Hagen, the Artemis and the Eroica. Ensemble Sarband, called "the most original ensemble in early music" by *Neue Musikzeitung*, brings together musicians from Bulgaria, Lebanon, Germany and Turkey for *Sefarad*, a program tracing music of Sephardic Jews in the Mediterranean and the Ottoman Empire. Concerto Italiano, with acclaimed conductor and harpsichordist Rinaldo Alessandrini, programs Monteverdi's *Lamento D'Arianna*, with contralto Sara Mingardo; the 22-person Concerto Köln offers Mendelssohn's String Symphony No. 9 and Mozart's Concerto for Piano and Strings, K. 414. And violinist and conductor Jaime Laredo celebrates the 40th anniversary of his Carnegie Hall debut in a special program of Bach and Mozart concertos with the Brandenburg Ensemble and the young American violinist Leila Josefowicz.

For further information about the Library of Congress concert series, call (202) 707-5502; or visit "Concerts from the Library of Congress" on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/perform/concert**.

Tickets are required for all Library of Congress concerts, and they will be distributed by TicketMaster, at (301) 808-6900 or (202) 432-SEAT, for a nominal service charge of $2 per ticket, with additional charges for phone orders and handling. Callers outside the Washington, Baltimore and Northern Virginia area may dial (800) 551-SEAT. Tickets are also available at TicketMaster outlets; for a complete list of outlets, call TicketMaster at (202) 432-SEAT or visit TicketMaster on the Web at **www.ticketmaster.com.** Tickets will be available approximately five weeks before each concert. **Please note one exception**: the sale date for Bobby Short's Oct. 1 appearance was Aug. 30 and tickets may already be unavailable.

Tickets for Library of Congress events sell out quickly, but there are often empty seats at concert time. Patrons are encouraged to try for no-show tickets by appearing at the will-call desk by 6:30 p.m. on concerts nights. All concerts are presented in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium, located on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, First Street and Independence Avenue S.E. ◆

1999-2000 Library of Congress Concert Season Calendar

All concerts take place in the Coolidge Auditorium, Jefferson Building, at 8 p.m. *(Programs subject to change without notice.)*

Friday, Oct. 1

Bobby Short and His Orchestra. Songs both unknown and familiar by Cole Porter, Richard Rodgers, Jerome Kern, Harold Arlen and other popular songwriters. Ticket sale date: Aug. 30

Thursday-Friday, Oct. 7-8

The Juilliard String Quartet. Haydn: Quartet in C Major, op. 76, no. 3 "Emperor"; Webern: Six Bagatelles, op. 9; Stravinsky: Three Pieces for String Quartet; Beethoven: Quartet in A Minor, op. 132. Ticket sale date: Sept. 13

Friday, Oct. 29

Stephen Salters, Baritone. Winner of the 1999 Walter W. Naumburg Vocal Competition. Ticket sale date: Sept. 20

Saturday, Oct. 30

Da Camera of Houston (Coolidge Anniversary Concert). Ravel: *Chansons Madécasses*, for mezzo-soprano, flute, cello and piano (Coolidge Foundation commission); Tsontakis: Heartsounds, for violin, viola, double-bass, piano; Messiaen: Quartet for the End of Time. Ticket sale date: Sept. 20

Saturday, Nov. 13

The Beijing Trio. World premiere performance, "The Temple of a Drum," commissioned by the Library of Congress McKim Fund; Jon Jang, pianist-composer, JieBing Chen, *erhu* (Chinese violin), Max Roach, trapset drums. Ticket sale date: Oct. 4

Wednesday-Friday, Nov. 17-19

The Martha Graham Dance Company. Key works from the 1930s, including the legendary *Heretic* and *Frontier, Deep Song* and other solos. A dramatic staging of selected letters of the Graham-Copland correspondence for *Appalachian Spring* will precede the performance of this classic ballet. Ticket sale date: Oct. 11

Thursday, Dec. 2

The Eroica String Quartet. U.S. Debut concert: Mendelssohn: Quartet no. 1 in E-Flat Major, op. 12; Beethoven: Quartet in E-Flat Major, op. 74 "Harp"; Schumann: Quartet in A Major, op. 41, no. 3. Ticket sale date: Nov. 1

Friday, Dec. 3

The American Chamber Players. Miles Hoffman, artistic director. Schubert: Octet in F-Major, D. 803, with other works to be announced. Ticket sale date: Nov. 1

Friday, Dec. 10

The New York Festival of Song. Michael Barrett and Stephen Blier, co-artistic directors. The Great American Songwriting Teams. Ticket sale date: Nov. 8

Friday, Dec. 17

The Juilliard String Quartet. Program will include Mendelssohn's Quartet no. 3 in D Major, op. 44, no. 1, and Bartók's Quartet No. 2. Ticket sale date: Nov. 15

Mondays/Thursdays, Jan. 10-24

Jazz Film Series. Mary Pickford Theater, Madison Building, LM 302. Presented in cooperation with the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. For the screening schedule, visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/perform/concert** or call (202) 707-5677. No tickets required.

Thursday, Feb. 3

The Artemis Quartet. Mozart: Quartet in D Minor, K. 421; Ligeti: Quartet no. 2; Beethoven: Quartet in F Major, op. 135. Ticket sale date: Dec. 27

Wednesday, Feb. 9

Brandenburg Ensemble: Jaime Laredo, violin and viola; Leila Josefowicz, violin; and Reiko Uchida, piano. Music of J.S. Bach, Mozart and Zwilich. Ticket date: Jan. 3

Thursday-Friday, Feb. 24-25

The Juilliard String Quartet. Music of Mendelssohn, Shostakovich and Beethoven. Ticket sale date: Jan. 17

Friday, March 3

Ensemble Sarband. *Sefarad*: Music of Spanish Jews in the Mediterranean and the Ottoman Empire. Fadia el-Hage, voice; Ahmet Kadri Rizeli, *kemenge*, percussion; Ihsan Özer, *kanun*; Vladimir Ivanoff, percussion, *oud* and musical direction. Ticket sale date: Jan. 24

Friday, March 10

Rolf Schulte, violin; Alan Feinberg, piano; William Purvis, French horn. Dina Koston: Duo in Two Parts (commissioned by the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress); and music by Brahms, Ligeti and Bartók. Ticket sale date: Feb. 7

Thursday, March 23

The Four Tops: Symposium and performance. Moderated by Norman Middleton and Suzanne Smith. Ticket sale date: Feb. 14

Friday, March 24

Concerto Köln. Period-instrument orchestra from Germany; with soloists Sylvie Kraus, violin, and Ludwig Semerjian, piano. Music of Dall'abaco, J. S. Bach, Mozart and Mendelssohn. Ticket date: Feb. 14

Friday, March 31

Concerto Italiano. Sara Mingardo, contralto; Rinaldo Alessandrini, conductor, harpsichord. Castello: Two Sonatas for Strings; Marini: Passacaglia for Strings; Monteverdi: *Lamento d'Arianna*; Farina: *Capriccio Stravagante*; Bononcini: *Sinfonia da Chiesa*; Pergolesi: *Salve Regina*; Legrenzi: Sonata from *La Cetra*; Corelli: *Concerto Grosso*, op. 6, no.4. Ticket sale date: Feb. 21

Friday, April 7

La Luna Ensemble for 17th Century Music. Sprezzatura: *Virtuoso Variations, Sonatas and Fantasias.* Ingrid Matthews and Scott Metcalfe, violins; Emily Walhout, viola da gamba, cello; Byron Schenkman, harpsichord,organ. Presented under the auspices of the Mae and Irving Jurow Fund. Ticket sale date: Feb. 28

Friday, April 21

Carter Brey, cello, and Christopher O'Riley, piano. Program to be announced. Ticket sale date: March 6

Thursday-Friday, April 27-28

The Beaux Arts Trio. Program to be announced. Ticket sale date: March 13

Monday, May 1

The Hagen Quartet. Ravel: Quartet in F Major; Webern: Five Pieces, Op. 5; Beethoven: Quartet in B-flat Major, op. 130. Ticket sale date: March 20

Thursday-Friday, May 11-12

The Juilliard String Quartet with Warren Jones, piano. Haydn: Quartet in B-flat Major, Op. 64, No. 3; Sur: Berceuse, for violin and piano; Schumann: Piano Quintet. Ticket sale date: March 27

Thursday, May 18-Sat, May 20

Piano 300 Symposium — "The Piano Is 300 Years Old: What's It Been Doing All This Time?" Presented under the auspices of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and Bates College; schedule to be announced. No tickets required

Friday, May 19

Robert Taub, piano. Haydn: Sonata in E-flat Major, Hob. XVI:52; Beethoven: Sonata in E Major, Op. 109; Babbitt: Canonic Forms. Ticket sale date: April 10

Monday, May 22

Stephen Sondheim Salute: 70th Birthday Celebration. Paul Gemigniani, Music Director. A special 70th birthday tribute to a titanic figure in the history of the American musical theater: a concert version of his rarely heard 1974 musical, *The Frogs*, based on the comedy by Aristophanes, and a selection of Sondheim's favorite songs by other writers, offered with the composer's personal commentary. Ticket sale date: April 17 ◆

'Language of the Land'

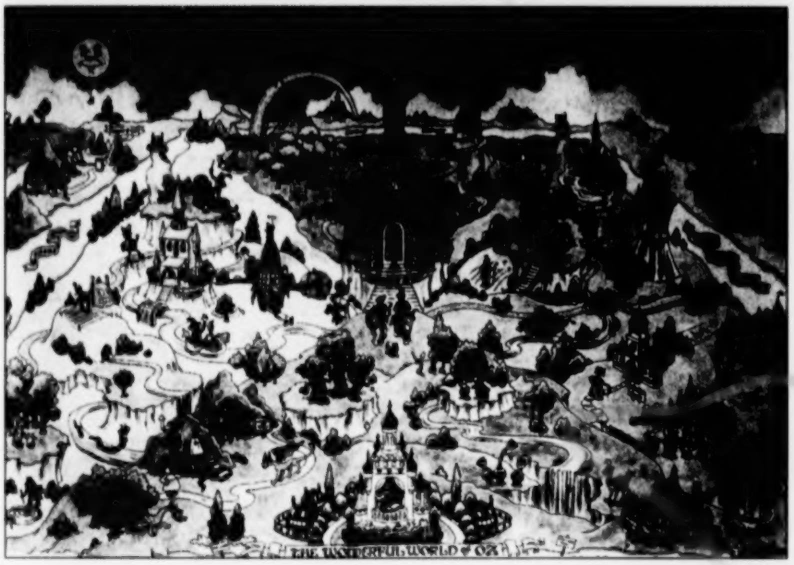
Library Publishes Book of Literary Maps

The Library has just published Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps, *an annotated, illustrated guide to more than 230 maps in the collections of the Library's Geography and Map Division. It features photographs of the maps with more than 20 in full color. The authors are Martha Hopkins of the Interpretive Programs Office and Michael Buscher of the Geography and Map Division. The book culminates an education and reading promotion project funded by a generous grant to the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund. Following is an article based on Ms. Hopkins's introduction to the book.*

> "There ain't anything that is so interesting to look at as a place that a book has talked about."
> —Mark Twain
> *Tom Sawyer Abroad* (1894)

BY MARTHA HOPKINS

To cover terrain successfully, we need maps. Traversing the "literary terrain" requires a special kind of map. Literary maps record the location of places, whether real or imaginary, associated with authors and their works. They may present places associated with a literary tradition, an individual author or a specific work. Some maps highlight an entire country's literary heritage; others feature authors identified with a particular city, state, region or country. Maps can feature real places connected with an individual author, literary character or book, such as those featuring Jane Austen's England, the London of Sherlock Holmes or the settings in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*. Or they may show wholly imaginary landscapes such as Oz, Middle Earth or Never-Neverland.



Dick Martin

***The Wonderful World of Oz* (1988) is an extensive map based on L. Frank Baum's 13 books describing the adventures of Dorothy, the Wizard and other characters in the land of Oz.**

Language of the Land

***Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps* is a 304-page, hardbound book available for $50 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop at (202) 707-0204 or from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. It has become a Library best-seller.**

Although they may depict actual places, literary maps generally portray them with the power of imagination rather than with geographic accuracy. They differ from most reference maps in the kind and quantity of information provided. Because there is no way to determine what information someone may need, a general map contains a large amount of detail. However, no one part of it is emphasized, and nothing distracts the eye too much or calls particular attention to itself. Users approach such a map to acquire certain information — perhaps the location of a certain town or of a street in that town.

But unlike a general map, a literary map has a specific message.

Most literary maps are not drawn to scale and contain little detailed information on topography, geology or the locations of towns, rivers, roads and other features. They are often simplified outlines of an area, featuring large images of authors, buildings and geographical features associated with authors, characters and scenes from literary works. These elements, rather than the traditional elements of a general map, command the viewer's attention. Literary maps depict ideas as much as places and present a world in which authors and books are the dominant features. For readers, the geographic knowledge can serve as a framework on which to fit the life of an author or the adventures of a book.

Residents of a particular area enjoy recognizing on a map names of authors well known in their locale. Most literary maps presuppose some knowledge on the part of the viewer, which explains why they are almost always associated with well-known books, authors and traditions.

In addition to celebrating familiar works, literary maps demonstrate the importance of geography in fiction. In the words of Eudora Welty in "Place in Fiction" (1987):

> Surely once we have named [a place], we have put a kind of poetic claim on its existence; the claim works even out of sight — may work forever sight unseen. ... Being shown how to locate, to place, any account is what does most toward making us believe it, not merely allowing us to, may the account be the facts or a lie; and that is where place in fiction comes in. Fiction is a lie. Never in its inside thoughts, always in its outside dress.

Furthermore, as the spread of identical fast-food chains and shopping malls have made the United States and the rest of the world more uniform, people have experienced a counterbalancing desire to celebrate those things that make one place and one group different from another. Therefore, a sense of place, of which literary maps form a part, has assumed new importance.

Celebration of place is also a form of patriotism and taking pride in one's roots. The great number of maps of U.S. states and regions featured in the Library of Congress collections reflect the pride of residents of various states in their cultural heritage, as well as the regionalism that has long been a predominant feature of American literature. Furthermore, writers sometimes become celebrities, and people's self-esteem may be enhanced when they realize they share home ground with literary stars. For example, a state that does not rank high in per capita income or quality of its educational system may boast a rich literary heritage, and a map can foster pride in that heritage among the state's schoolchildren. Moreover, because regional pride plays a major force in the creation of literary maps, the line between the literary and the historical is often amorphous: a number of the maps include historical places and figures, as well as representations of state seals, flags, flowers, birds, the state capitol building and historic monuments.

Molly Maguire, Mike Cressy

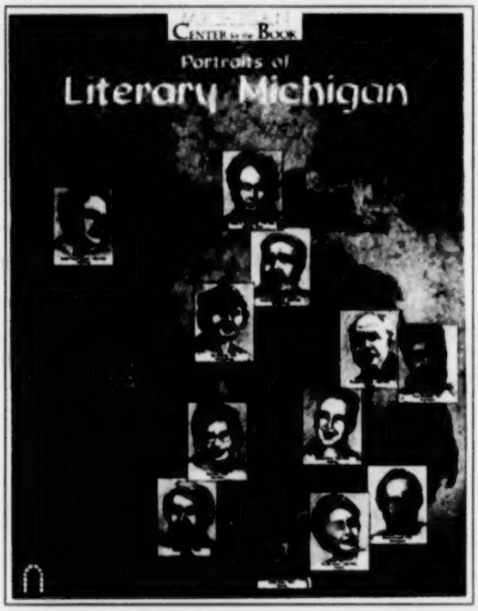
***The Literary Map of Latin America* (1988)**

Other motives for producing maps range from the commercial (advertising a product) to the altruistic (promoting love of reading) and the line between the two sometimes becomes thin. An author can become the principal symbol of a region, for example, in the case of William Shakespeare and Stratford-Upon-Avon or William Wordsworth and the English Lake District. Because of their literary connections, both places have flourishing tourist industries, which have produced literary maps.

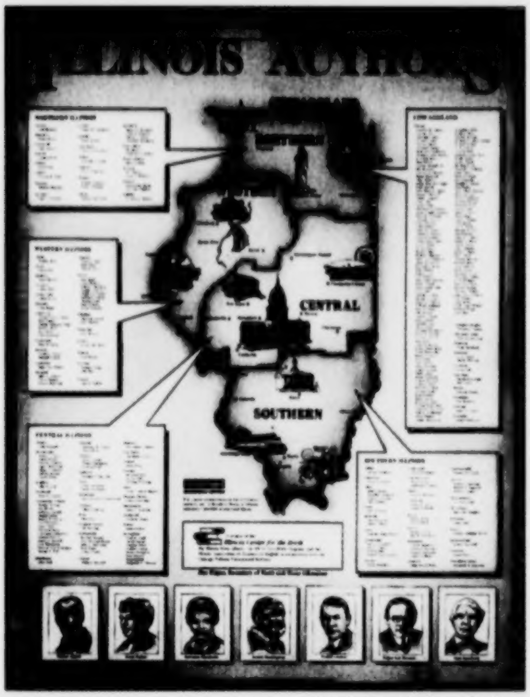
In addition to tourist boards, other producers of literary maps in the Library's collections include library associations, publishers, civic organizations, associations of English teachers, government agencies, centennial commissions, printing equipment companies, movie producers, advertisers and individuals who simply loved certain books and authors. A few of the maps were even produced by map-publishing companies.

The maps in the book demonstrate how the canon of American literature has changed substantially over time. After World War I, for example, the influence of the "schoolroom poets" — Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and John Greenleaf Whittier — began to wane as Herman Melville, one of their contemporaries who had been almost forgotten, became recognized as a major writer. During the 1920s, novelists Joseph Hergesheimer and James Branch Cabell, hardly household names today, appeared on lists of great American authors along with Walt Whitman, Edgar Allan Poe, Henry James and others who would still appear on such lists. Around that time, prominent women such as Harriet Beecher Stowe and Edith Wharton began to receive less attention than their male contemporaries Mark Twain and Stephen Crane.

Since the 1940s and 1950s, the period when many of these maps were produced, the literary canon has changed even more radically. Beginning in the 1960s, scholars who recognized the richness and diversity of American cul-



***Portraits of Literary Michigan* (1994) was prepared by the Michigan Center for the Book in connection with the Library's *Language of the Land* exhibition.**



Judie Anderson, Arn Arnam, Tom Heinz

***Illinois Authors* (1987) features a richer diversity of authors than its predecessor from the 1950s.**

ture began to seek out and publish lost, forgotten or suppressed literary texts that had emerged from and, in fact, illustrated that diversity. In the 1970s, scholarship began to examine the cultural implications of gender, race and class for understanding and appreciating literature. Consequently, in the 1980s, the whole concept of a literary canon was increasingly attacked, especially on the grounds that women and minority writers were underrepresented in the traditional framework. Although many critics recognized the need for some version of a canon in order to transmit valued work to future generations, they were disturbed by the tendency of the established canon to freeze responses to the texts it validated and to exclude other, less-recognized works of literary value.

In the 1990s, the teaching of literature has been undergoing fundamental changes that allow for study of diverse cultures, not a narrow group of individual authors. The canon is being expanded to include more female, African American, Asian American, Latino and Native American voices in order to represent as fully as possible the nation's varied cultures. The types of works defined as literature are also being revised to include letters, diaries and memoirs. In addition, increasing attention is being given to non-European literature, in particular to works from Latin America, Canada, Asia and Africa. The more recent maps in the book, especially the state maps, reflect the increasing diversity of material and authors now recognized as significant.

Two Illinois maps demonstrate some of these changes. *Illinois Authors,* produced by the Illinois Association of Teachers of English in 1952, lists 27 authors for the Chicago area — four are female, and one (Richard Wright) is African American. The 1987 map, also called *Illinois Authors,* includes the same 27 Chicago authors listed in 1952, but the overall number of authors featured rose dramatically to 145 — 33 female and at least four African American.

This increasing recognition of diversity adds a new dimension to a genre that has always had multiple faces. Although often reflecting academic views of the literature, literary maps are primarily works of popular culture. For example, J.R.R. Tolkien's popularity among young people in the 1970s is reflected in a group of Middle-Earth maps produced during that period. The high status once enjoyed by authors such as Joseph Hergesheimer and Sinclair Lewis, America's first Nobel Prize winner for literature, is reflected on the maps. And such maps as those devoted to Ian Fleming and Raymond Chandler celebrate authors and characters who are part of the popular, rather than the highbrow, tradition.

As might be expected in works of popular culture, the styles as well as the subject matter of literary maps exhibit considerable variety. Some of the map illustrators were trained and practiced as fine artists and produced exquisite examples of color and execution. Other maps are crude and look unfinished.

Since ancient times, mapmakers have adopted a pictorial approach to geography, using illustrations, insets, scrolls, ribbons, heraldic devices and legendary places as a way of visualizing large spaces. Prior to the 17th century, mapmakers made extensive use of symbols such as mythological creatures to convey sometimes imaginary information about unfamiliar lands. As the scientific method spread and exploration and travel made the world more familiar, maps became more detailed and the style more conventional, with pictorial elements relegated to decorative borders and title cartouches.

In the 19th century, educators revived pictorial maps to teach not only geography but also history and literature. By the 20th century, such pictorial maps had become popular for their decorative qualities and as expressions

a map of middle-earth
mordor
haradwaith

Pauline Baynes

***A Map of Middle Earth* (1970) charts the world of J.R.R. Tolkien's Lord of the Rings trilogy.**

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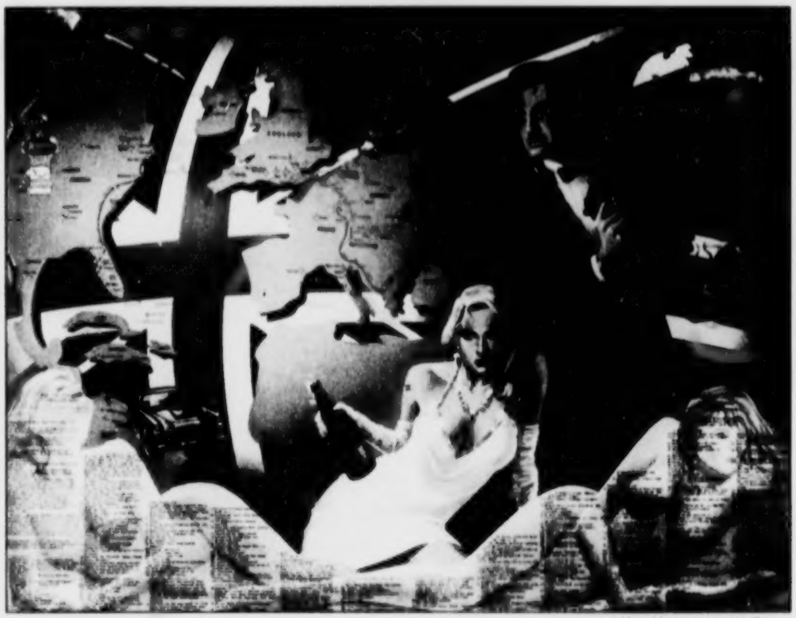


Molly Maguire and John Zelnick

***The Ian Fleming Thriller Map* (1987) features the travels of Agent 007, James Bond, from Fleming's series of adventure novels.**

of civic or national pride. But, because they were often displayed on classroom walls, then discarded when they became tattered, many have become scarce. Moreover, because they were printed in limited editions, not always formally copyrighted and distributed locally for only a short time, they may not have come into library collections. Although literary maps have existed since at least the 16th century, because of the ephemeral nature of such maps, most examples in the Library of Congress date from the 20th century.

Large literary maps most likely evolved from illustrations in books — many of which, for example, Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516), to name an early one — contain maps that locate the book's action. The cost of paper and the cost and difficulty of printing, as well as lack of a market, may have discouraged publishers from producing poster-size maps before the 20th century. Whatever the reason, most of the Library's maps that predate the 1920s are loose sheets originally bound in books, for example, the 1705 *Carte du Voyage d' Année,* which depicts the adventures of Aeneas as told in Virgil's *Aenead.* Exceptions are the ambitious 1878 *Philological and Historical Chart,* an example of the Victorian love of classification that attempts to trace the birth, development and progress of all world literatures in such detail as to be almost unreadable, and the visually beautiful 1908 *Stratford on Avon* map, which reflects the high status of Shakespeare in the English-speaking world and depicts his birthplace at the turn of the 20th century, not in the playwright's own day.

— A Map of Literary Mississippi —

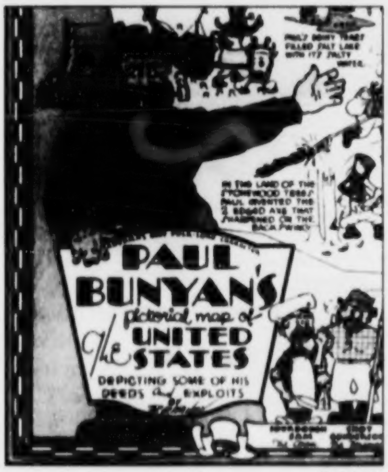
Wyatt Waters

***Modern Mississippi Writers* (1992) was created to celebrate the state's rich literary heritage and distributed to public schools.**

The first map in the collections to conspicuously challenge an all-male pantheon of great American writers is the 1932 *A Pictorial Chart of American Literature,* compiled by Ethel Earle Wylie and illustrated by Ella Wall Van Leer (1893-1986). Anticipating modern literary trends, the map features some writers who were then contemporary (such as a young Robert Frost) and gives equal representation to America's many outstanding female writers, from Anne Bradstreet to Edna St. Vincent Millay, whose papers are now in the Library's Manuscript Division. The top border of the map pictures 19 women and the bottom border shows 19 men, along with their life dates and the states with which they are associated.

One reflection of the prosperity, optimism and pride that flourished in the 1950s was a boom in literary mapmaking. In the 1950s, the United States emerged as a superpower and American popular culture began to have worldwide influence. The longstanding sense of American literature's inferiority when compared to European literature disappeared. Moreover, as the baby-boomer generation entered school, textbook publishing flourished, and publishers produced maps to be used in classrooms along with their books. The number of English teachers increased, adding members and financial resources that enabled their associations to produce literary maps. During this time, many state maps and maps connected with individual works, such as plays by Shakespeare and epics by Homer and Virgil, appeared.

A prolific literary-map producer who began in the 1940s but reached his peak in the 1950s and 1960s was Henry John Firley (1900-1973), head of the English Department at Glenbard West High School in Glen Ellyn, Ill., and an author, poet and member of the National Council of Teachers of English. Working with the Denoyer-Geppert



R D Handy

Detail from *Paul Bunyan's Pictorial Map of the United States, Depticting Some of His Deeds and Exploits*, 1935

Co. of Chicago, an educational publisher, Firley compiled colorful and highly detailed maps. Intended for classroom use, these maps were offered in a variety of formats, including framed, mounted for hanging on a wall, or installed on a spring roller, like a window shade. Although they now are somewhat dated by their reliance on traditional literature, some of Firley's maps are still being distributed.

At roughly the same time as Firley's maps were being published, the Harris-Seybold (later Harris Intertype) Company of Cleveland was producing a significant group of pictorial maps based on British and American classics. Each July, from 1953 through 1964, the company printed a calendar to advertise and promote the capabilities of the lithographic printing equipment it sold. In addition to almost 20,000 graphic arts firms, the maps were distributed to schools and libraries.

Harris-Seybold used its high-tech printing equipment in a display of old-fashioned romance and adventure and an evocation of nostalgia. Insights into the thinking behind the maps appear in a leaflet accompanying the *Ivanhoe* map, which states that Harris-Seybold hoped the map would "give you pleasure today by reminding you of the pleasure of yesteryear."

The literary map that attracted the most attention in its own time was *William Gropper's America: Its Folklore,* whose case demonstrates how literary maps can be used for political purposes. Born in poverty in New York City, Gropper (1897-1977) used art to ennoble the poor, expose social injustice and satirize political opportunism. He worked for mainstream newspapers and magazines and also contributed to radical journals such as the Masses and visited the Soviet Union.

Soon after World War II, Gropper's map was created for distribution abroad by U.S. government agencies as a celebration of American culture. In 1953 the map attracted the attention of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. The senator found little that was objectionable about the map itself, but he denounced Gropper's art in general as communist-directed, anti-American propaganda and asserted that the U.S. government should not promote his work. After he was attacked by McCarthy, Gropper's career suffered for a number of years.

The Library has few literary maps from the late 1960s and 1970s. Rising costs and the social turmoil of the time may be the reasons.

Some significant maps of the 1970s and 1980s came from outside the United States. For example, the former Soviet Union's Main Administration for Geodesy and Cartography produced a large group of literary maps. This government agency mapped the literary sites of Leningrad and Moscow, as well places associated with Leo Tolstoy, Mikhail Lermontov, Alexander Pushkin and other noted pre-Soviet authors. Unlike most literary maps, these are cartographically detailed enough to be used to locate actual places. The maps are illustrated with photographs of authors, their homes and sites associated with them, as well as with other museums and monuments. Updated every few years, the maps contain a wealth of information for readers of Russian and demonstrate the former Soviet Union's support for its cultural history. The maps also show the connection of literary culture to patriotism and provide an example of the way in which literature and culture can be used for propaganda purposes.

A number of British firms also produced literary maps in the 1980s, with subjects such as William Wordsworth, Robert Burns, other Scottish poets and literary London. In the same decade in the United States, many states produced new maps, and, a map of Appalachia appeared, reflecting increasing interest in regions.

The decade's most exciting American maps came from the Aaron Blake Co. of Los Angeles. From the mid- to late 1980s, the company published 12 literary maps related to the favorite books and authors of their producers, the husband-and-wife team of Molly Maguire and Aaron Silverman. The couple began with an interest in Raymond Chandler. Driving around Los Angeles looking for sites mentioned in his work, they found that many still existed, little changed from when Chandler described them. The result was *The Raymond Chandler Mystery Map of Los Angeles* (1986), which, unlike many literary maps, could be used to tour sites mentioned in the author's works. With Silverman as her business partner, Maguire, who had received undergraduate degrees in American and English literature and had done graduate work in video art and design, created a series of maps that trace the settings of well-known books. Each map is colorful and lively, and its style reflects the spirit of the original works; the Chandler map, for example, is in the style of a pulp-novel cover of the 1940s.

In the 1990s the Library has received maps from newly democratic East European countries, such as the *Map of Hungarian Literary History* and *Guide to Franz Kafka's Prague.* Demonstrating yet again the close connection between literature and patriotism, these maps indicate an attempt to reclaim political power by asserting literary power.

In the 1990s in the United States, "Language of the Land," the Library of Congress exhibition that inspired the present book, has encouraged a revival of literary mapmaking. Originally opened at the Library in 1993, this exhibit has traveled to more than 20 sites around the United States, including 16 state Centers for the Book. As part of their programming during the exhibition run, a number of the state centers produced literary maps. Those maps are included in this book, and others are in production. One can only hope that this interest will inspire some of the areas not represented to produce maps.

The lack of maps for certain areas may seem puzzling to readers of this book although, in preparation for the exhibit and book, unsuccessful attempts were made to locate maps for missing American states. Literary maps not represented in the Library of Congress collections undoubtedly exist. However, no literary maps were found for some surprising places, including most of the New England states that have some of the oldest literary connections in the country, and the national capital of Washington. (A project to remedy this oversight is in progress.) In addition to these regional maps, perhaps someone will also produce maps for authors whose works seem to cry out for one, such as Anthony Trollope and William Faulkner. (These authors have been treated in small, black-and-white maps in books, one drawn by Faulkner himself, but do not seem to have been represented in a large, color map.)

Eventually literary maps will exist in electronic form, with viewers able to click on an icon representing a region, author or book and call up a detailed map, photographs, biographical information, bibliographies and other information. Whatever form literary maps may take in the future, they will still have the power that Tom Sawyer attributes to places mentioned in books — making concrete the visualization of characters and locations that is one of the great pleasures of reading. ◆

Ms. Hopkins is an exhibition director in the Library's Interpretive Programs Office. She holds degrees in English from the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia and has taught in colleges in Virginia and West Virginia.

The Science of Cognition

Prominent Neuroscientists to Speak at October Conference

Leaders in the fields of neuroimaging and cognition will discuss the broad-ranging implications of their work at a conference at the Library of Congress on Wednesday, Oct. 6, beginning at 9 a.m. The conference, "Understanding Our Selves: The Science of Cognition," is being organized by the Library of Congress and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) of the National Institutes of Health with major funding from the Charles A. Dana Foundation.

All sessions will take place in the Montpelier Room on the sixth floor of the Library's Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E. The conference is free and open to the public; however, reservations are required. Those wishing to attend should call (202) 707-1616 and leave their names.

Sessions will focus on:

- current understanding of how the brain works when we are learning and how it is affected by disorders such as schizophrenia and depression;
- how research is being applied to preventing mental disorders and treating people afflicted with them; and
- the promise of neuroscience: what lies ahead in understanding what it means to be human.

Special exhibits will include a demonstration by scientists from the National Foundation for Functional Brain Imaging, a nonprofit organization funded primarily by the Department of Energy and based in Albuquerque, N.M.

An earlier conference, "Discovering Our Selves: The Science of Emotion" examined the physical origin of emotional activity. "Understanding Our Selves: The Science of Cognition" will explore how the human nervous system produces mental activity.

Since 1991, the Library and NIMH have cooperated in an interagency initiative, the LC/NIMH Project on the Decade of the Brain, to advance the goals set forth in a proclamation by President George Bush designating the 1990s as the Decade of the Brain. ◆

Library Publishes 1998 Annual Report

The Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1998 has just been released for public acquisition. It was submitted to Congress earlier by Dr. Billington and accepted by the legislative body.

The report, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1998, describes the Library's activities in Washington and in national and international outreach programs.

The 188-page paperbound publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, for $9.50. Cite stock number 030-000-00282-2 when ordering. ◆

Law Library NDL Project Wins Award

The Law Library's National Digital Library project Web site received the American Association of Law Libraries Publication Award (Nonprint Division) during the annual conference of the AALL on July 19 at the Grand Hyatt in Washington, D.C. The award honors in-house print or nonprint library materials.

The Law Library's NDL on-line collection, "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1873," allows researchers to easily peruse early debates and records of Congress. As documents are added to the site, Internet users can trace westward expansion of the United States and other significant historic events considered by Congress. The site may be accessed from the American Memory collections at www.loc.gov.

In February the site was nominated and later chosen from more than 50 entries.

"This award is prestigious, and it gives a lot of attention to the Law Library-National Digital Library's role in legal and legislative research," said Emily Carr, a legal reference librarian with the Law Library and a member of AALL, who noted that the project is the result of teamwork by staff of the Law Library and the National Digital Library Program.

The goal of AALL is to highlight the value of law libraries to the legal profession and the public, to foster law librarianship and to provide leadership in the field of legal information. ◆

Overlapping Cultures

Author Paine Discusses India and the West

BY ANGELA BELLIN

"'What do you think of western civilization?' Gandhi was once asked. He answered, 'It would be a good idea,'" quoted author Jeffery Paine in his recent book *Father India: How Encounters with an Ancient Culture Transformed the Modern West*.

Mr. Paine gave a talk on his latest work at the Library of Congress on July 13. The Office of Scholarly Programs and Asian Division of the Library of Congress sponsored the lecture. He told his audience the story of how he came to write *Father India*.

"When you talk about the writer's intention vs. results, that's kind of a joke, that *this* could have resulted in *this*. To a certain extent, a writer can explain why he wrote the book, and that description's just impossibly mundane and pedestrian. And there's another reason he wrote the book but he doesn't know that. It's like the book tapped him on the shoulder and said, 'Write me!'"

Mr. Paine's recent work follows several well-known figures that traveled to India. Human rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., author E.M. Forster, psychologist Carl Jung, author V.S. Naipaul and several others all journeyed to India and found their Western cultural ideals challenged and sometimes redefined.

Although *Father India* (1999, HarperCollins) is about the clash of Indian and Western cultures, Mr. Paine cautioned about making generalizations about the regions or oversimplifying their interactions. "How can you speak of 'the West?' What's the connection between Kosovo and Las Vegas? How can you speak of India? It's so diverse."

"When you talk about two such cultures interacting over the course of a century, too much is going on to be talking about cause and effect. So we need something more subtle, something more flexible than 'cause and effect' to describe what is going on with these Westerners in India during the course of the 20th century, and the word I think to use is 'experiments.' What is going on in here is an unintended experiment which tests the limits of our thoughts, our assumptions, about the world."

Jeffery Paine

The challenge is how people can step outside of themselves and view their own culture objectively. "But how do we see our own thoughts? How do we flush [them] out of our unconscious and see them?" asked Mr. Paine.

Mr. Paine explained that "all the people in this book wanted what Hungarian writer Arthur Kessler wanted… which was to look at the predicament of the West from a different perspective, a different spiritual latitude."

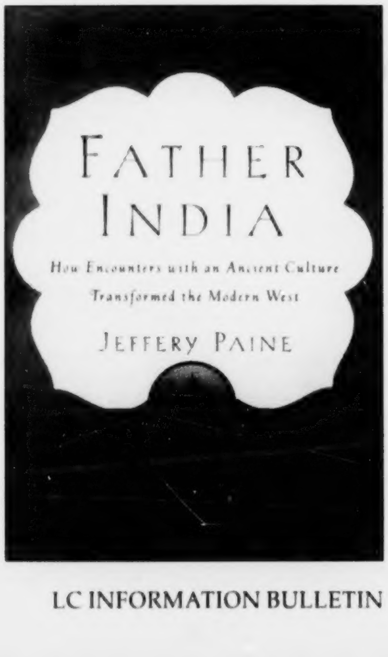
Citing examples, Mr. Paine said, "Carl Jung, even though he was an old man and he was really too old for the journey, decided he had to go to India to see if there was another way evil could be integrated into the human psyche.

As a graduate student Martin Luther King Jr. was in despair. He wanted to believe in the social gospel and of the power of Christian love in action, but really how could he? It hadn't ended slavery or stopped Hitler; it wasn't ending segregation."

Although these individuals were looking for a different perspective, the results were sometimes surprising. He writes, "Rather than making the unexpected they encountered abroad conform to preexisting understandings of behavior back home…these travelers generally used such encounters to challenge that understanding. The stylish novelist Christopher Isherwood left the familiar behind when he acquired an Indian guru but continued to lead a hedonistic life, being religious and atheistic simultaneously. Forster accepted his homosexuality not by confronting it, as the psychologists said he should, but by letting its value settle out differently while his back was turned attending to other matters in India."

Although the subjects of his book appear quite different outwardly, they did share a certain subconscious motivation. Mr. Paine summarized this general theme by reading aloud from his book, "They booked passages to Bombay and Delhi and Calcutta but secretly hoped (so secretly they sometimes failed to confess to themselves) that those passages might deposit them at ports for which no shipping agent vends tickets. They looked up the Deccan, the Punjab and the Coromandel Coast in atlases, yet no map has areas shaded 'spiritual possibilities,' or 'personal adjustment,' or 'wiser politics.' With such non-geographical destinations in mind, they stacked their emotional baggage to the ceiling. 'When your luggage is in danger,' V.S. Naipaul said, 'That's your clue you have arrived in India.'" ◆

Ms. Bellin is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.


FATHER INDIA
How Encounters with an Ancient Culture Transformed the Modern West
JEFFERY PAINE

Conservation Corner

Washingtoniana II Project Preserves Architectural Legacy

By MARK ROOSA

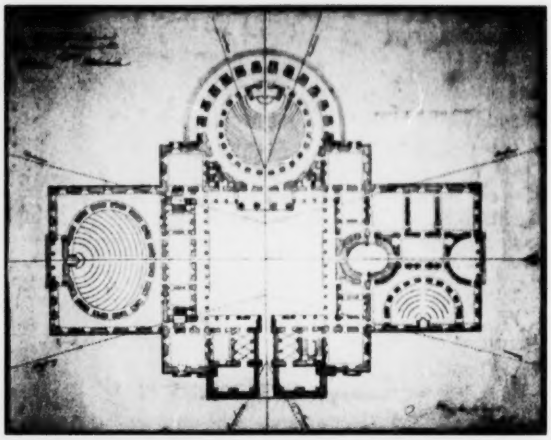
In 1987 the Library began a project to conserve 40,000 important drawings that document the history and development of architecture, design and engineering in the nation's capital.

The project, Washingtoniana II, was made possible through support from the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation. It aims to stabilize these drawings from collections of the Prints and Photographs Division.

The drawings, which date from the late 18th century to the 1980s, were acquired by the Library through copyright deposit, purchase and gift. The collection includes items from some of the most important architectural competitions held in the United States, including the United States Capitol Competition of the early 1790s, the competition to design the first building of the Library of Congress and the competition to design the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. As many of the drawings arrived at the Library tightly rolled or folded and in various states of disrepair, one of the chief goals of the project has been to flatten, stabilize and provide safe housing for the items so they can be accessed by researchers.

Many of the drawings are on good quality handmade laid or wove papers; however, a large number are on poor quality wood pulp, lignin-containing papers that become brittle over time. To complicate matters, the drawings are composed using a wide variety of inks, pencils, watercolors and other media. In addition, the size of objects and their formats vary considerably, from sketchbooks and simple renderings to final master presentation drawings that were submitted to clients or in competitions.

By 1998 essentially all of the drawings had received basic preservation housing. However, a number of late 18th to early 19th century master presentation drawings had a special problem that required further attention. It seems that these small to oversize drawings — some of which pertain to the early design and construction of the U.S. Capitol — had been backed with up to three layers of bond paper, acidic kraft paper and linen fabric using an adhesive that was now causing damage. The culprit was a water-soluble paste used in the Government Printing Office between 1930 and 1960 for a variety of treatment applications. (The GPO established a branch bindery with the Library in 1900.) The paste was now beginning to turn brown and migrate through the backing layers into the irreplaceable drawings.



Stephen Hallet's 1793 design for the Capitol was one of several hundred drawings to receive conservation treatment.

To address this problem, the affected drawings were earmarked for a second phase of more intensive conservation treatment. During this past year, staff in the Conservation Division have begun to remove the backing material and the damaging adhesive from 16 of the several hundred affected drawings. This involves first dry cleaning the front of each drawing with erasers so that subsequent use of moisture does not "set" the dirt. While dry cleaning, care must be taken to avoid removing any drawing media. Next, the painstaking process of removing the backing layers begins. With the drawing face down, the linen backing is peeled away to reveal the underlying paper backing. This second layer of paper is mechanically removed with the aid of scalpels, spatulas and peeling, finally exposing the last layer of backing paper.

Removing this last layer requires the application of limited moisture to the backing paper using damp blotters, steaming, or felted Gore-Tex, sometimes with the addition of enzymes to dissolve the adhesive. In cases in which the drawings are stained and yellowed, and their media is not soluble in water, washing in purified water is carried out. Once the final backing material is completely removed, any tears are mended with Japanese paper and a reversible wheat starch paste. Then the drawings are carefully flattened before being placed into a mat or other protective enclosure.

While it may take years to treat all of the Capitol drawings and correct the damage caused by the paste, so far a good start has been made by curators in the Prints and Photographs Division and conservators in the Conservation Division toward securing these important chapters of the nation's architectural history. With the continued application of conservation expertise to bear on the problem, the Library is confident that these magnificent drawings will be preserved for future generations of users. ◆

Mr. Roosa is chief of the Conservation Division. This article was prepared with the assistance of conservator Linda Stiber Morenus.

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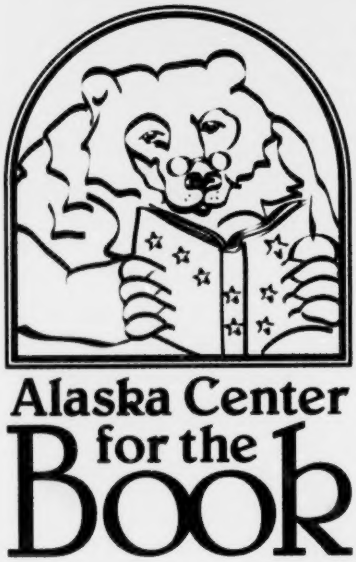
News from the Center for the Book

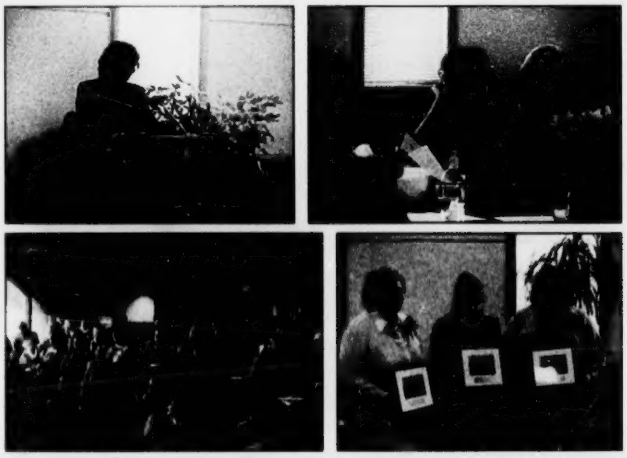
Descriptions Invited for Center Web Site

Want to share your idea for a reading promotion project with others? To celebrate the Library of Congress's Bicentennial in 2000, the Center for the Book is posting brief descriptions of reading promotion projects from around the nation on its Web site (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**). This effort brings to a close the center's four-year "Building a Nation of Readers" national reading promotion campaign. Libraries, schools, educational and civic groups, government organizations, corporations and other groups are invited to participate. Each organization is limited to one project description, which should be described in no more than 50 words and be submitted no later than April 10, 2000. The entry should include the name of the sponsoring organization and where the project occurred.

A description form is available on the center's Web site. It can be faxed to (202) 707-0269 or mailed to: Reading Promotion Projects, Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920. The form is also included in a Library of Congress Bicentennial Toolkit for libraries that is available without charge from the Library of Congress by calling (800) 707-7145 or (202) 707-2000 or from the Web site at: **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/toolkit.html** (see story on page 210).



■ **Alaska's 'Writing Rendezvous' Is Big Hit.** The 1999 version of "Writing Rendezvous," the Alaska Center for the Book's annual celebration of writers and writing, held on April 16-18, broke all previous attendance records. More than 230 people participated in the conference, which is now in its sixth year. Pulitzer Prize-winning author Tracy Kidder launched the proceedings with a reading on April 16 and concluded the conference with a talk on April 18. Both of his appearances were sponsored by the Department of Creative Writing and Literary Arts of the University of Alaska in Anchorage.



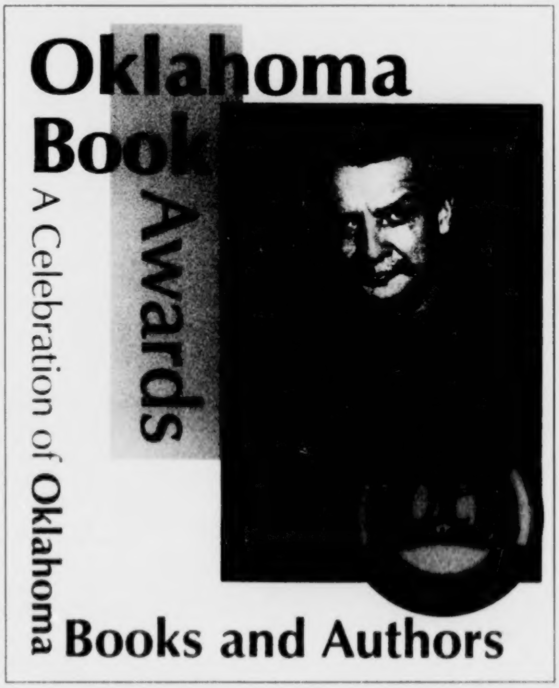
Scenes from the Alaska Center for the Book's "Writing Rendezvous" include Tricia Brown (top left), reading from one of her books, *Child of the Midnight Sun*, and the three CLIA winners for 1999 (bottom right).

Between Mr. Kidder's two presentations, participants took part in 19 workshops, public readings, a poetry "slam" and an awards dinner. Twenty-nine local organizations and business firms sponsored the Sixth Annual Writing Rendezvous.

The Alaska Center for the Book was established as a Library of Congress affiliate in 1991. Its purpose is to "stimulate public interest in literacy through the spoken and written word." Freelance writer Kaylene Johnson is its president. For information about the Writing Rendezvous celebration, membership and other activities, write the Alaska center at 3600 Denali St., Anchorage, AK 99503-6093; fax: (907) 278-8839; Web site: www.sinbad.net/~akctrbk.

■ **Fall Book and Author Events Announced.** Many of the 36 state centers for the book affiliated with the Library of Congress national center focus their activities around annual celebrations of a state's book culture and particularly the state's authors. Four such events this fall are: the Virginia Center for the Book's annual celebration honoring the state's authors, to be held with the Library of Virginia in Richmond on Sept.18; the Southern Festival of Books, a project of the Tennessee Humanities Council and the Tennessee Center for Book, which takes place in Nashville on Oct. 8-10; the Missouri Center for the Book's Third Celebration of the Book, featuring the theme "Books and Bytes: The Book of the Future," and taking place in Columbia on Nov. 5-6; and the Colorado Center for the Book's Rocky Mountain Book Fair, to be held in Denver on Nov. 18-20. For further information, consult the Center for the Book's Web site.

Oklahoma Marks 10 Years of Book Awards. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole received a distinguished service award on March 13 at the 10th annual Oklahoma Book Awards ceremony, which was held at the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City. Sponsored by the Oklahoma Center for the Book, the evening featured a retrospective slide show of 10 years of the Oklahoma center's activities. The winner of the 1999 Arrell Gibson Lifetime Achievement Award, named for the University of Oklahoma historian who was the first president of the Oklahoma center, was writer and historian Michael Wallis. For further information, visit Oklahoma's Web site at **www.odl.state.ok.us/ocb**.


Oklahoma Book Awards
A Celebration of Oklahoma
Books and Authors

Award-winner Michael Wallis was featured on the program cover for the 1999 Oklahoma Book Awards.

Montana Center for the Book Has New Home. In April the Montana Center for the Book moved to the Montana Committee for the Humanities in Missoula. Based at the University of Montana, the committee is the state's independent nonprofit affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Established in 1990, the Montana center previously has been hosted by the Montana State Library and the Lewis and Clark Public Library. Two of the center's significant projects have been "Against the Grain: Organizing Montana's Writers," a 1994 conference, and the anthology *Writing Montana: Literature Under the Big Sky*, published by the center in 1996 and distributed by Falcon Publishing.

"We are delighted to become the new home of the Montana Center for the Book, said Stephen Fenter of Billings, the committee chair. "Appreciation of Montana's great literature always has been a priority of the committee, and we are excited about the opportunity to forge new links in support of Montana's writers, readers and libraries." This new relationship is a natural combination of interests, commitments and resources that will benefit all Montanans."

For further information, contact Mark A. Sherouse, executive director, Montana Committee for the Humanities, 311 Brantly, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-8214; telephone (406) 243-6022; fax: (406) 243-4836, email sherouse@selway.umt.edu, **www.umt.edu/montanabook**.

Maryland Honors Its Authors and Artists. "A Literary Party with Pizzazz" is how the Maryland Center for the Book and Howard County Library described their "Evening in the Stacks" benefit at the East Columbia Branch Library in Columbia on Feb. 27. Poetry, jazz, author readings, book signings, art displays and dance performances highlighted the evening, which was sponsored by *The Washington Post* and more than two dozen other business firms and civic organizations.

"The Maryland center's goal is to bring the world of ideas fostered in books into the thoughts and lives of Marylanders," said Maryland Center for the Book coordinator Pat Bates. "Our annual Evening in the Stacks does this while celebrating the creativity of our own poets, authors and artists."

Center for the Book Director John Cole introduced three poets who read from the works in the Poetry Garden: Reuben Jackson, a Washington, D.C., resident and author of the collection *Fingering the Keys;* Baltimore resident Elizabeth Spires, who teaches at Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University and has written four collections of poetry and the recent children's book *The Mouse of Amherst;* and Edgar Silex, director of the Baltimore Literacy Center, a College Park resident and the author of two poetry collections. The Authors' Atrium was the scene of two lively panel discussions featuring four area authors: romance and adventure writer Robyn Amos, novelist Carrie Brown, investigative journalist Gus Russo and mystery writer David Simon.

For information about the Maryland Center for the Book, contact Pat Bates, Howard County Library, 6600 Cradlerock Way, Columbia, MD 21045; telephone: (410) 313-7768; fax: (410) 313-7742, or consult the center's Web site at **www.howa.lib.md.us/center.html**.

Forthcoming Books & Beyond Author Talks. Ronald B. Shwartz, *For the Love of Books*, Sept. 29, noon, West Dining Room, Madison Building ... Karl E. Meyer and Shareen Blair Brysac, *Tournament of Shadows: The Great Game and the Race for Empire in Central Asia*, Nov. 2, 6 p.m., West Dining Room. ◆

EVENING in the STACKS

The Maryland Center for the Book's "Evening in the Stacks" event at the Howard County Library highlighted the state's authors and artists.

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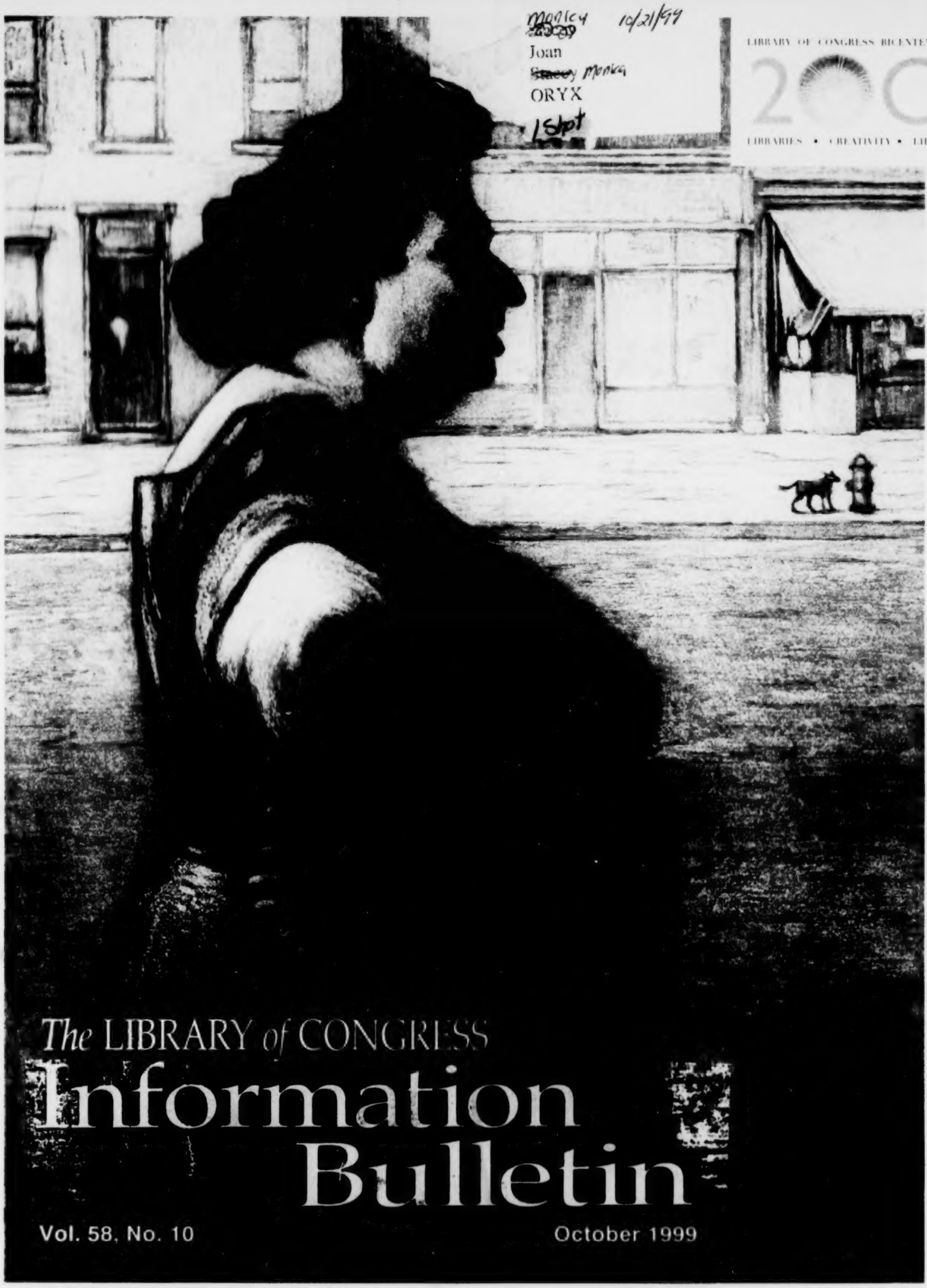

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 10 October 1999

Boss of the Block **from 'Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings'**

Also in This Issue: The Hispanic Division Turns 60

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

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October 1999

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: *Boss of the Block*, ca. 1939, is one of more than 50 examples of American realist graphic art to go on display at the Library this month. *Aquatint and etching by Martin Lewis.*

Cover Story: A new exhibition, "Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948" features works on paper by leading North American artists. Also, the Preservation Division works to save these original pieces of artwork from deterioration. 240

New in American Memory: Religious petitions from Virginia, first-person narratives from the American South, and African American sheet music are now available on-line. 231

Event Planner: The Library has announced a schedule of events for its Bicentennial celebration. 232

Fiesta!: The Hispanic Reading Room celebrates its 60th anniversary this month. 235

Bicentennial Background: The Library has been the beneficiary of many generous gifts throughout its history. 238

Mightier Than the Sword: *Los Angeles Times* editorial cartoonist Paul Conrad spoke at the Library on Sept. 8. 244

Literary Publishing: "Bridging Art & Commerce," a symposium hosted at the Library by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Library's Center for the Book, was held in March. 246

Global Dominance: The Geography and Map Division has acquired several historic maps, globes and panoramas. 247

Cross-Cultural Focus: The Library hosted a seminar on "Globalizing Regional Studies." 248

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

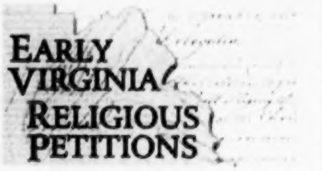
Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

Guy Lamolinara, Editor
John H. Sayers, Production and Design

New in American Memory

Religious Petitions, Narratives, African American Sheet Music

In the first of three electronic collections relating to the American South, "Early Virginia Religious Petitions" presents images of 423 petitions submitted to the Virginia legislature between 1774 and 1802 from more than 80 counties and cities. These petitions, as well as the two other collections, can be seen at the American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**.



Drawn from the Library of Virginia's Legislative Petitions Collection, the petitions concern such topics as the historic debate over the separation of church and state championed by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, the rights of dissenters such as Quakers and Baptists, the sale and division of property in the established church and the dissolution of unpopular vestries. The collection provides searchable access to the petitions' places of origin and a brief summary of each petition's contents, as well as summaries of an additional 74 petitions that are no longer extant. The collection complements the Library of Congress exhibition "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" (**www.loc.gov/exhibits**) and is a collaborative venture between the Library of Congress and the Library of Virginia.

A second new collection, "First-Person Narratives of the American South, 1860-1920," documents the American South from the viewpoint of Southerners. It includes more than 100 diaries, autobiographies, memoirs, travel accounts and ex-slave narratives published during and after the Civil War. These titles were digitized with an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Competition. This American Memory presentation also provides access to another 40 first-person narratives, many published before 1860.

Southerners comprise one third of the U. S. population, but only in recent decades have scholars and the general public begun to explore fully the richness and diversity of the Southern experience. These first-person narratives describe Southern life between 1860 and 1920, a period of enormous change. Defeat in the Civil War destroyed slavery-based social, political and economic hierarchies, and Southerners had to create new ones. Many farmers, confronted by periodic depressions and market turmoil, joined political and social protest movements. For African Americans, the end of slavery brought hope for unprecedented control of their lives.

Southerners recorded their stories of these times in print, diaries and letters, but few first-person narratives, other than those written by the social and economic elite, found their way into the national print culture. This digital collection focuses primarily on the first-person narratives of some of the relatively inaccessible populations. The voices of women, African Americans, enlisted men, laborers and Native Americans take precedence over those of general officers and notable politicians. Similarly, accounts of life on the farm or in the servants' quarters have priority over accounts of battles and public lives.

The texts for "First-Person Narratives of the American South, 1860-1920" come from the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Southern Historical Collection is one of the largest collections of Southern manuscripts in the country, while the North Carolina Collection provides the most complete printed documentation of a single state anywhere.

The third collection, "African American Sheet Music, 1850-1920," has been selected from the Sheet Music Collection at the John Hay Library at Brown University. The full collection consists of approximately 500,000 items, of which perhaps 250,000 are currently available for use. It is one of the largest collections of sheet music in any library in the United States. The sheet music, primarily vocal music of American imprint, dates from the 18th century to the present day, with the largest concentration of titles in the period 1840-1950. Its digitization is made possible by a Library of Congress/Ameritech award.

Categories of particular note in the full collection include 19th century color lithographs; the works of Boston lithographers; music relating to World Wars I and II; music from the Yiddish-American stage at the turn of the century; early American imprints; Confederate imprints; Broadway show music; movie music; musical settings of American poetry; Rhode Island music; octavo band arrangements; and a very large collection of general popular music of the 19th and 20th centuries.

One of the most important categories in the Sheet Music Collection is the African Americana. The African American-related sheet music includes songs from the heyday of antebellum minstrelsy in the 1850s and from the abolitionist movement of the same period.

American Memory is a project of the Library of Congress National Digital Library Program, which aims to make available by 2000, in collaboration with other research institutions, more than 6 million items of American history. Already, more than 2.5 million items are available.

The Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition concluded in 1999. A $2 million gift from Ameritech made this program possible. During its three years of making awards, 33 institutions large and small have received awards to digitize their collections and make them available through American Memory. ◆

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Bicentennial Celebration Activities

The Bicentennial of the Library of Congress will be celebrated with a series of events that draw on the unparalleled collections and expert staff of the world's largest library. From concerts and exhibitions to symposia and on-line presentations, the Library's Bicentennial activities will be accessible to Americans everywhere. Following is a calendar of events, as of press time. For the most up-to-date Bicentennial calendar, visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial.**

OCTOBER 1999

October 1999 – May 2002

"I Hear America Singing"

Whether in Washington or on the Web, visitors can enjoy a three-year series of free concerts with "I Hear America Singing." Taking its title from a Walt Whitman poem, the series encompasses both classical and popular compositions, exploring the range, diversity and originality of American music.

Concerts for the 1999-2000 season began Oct. 1 with Bobby Short and His Orchestra and will close with a Stephen Sondheim Salute on his 70th birthday. The season includes a rich array that includes a celebration of the centennial of the birth of one of the nation's finest composers, Aaron Copland, in a special program on Nov. 18, 2000, and concerts by the Juilliard String Quartet and the Martha Graham Dance Company.

"I Hear America Singing" will look back to our heritage of popular song and our roles as listeners as well as performers — in schools and parades, at worship and social gatherings. Information about the concert series is available on-line at **www.loc.gov**. For recorded information, call the concert line, (202) 707-5502.

NOVEMBER 1999

Nov. 17, 1999 - March 4, 2000

"John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations"

In "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," treasures rarely seen by the public from the two largest libraries in the English-speaking world will be brought together in an unprecedented exhibition. Visitors will learn how U.S.-British relations evolved from Colonial times and the American Revolution through the 18th and 19th centuries, over the course of two World Wars to the present.

Americans like to think baseball was invented in the 19th century in Cooperstown, N.Y., but a British children's book called *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book* described the game a century earlier, bases and all. The book will be on view along with Charles Dickens's walking stick, a handwritten Beatles score, and a copy of the "Star Spangled Banner," written in Francis Scott Key's own hand to the tune of an 18th century English drinking song, "To Anecreon in Heaven."

On view Nov. 17 through March 4, 2000, "John Bull and Uncle Sam" will be mounted in the Northwest Gallery and Pavilion of the 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E. Exhibition hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday - Saturday; it will also be available on-line at **www.loc.gov**. For information, call (202) 707-4604.

MARCH 2000

March 6-10, 2000

"Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order"

Upheavals, wars and revolutions have altered the so-called world order, but for more than two centuries, democracy in the United States has remained steadfast. "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order," a weeklong symposium with sessions at the Library and New York University, will explore how the relationship between law and democracy has fostered the spread of freedom and human rights across the globe.

Participants, including Supreme Court justices and other distinguished jurists, will look at how countries with differing legal traditions confront major common problems. How does the law affect the economy, the environment, international sovereignty and justice? Are "human rights" universal? What is the relationship between religion and the state? How do culture and religion affect the making and enforcement of the law?

APRIL 2000

April 3-4, 2000

"Poetry in America: Reading, Performance and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries"

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky launched his Favorite Poem Project in 1997 with President and Mrs. Clinton reading their favorite poems at the White House. During the "Poetry in America" symposium, he will present to the Library of Congress tapes made during the last two years of Americans from all walks of life reading their favorite poems. The archives will reside permanently at the Library as one of its Bicentennial "Gifts to the Nation." Says Mr. Pinsky: "These audio and video tapes will be a permanent record, at the end of the century, of what we Americans choose, and what we do with our voices and faces, when asked to say aloud a poem that we love."

Mr. Pinsky, the first Poet Laureate to serve three consecutive terms, will be joined in this two-day poetry reading and symposium by three Pulitzer Prize-winning poets, Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin, who have been named Special Consultants in Poetry for the Bicentennial.

April 24 - Oct. 31, 2000

"Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty"

The nation's third president was a Renaissance man whose library formed the core of the Library of Congress. In this Bicentennial exhibition, visitors will see the only surviving fragment of his first draft of the Declaration of Independence, his instructions to the explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, his letter to his friend James Madison on the need for continuing revolution and Jefferson's epitaph.

The display will also include a re-creation of Jefferson's library, two-thirds of which burned in an 1851 fire in the Capitol, where the Library was housed. Many of these volumes have since been replaced. A worldwide search is under way for the remaining 700 volumes needed to reconstitute the original collection of 6,487. Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys football team, and his wife, Gene, have given the Library $1 million to purchase the volumes once they are located.

"Genius of Liberty" draws on the Library's unparalleled presidential materials. It will trace the origins and evolution of Jefferson's thinking and examine his influence on the nation and our concept of liberty. The exhibition will also be on-line at the Library's Web site, **www.loc.gov**. The exhibition information line is (202) 707-4604.

April 24 - Sept. 23, 2000

"The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale"

The yellow brick road will end in Washington when the Library presents "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," an exhibition devoted entirely to this timeless tale. For an entire century, L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* has enchanted children young and old. The exhibition will mark the centennial of the book's publication, which was registered for copyright at the Library in 1900.

Because of its role as the nation's Copyright Office, the Library contains many rare or unique items related to *The Wizard of Oz* in its collections. Among them are Baum's original handwritten copyright application, a first edition of the book, copies of the 13 other books that Baum later wrote about the land of Oz, pop-up books showing the Oz characters, posters for stage and film adaptations, as well as materials relating to the enormously popular 1939 film with Judy Garland. The exhibition will also feature costumes, film props and other memorabilia, from classic to camp.

Visitors to the exhibition in Washington and to the Library's Web site will see how this story changed and endured and why it continues to delight new generations of Americans. For information, call (202) 707-4604.

April 24, 2000

The Library of Congress's 200th Birthday

On April 24, the Library's 200th birthday, a birthday block party, open to the public, will include well-known invited performing artists and "Living Legends," whose creativity is represented in the Library's vast collections.

The U.S. Postal Service will issue a commemorative stamp at the Library. On April 25, 2000, through the end of May, libraries across the United States will hold second-day issue events where patrons can have the Library of Congress commemorative stamp marked with a special cancellation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL

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The U.S. Mint will issue commemorative coins. Plans include the issuance of the first bimetallic (gold and platinum) commemorative coin in U.S. history, making it highly collectible. The coin is one of only two commemoratives to be issued in 2000. Proceeds from the coins will allow Americans to support the educational goals of the Library.

The Bicentennial Time Capsule, "Reminding the Future," will be sealed. It will preserve a collection of items that capture the spirit of the Library of Congress in 2000. The artifacts will reflect the work, languages, activities, preoccupations and the milestones of daily life at the Library. They will be secured in the vault in the Librarian's Ceremonial Office. The capsule will remain sealed until April 24, 2100, the Library's tricentennial.

The Library Sales Shop will offer a custom-designed, limited edition, commemorative Lenox china bowl featuring an artist's rendering of the glorious Thomas Jefferson Building with gold embellishment modeled after architectural elements of one of the loveliest public buildings in America.

Throughout the year, local libraries nationwide are holding events celebrating the 200th birthday of the Library of Congress while at the same time drawing attention to the vital role public libraries play in their own communities.

MAY 2000

May 23, 2000

A Celebration of America's "Local Legacies"

Americans everywhere have been documenting their unique local traditions and sending that documentation to the Library for inclusion in the collections of its American Folklife Center.

The Local Legacies projects, which were selected by members of Congress in every state and four territories — American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands — celebrate the nation's diversity as a source of its strength and vitality.

From zydeco music to decoy carving, rodeos to dogsled races, parades to food festivals, Local Legacies is reaching into every corner of the nation to document America's folk heritage.

Working with their members of Congress, Americans are participating in an unprecedented effort to document the cultural heritage of communities throughout the nation. The project is the keystone of the Bicentennial celebration. Documentation of Local Legacies is being achieved through the volunteer efforts of individuals, organizations and institutions.

On May 23, all participants and members of Congress will be invited to the Library of Congress to celebrate their cultural and historic contributions to the Bicentennial. Selections from the Local Legacies projects will be digitized and shared electronically over the Internet at **www.loc.gov**, where Americans for generations to come will be able to learn about their cultural heritage at the end of the century.

OCTOBER 2000

Oct. 23 - 27, 2000

"National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past and Shaping the Future"

The Library of Congress will host an international symposium, "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," on Oct. 23-27, 2000. Librarians from around the world will explore the influences that have shaped national libraries in the past and issues confronting them today and in the next century.

Oct. 30 - 31, 2000

"Guarding the Nation's Heritage: Preservation and Security"

Library preservation and security policymakers will consider future directions in their fields. Topics include establishing preservation and security standards, measuring effectiveness, establishing budgets and allocating funds for preservation and security, opportunities and barriers to cooperation, and challenges posed by the electronic information and digitization age.

DECEMBER 2000

December 2000

National Digital Library Program's "Gift to the Nation"

The National Digital Library Program's "American Memory" project is the Library's premier Bicentennial Gift to the Nation. More than 6 million items will be on-line by the end of the year at **www.loc.gov**. This collection of items from the Library's incomparable American history collections tells America's story to students and lifelong learners everywhere.

The "American Memory" site has been listed among the top Web sites by *Time* magazine, *Family PC Magazine* and *PC Week* and has been called "remarkable" by *The New York Times*. Among the primary sources freely available are thousands upon thousands of materials relating to everyday life: photographs from the Civil War and Depression era, panoramic views of America's cities and towns, examples of popular culture (baseball cards, folk songs), manuscripts of American presidents, Thomas Edison's motion pictures, documents of the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, and the papers of abolitionist Frederick Douglass.

This public-private initiative has been funded through the generosity of the U.S. Congress and private donors.

JANUARY 2001

January 2001 (permanent)

"World Treasures of the Library of Congress"

The Library of Congress is more than America's library, it is a *world* library in the scope of its collections, gathered for two centuries from every corner of the globe.

The exhibition "World Treasures of the Library of Congress" will expand the focus of the Library's first permanent exhibition, "American Treasures," which features more than 270 items representing a cross section of the Library's vast repository of rare books, music, manuscripts, maps, photographs, drawings, audio clips and videotapes.

Items to be included in this popular exhibition are the 1478 Washington Haggadah, Sumerian cuneiform tablets from 2040 B.C., posters illustrated by Toulouse Lautrec and musical manuscripts by Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn.

NEW BICENTENNIAL PUBLICATIONS

America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000

The history of the world's largest library, the Library of Congress, and how it grew in the course of two centuries from a collection of a few hundred books to a treasure house of more than 115 million items in all media is the subject of *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*. This comprehensive, illustrated history, published by Yale University Press and written by James Conaway, author of eight books, will trace the Library of Congress from its "apartment" in the U.S. Capitol to its move to the architecturally spectacular 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building to its expansion to two additional buildings on Capitol Hill.

The Library's collections, comprising much more than books, include motion pictures, maps, legal documents, manuscripts, films, music, sound recordings, photographs, digital files and almost every other medium that records information.

As the size of the institution has grown, so too has its mission. Although its primary purpose is to serve the legislative research and reference needs of Congress, the Library has become the national library, serving as a major information resource for the nation. The book will be available April 24, 2000, in the Library's Sales Shops. It is expected to sell for about $50. Credit card orders may be placed by calling the Sales Shop, (202) 707-0204, or Yale University Press, (800) 987-7323.

The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Today's Library of Congress — its collections, buildings and services — is the subject of the *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.* An artful combination of text, maps and color illustrations, the guidebook will also contain keys to conducting research — in person or from afar — at the world's largest research library. It will include information about the gloriously restored Thomas Jefferson Building.

The book, co-published by Scala Publishers, will be available in the spring in the Library Sales Shops and selected bookstores. The 144-page softcover guidebook will cost $16.95. Credit card orders may be placed with the Sales Shop at (202) 707-0204.

Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress continues to fulfill its mission: "to make its resources available and useful to Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations." How it has carried out this basic mission in the past is the subject of the *Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress*, an illustrated one-volume work containing topical essays and approximately 150 shorter pieces that describe the Library's major collections.

The *Encyclopedia* will be an incomparable resource for readers interested in how the largest repository of knowledge ever assembled in the history of the world was shaped by its leaders, including the current Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, the 13th person to hold the position.

This hardcover book is expected to sell for about $60. The *Encyclopedia* may be ordered through the Library of Congress Sales Shop, (202) 707-0204. ◆

Sala Hispánica de Lectura

Hispanic Reading Room Celebrates 60th Anniversary

BY MEG SMITH

On Oct. 12, 1939, the Hispanic Reading Room at the Library of Congress opened its doors and provided access to the world's finest collection of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American materials and artifacts.

Today the Hispanic Division is still recognized as the foremost source of scholarly material on Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking cultures. "The Hispanic Division has been and continues to be an internationally recognized center for Iberian, Latin American and Caribbean studies," said Latin American Studies Association President Franklin W. Knight in a speech at the Library last year.

Sixty years after the debut of the Library's first area studies reading room, the Hispanic Division has acquired 2.4 million books and periodicals and 10.5 million items including maps, manuscripts, prints, photographs, voice recordings, motion pictures and sheet music. The materials focus on Luso-Hispanic history and culture (Luso refers to Portuguese-speaking cultures; Hispanic refers to Spanish-speaking cultures).

The Hispanic Foundation (now Hispanic Division) was established July 1, 1939, by the Library to serve as a global center for research in Luso-Hispanic studies and to collect materials as widely as possible in history and culture. Both the division and the reading room were the vision of Hispanic Society of New York (now Hispanic Society of America) founder Archer M. Huntington, who provided funds for the acquisition and maintenance of materials. More than 200,000 books have been purchased with endowed funds from Huntington.

Division Chief Georgette Magassy Dorn estimates that almost half of the 7,000 scholars who come to the reading room each year are foreign. "Scholars come from all over the world. Most of them are professors, graduate students, undergraduates, journalists, but the great majority are academics. And they come from places as diverse as India, Japan, Poland, Germany and Spain," she said.

The Hispanic Reading Room in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building opened on Oct. 12, 1939.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb noted that "the division is proud of its service to Congress and remains very responsive to congressional inquiries. For example, in 1995 the Division compiled for Congress the book *Hispanic Americans in Congress, 1822-1995*, which is available on the division's Web site.

"The division also frequently does translations for Congress and assists the interns of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute when they conduct research in the Library. In response to a congressional request, the Hispanic Division helped develop a Web site on Puerto Rico in the Spanish-American War, and it is currently helping the National Digital Library Program develop a special offering on the history of Puerto Rico," he added.

In 1936 Huntington gave the Library of Congress funds for the reading room and named it the Hispanic Society Room of Spanish and Portuguese Arts and Letters. He commissioned Folger Shakespeare Library architect Paul Philippe Cret to design the reading room in the Thomas Jefferson building in the style of the Spanish Renaissance. When it was completed, Huntington and Division Chief Lewis Hanke commissioned a mural of Christopher Columbus's coat of arms painted on stainless steel — the first mural of its kind. And in 1941 the Brazilian government and Nelson Rockefeller commissioned Brazilian painter Cândido Portinari to paint four murals on the walls of the reading room's vestibule depicting early scenes of Iberian conquest in Latin America.

Hanke was a close friend of Huntington's who came from the faculty of Harvard University. Under Hanke, the division expanded the scope of its collection to include more Latin American materials while still remaining a dominant repository of Iberian materials.

Hanke began the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* in 1935 while at Harvard. The *Handbook* is the most complete annotated, multilingual bibliography of Hispanic materials ever assembled, and Hanke made it the main source for the division's collections.

Updated and published yearly, the *Handbook* is still the most famous of the Hispanic Division's publications. Each volume is compiled with annotations by 130 scholars and contains more than 5,000 new entries of scholarly publications in the humanities and social sciences.

"The presence of the *Handbook* makes the division unique" because of its scope and its use as a guide to acquisitions, Ms. Dorn said.

The division also publishes several guides to its special collections, including *The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress: Manuscripts Concerning Mexico, A Guide* and *The Lowery Collection: A Descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1502-1820.* Many of the special collections guides are on the division's home page at **www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic**.

Ms. Dorn attributes the Web site's usefulness as a research tool to the efforts of Reading Room Head Everette Larson. "Everette has been at the forefront of providing electronic reference to our scholars," she said.

Luso-Brazilian Specialist Iêda Siqueira Wiarda said the Web site allows more researchers to use the division's resources than ever before. "You don't see all the researchers out in the reading room anymore. Many requests come in by fax and e-mail. …We are truly in contact with most of the world," she said.

According to Ms. Dorn, Dr. Billington's enthusiastic support for digitizing the collections has led to plans for a new initiative with the Library's Brazilian materials. In a September 1998 speech at a World Bank Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Billington reiterated his desire to see more nations, particularly Brazil, make their national treasures and historical documents available to the world through digitization. He said he was "intrigued by Brazil as a multicultural frontier society, with many parallels to U.S. history.

"A 'Brazilian memory' project [patterned after the Library's American Memory on-line collections at **www.loc.gov**) could create a bridge of understanding between the United States and Brazil," he said.

Although the project is still in its planning stages, Ms. Wiarda is optimistic that it will grow to become a partnership between the Brazilian government and the Library of Congress. "I think this is a very imaginative initiative. We are working toward its implementation and we hope to accomplish some of the first steps in 2000," she said.

Because researchers from all over the world seek materials at the Library of Congress, the division has sought to communicate with its worldwide audience through the new electronic resources that have recently emerged.

In 1995 joint funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Fundación MAPFRE América of Spain (MAPFRE) enabled the division to publish all 53 volumes of the *Handbook* on CD-ROM. Dolores Martin, who edited the *Handbook* for 25 years, supervised the conversion before her retirement in June 1999. With funding from Hanke's family, the information on the CD-ROM and its annual updates since 1995 were put on the *Handbook's* Web site at **memory.loc.gov/hlas**.

The searchable Web site has instructions in English and Spanish and receives 30,000 hits a month. Most of the searches are performed in Spanish, illustrating the *Handbook's* importance among Hispanic researchers.

An affiliate of MAPFRE, the Fundación Histórica Tavera, is just completing an updated version of the CD-ROM that includes the most recent editions of the *Handbook*.

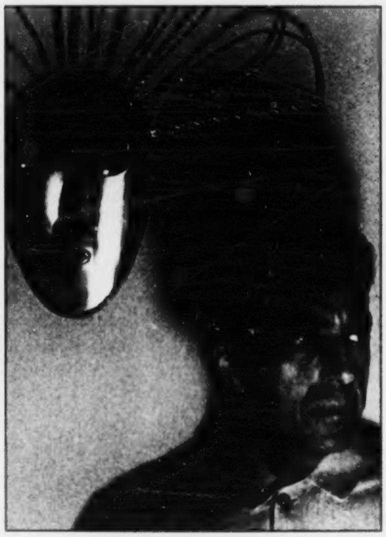
Another popular collection traces its origins to the early years of the division. Under Hanke's leadership, the division selected its first Specialist in Hispanic Culture, Chilean poet Francisco Aguilera, in 1942. In addition to serving as *Handbook* editor and assistant chief from 1947 to 1956, Aguilera created one of the division's signature collections: an archive of voice recordings of prominent literary figures and poets known as the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape.

"He was a visionary. In 1942 and '43 recording authors was like going to the moon. It was truly unusual," said Ms. Dorn, who recorded authors with Aguilera before he retired in 1969.

Between 1958 and 1961 Aguilera made three trips to Latin America and recorded 140 writers, including Jorge Luis Borges, Quechua poet Andrés Alencastre, Brazilian prose writer Nélida Piñon and Nobel Prize winner Miguel Angel Asturias.

When Nobel Prize-winning luminaries held readings in the United States, Aguilera and Ms. Dorn would be on hand to record their historic appearances. They captured the voices of Octavio Paz, Camilo José Camilo Cela, Pablo Neruda and Gabriel García Márquez this way.

Gabriel García Márquez was "extremely difficult" to capture on tape, according to Ms. Dorn, because of his dislike of the United States. His first visit to Washington, D.C., was in 1977 and only lasted two days. Ms. Dorn and Dolores Martin rushed to set up an appointment with him. "It was a real coup to record him," she said. "We called him at the hotel where he was staying. He said, 'Well, I can record this morning.' So we jumped in our car and we got it."



The world's first stainless steel mural, Christopher Columbus's coat of arms, adorns the south wall of the Hispanic Reading Room; Chilean poet Francisco Aguilera was the division's first specialist in Hispanic literature.

Lorenzo Wright

The advisory board of the *Handbook* meets the Librarian: from left, Jorge Perez Lopez, U.S. Department of Labor; Peter Johnson, Princeton University; Cole Blasier; Asunción Laurin, Arizona State University; Dr. Billington; Dolores Martin; Betty Mequers, Smithsonian Institution; Lambros Comitas, Columbia University; Georgette Dorn; and Franklin Knight, Johns Hopkins University.

"He read from *Autumn of the Patriarch,* which was then unpublished," she said. "Some of the things he read did not make it into the book."

Officials from the Library of Congress field office in Rio de Janeiro, established in 1966, recorded more than 70 of the archive's 82 Brazilian literary figures. Because of the work of the field office, the Library's collection of Brazilian materials is the most extensive in the world.

Ms. Dorn also arranged for the United States Information Agency to record writers for the archive at its offices in Barcelona, Madrid, Lisbon, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Port-au-Prince and Rio de Janeiro.

The number of recordings continued to grow after Ms. Dorn became curator of the archive in 1969. There are now more than 640 recordings, including the voices of modern writers Isabel Allende, Ana Castillo and José María Merino.

In the 1960s and 1970s, division chiefs Howard F. Cline and Mary Ellis Kahler strengthened the division's outreach programs with other libraries and Hispanic associations.

During his 1952-1971 tenure as chief, Cline co-founded the Seminar on the Acquisitions of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), "a seminal and pioneering organization of librarians and area specialists, which is a vital network for acquisitions," according to the Winter 1999 newsletter of the Archer M. Huntington Society. Cline and future division Chief Cole Blasier established the Latin American Studies Association at the Library in 1966. Since then the international organization has grown to 5,000 active members. He also supervised the compilation of the 16-volume *Handbook of Middle American Indians.*

Ms. Kahler became chief of the newly renamed Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division in 1973. She greatly increased the division's holdings of Portuguese and Brazilian materials and published guides to the manuscript collections to make them more accessible to researchers. She left the post in 1978 to become field director of the Rio de Janeiro office.

Jim Higgins

Luso-Brazilian specialist Iêda Siqueira Wiarda, International Republican Institute Fellow Ferreva Alberto de Lemos from Angola and Georgette Dorn

William E. Carter left the directorship of Latin American Studies at the University of Florida to serve as chief from 1978 to 1983. He successfully campaigned to have the division revert to its original name to reflect the intent of its founder. He also actively acquired materials relating to indigenous peoples and cultures of Latin America and the Caribbean and strengthened ties to the Caribbean and Luso-Hispanic embassies and nongovernmental organizations abroad.

During literary critic Sara Castro Klaren's tenure as chief from 1984 to 1986, the division hosted a major exhibition on Miguel de Cervantes. Her successor, political scientist Cole Blasier, appointed Ms. Wiarda as the first Luso-Brazilian specialist and Barbara Tenenbaum as the first Mexican specialist.

In addition to providing detailed reference service, specialists are charged with enhancing the Library's collections in their subject area, according to Ms. Wiarda. "The foundations, embassies and authors get to know us on a personal basis, and they want to make sure that their books are in the Library," she said.

Ms. Dorn estimated that the Library acquires 1,400 new Luso-Hispanic titles a year through the efforts of its specialists.

From her curatorship of the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, Ms. Dorn became head of reference and specialist in Hispanic culture and then assumed the chief's position in 1994. Ms. Dorn teaches history at Georgetown University and has focused on preparing a new generation of Hispanic scholars by improving and

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Bicentennial Background

Gifts to the Nation

By JOHN Y. COLE

Although the Library of Congress has unparalleled collections, there are still important items it would like to add to its collections. "Gifts to the Nation" has been established as one of the Library's Bicentennial projects to help obtain these materials. The Library will be 200 on April 24, 2000.

Through donors' gifts to the institution, the Library is acquiring historically significant items that have been identified by the institution's curators. Other gifts are providing support for endowments and for established Library programs.

Furthermore, the Library is making its own "gift to the nation." The National Digital Library Program, in cooperation with other institutions, by 2000 will offer 6 million items of important American history materials at **www.loc.gov**. Currently, more than 2.5 million items can be viewed at the American Memory Web site.

The James Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory group, is playing a key role in Gifts to the Nation and in the entire Bicentennial commemoration. The curators' list of recommendations for gifts to the collections was forwarded to the council, which is helping the Library seek donations to make the gifts possible. During its meeting on April 13-14, Chairman John Kluge asked each Madison Council member to consider making a personal gift. In addition to special acquisitions items, potential gifts include endowed chairs, endowed curatorships and endowed centers for scholarship that will promote the creative use of the collections.

Thus far Madison Council members have contributed more than $7.4 million to the Gifts to the Nation project, which, in addition to acquisitions of materials, have supported exhibitions, endowed chairs and other programs. The council has also provided general support of more than $3.3 million for the Bicentennial.

One "gift to the nation" from a Madison Council member has special significance for the Bicentennial. On April 14 Dr. Billington announced a gift of $1 million from Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys football team, and his wife, Gene, to fund the replacement of volumes from Thomas Jefferson's library, two-thirds of which was lost in a fire in 1851. Jefferson's personal library of 6,487 volumes, acquired in 1815, is the "seed" of today's Library of Congress. Its reconstruction through replacement of the missing volumes in the same edition that Jefferson owned is a major Bicentennial project. All the found books will be featured in the exhibition "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty," which will open on April 24, 2000. As of Sept. 14, 128 books had been purchased, four had been donated to the Library and 697 titles remained to be acquired. Of the 1,012 items originally needed to complete Jefferson's library, 187 were located in the Library of Congress collections.

"We are extremely grateful to the Madison Council and its chairman, John Kluge, for their generous support of our institution," said Dr. Billington during a reception honoring Mr. Kluge on April 13 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 1999). In addition to its donations thus far of $7.4 million for "gifts to the nation" and $3.3 million for general Bicentennial support, the Madison Council has contributed more than $45 million to support the National Digital Library Program.

Joyce Naltchayan

The Madison Council, under the leadership of John Kluge, is the major supporter of the Library's Bicentennial and its "Gifts to the Nation" project; Council member Jerry Jones and his wife, Gene, are thanked by Dr. Billington for their $1 million gift to help rebuild Thomas Jefferson's personal library.

Glen Krankowski

Gifts to the Library: Some Early Milestones

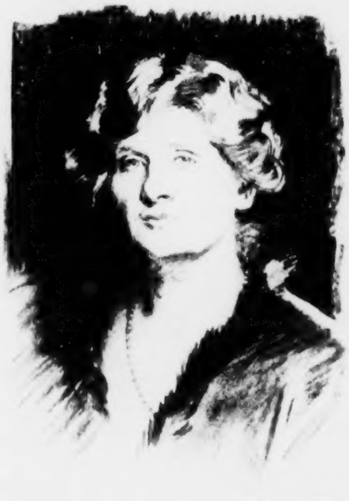
As the Library of Congress began to grow in national importance in the years following the Civil War, it began to attract occasional gifts from foreign governments and from individuals. In 1882 Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford set a lasting precedent when he persuaded physician Joseph M. Toner to donate his 38,000-volume personal collection to the Library. In approving the gift, which was especially rich in American history and the history of American medicine, the Joint Committee on the Library stated that it was "the first instance in the history of this government of the free gift of a large and valuable library to the nation." Sen. John Sherman, committee chairman, expressed the committee's hope that "an example so laudable may be productive of many similar literary and scientific benefactions in the future."

In the 1880s, however, the Library of Congress already was out of space in the Capitol building, and it wasn't until after the new Library building opened in 1897 that Sherman's hope could be fulfilled.

The person responsible was Librarian Herbert Putnam, who persuaded, cajoled and impressed many donors and potential donors during his 40 years (1899-1939) as head of the institution. In 1907 he received approval from the U.S. attorney general to use the words "to the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress" for gifts or bequests to the Library. Historian Henry Harrisse, who died in 1910, bequeathed his personal library of maps, manuscripts and rare books to the Library. In 1912 Jacob H. Schiff donated nearly 10,000 volumes and pamphlets of Hebraica. The same year, J.P. Morgan donated to "the National Library" a complete bound set of letters and documents from the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Putnam's major achievement came in 1925. Taking advantage of significant gifts the previous year from James B. Wilbur and Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, he engineered the approval by Congress of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. It was authorized "to accept, receive, hold and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections or its service." Putnam capitalized on that accomplishment by launching a series of initiatives that brought the Library, primarily through private contributions, its first endowed chairs and consultantships. The success of the Trust Fund Board was crucial to his vision of the nationalization of the Library's services and collections.

Finally, the distribution of Library of Congress printed catalog cards to other libraries, which Putnam began in 1901, was a precursor to today's sharing of digitized items from the Library's collections through the National Digital Library. As he explained in his 1901 annual report, Putnam simply could not ignore "the opportunity and appeal" of centralized cataloging as a national Library of Congress service. The result of providing cataloging information through the printed cards would be "prodigious savings to the libraries of the country." Moreover, the technology was available: the Library already housed a branch of the Government Printing Office. The Librarian called the new card service "the most significant of our undertakings of this first year of the new century."


John Singer Sargent

The generous gifts of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (1854-1953) led in 1925 to the creation of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

His rationale in 1901 has a familiar ring a century later: "American instinct and habit revolt against multiplication of brain effort and outlay where a multiplication of results can be achieved by machinery. This appears to be a case where it may." ◆

John Cole is co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee and director of the Center for the Book.

Hispanic

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expanding a program that brings academic interns to the division and also by raising money for graduate student fellowships in Hispanic studies.

Ms. Dorn's goals for the future include using the new technology at hand to provide greater access to the Library's materials for Spanish-speaking scholars. "Our Web page gets twice as many visits to the Spanish version as the English. This is something that puzzles us a great deal because in Latin America the access to the Web is not as widespread as it is here and in Spain," she said. "We would like to put more of our collections on-line, and we've been working at putting up some of our rare materials on the Web.

"We also want to reach out to [school-age children]. We're very conscious of schools' needs, and the library's role in education," she said.

In close cooperation with universities, scholars and embassies, the division organizes about 25 symposia, lectures, poetry readings and other special events each year. On Oct. 20-21, the Library will sponsor a major symposium on Octavio Paz with the Mexican Embassy.

The Hispanic Division's 60th anniversary celebration will be held Columbus Day, Oct. 12. Ms. Dorn said the all-day program will include a panel discussion at the National Digital Library Learning Center in the Madison building. Division specialists in the morning will talk about the Library's Luso-Hispanic holdings "from Columbus to the Internet." An afternoon panel, made up of experts in Luso-Hispanic studies, will talk about scholarship over the past 60 years. A reception will be held in the evening featuring keynote speakers Ambassador of Spain Antonio Oyarzábal and Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.). (For more information on anniversary activities and other programs, access the division's special events Web page at **www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/events.html**.)

"I fully expect that the division's traditions of excellent service, excellent relationships with the research community, outstanding professional dedication to the building of the Library's collections and vigorous dedication to public programming will continue," said Mr. Tabb. "I also expect that the division, which has been in the forefront of using electronic media to disseminate the Library's holdings, will continue in a leadership role in the electronic information age." ◆

Ms. Smith is a former intern in the Public Affairs Office.

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'Life of the People'

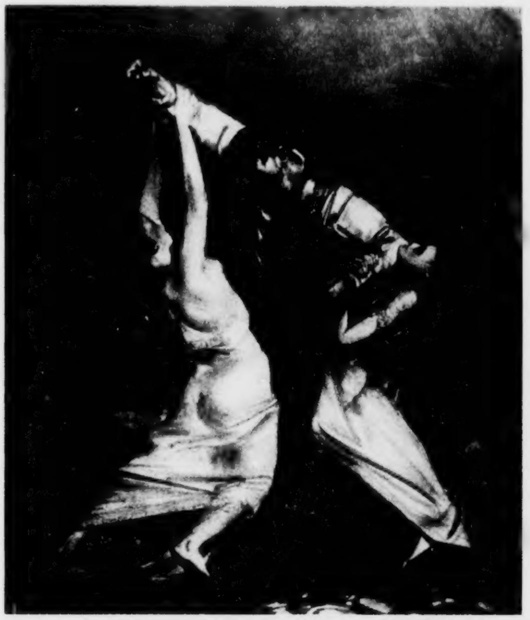
Exhibition Features Realist Prints and Drawings

BY SARA DUKE AND HARRY L. KATZ

Visitors to the Library of Congress this fall will have an unparalleled opportunity to view outstanding examples of realist graphic art.

The exhibition "Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948" features works on paper by leading North American artists.

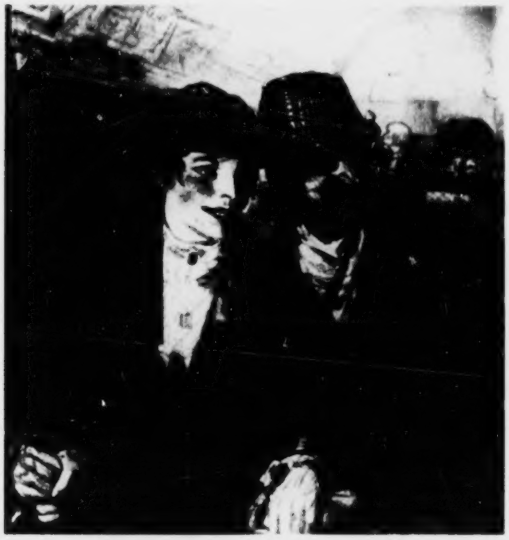
Labor advocate and garment manufacturer Ben Goldstein, with the support of his wife, Beatrice, left to the Library of Congress a collection of American prints and drawings informed by a sympathy for the condition of working people. A native New Yorker, he collected over several decades works that stirred his personal interest in the city of his birth, the American people and the human condition. His concerns encompassed a broad spectrum of social and political issues that touched on life in urban centers and in rural areas, American labor and industry, and the experience and achievements of minority groups.



The Drunk, ca. 1924. George Bellows created this tense, violent image of a wife struggling desperately to subdue her drunken husband to illustrate an article titled "Why We Prohibit," which appeared in *Good Housekeeping* in 1924, in the midst of the Prohibition era; below left, *In the Subway*, 1921, also by Bellows.

Along with landmark images in the history of American political art, Ben Goldstein assembled outstanding holdings of works by creators who shared his social concerns. Among these artists were women, African Americans and the Mexican muralists who were so influential at the time. The collection is particularly rich in images from the 1930s, when the turmoil and uncertainty of the Depression led increasing numbers of artists to turn toward socially relevant subject matter. Their images include moving portraits, scathing satires, haunting images of social ills and more lighthearted depictions of life in the first half of the 20th century.

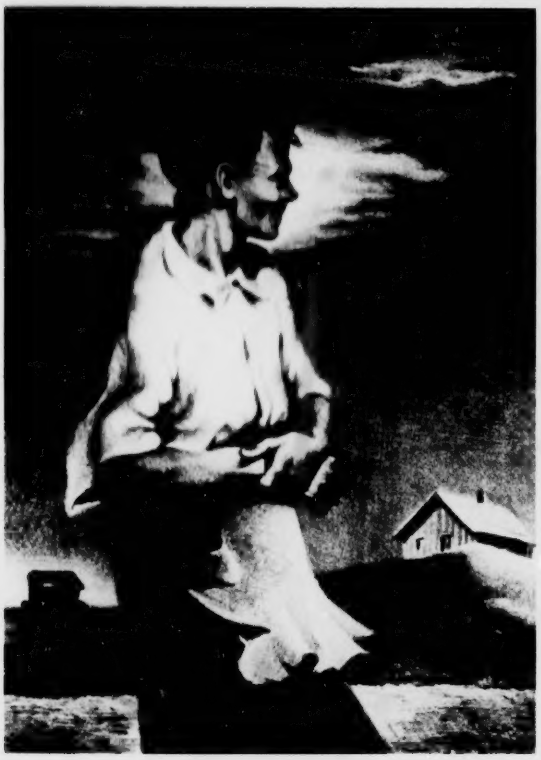
The collection represents the legacy of realist artists Robert Henri, John Sloan and Thomas Hart Benton, under whom many of the artists in the exhibition studied and who stood as advocates of representational art. These artists rejected abstraction — in spite of its growing influence in America — as irrelevant and inaccessible. Their empathetic depictions of ordinary men and women enduring or enjoying their everyday lives expressed the pain and rare pleasures experienced by Americans during a period that witnessed two world wars and a devastating economic depression. Artists used their art to fight for civil rights and against social or economic injustice. In a time of almost universal hardship their images conveyed understanding. These prints and drawings let people know for a moment that they were not alone.

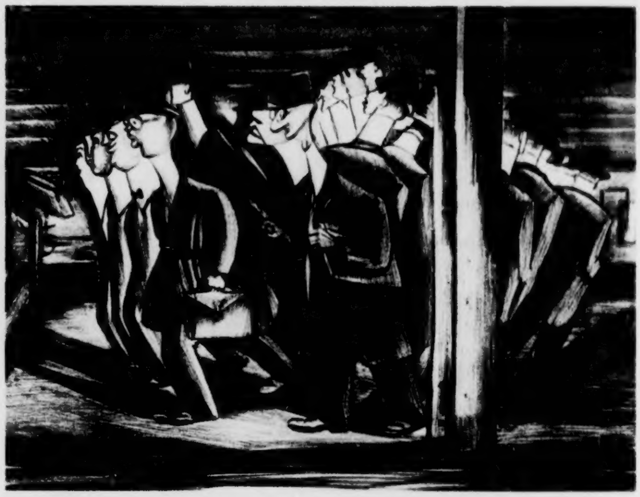


From the diverse wealth of images, themes and techniques represented in the Goldstein Collection, 59 prints and drawings, including notable works by such major figures as Diego Rivera, Stuart Davis, Thomas Hart Benton, John Sloan, George Bellows, and Isabel Bishop, as well as the work of such lesser-known artists as Blanche Grambs, Elizabeth Olds, Lamar Baker and Prentiss Taylor, have been selected.

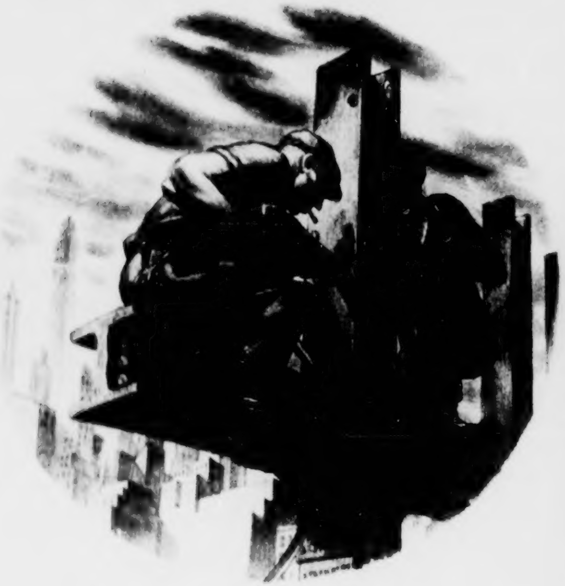
More information on the Library of Congress's print and drawing collections is available through the Swann Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mailing: swann@loc.gov, or by calling Sara Duke, Curatorial Project Assistant at (202) 707-9115 or Harry Katz at (202) 707-8696. ◆

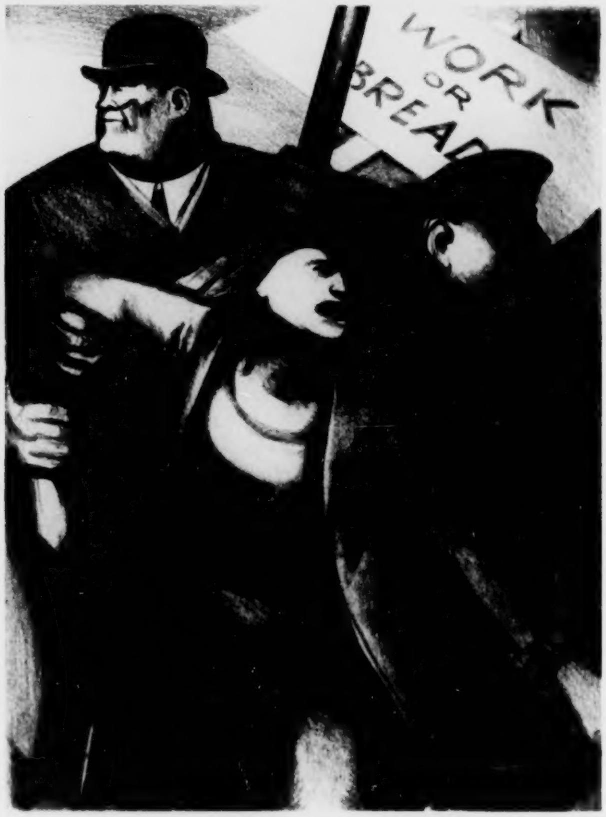
Ms. Duke is curatorial project assistant for cartoon and caricature in the Prints and Photographs Division. Mr. Katz is the division's curator for popular and applied graphic art.



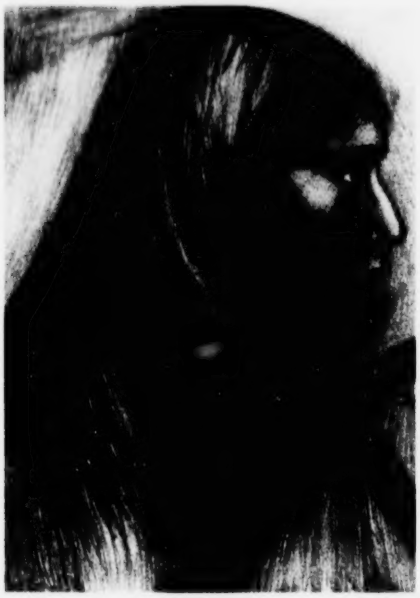


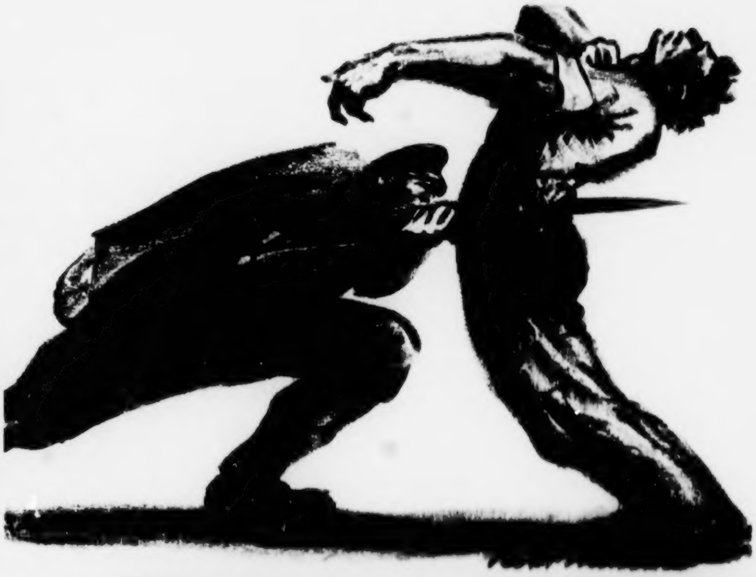
Clockwise from left: Georges Schreiber's *From Arkansas*, 1941. Schreiber visited 48 states working for the WPA between 1936 and 1939; *White Collar Boys* by Elizabeth Olds, 1936; *The Lord Provides* by Jacob Burck, 1934. The work reflects Burck's training under master political cartoonist Boardman Robinson. He quickly absorbed Robinson's political radicalism; *Builders* by Harry Sternberg, 1935-36. Sternberg pioneered the artistic development of commercial print processes such as screenprinting and offset lithography.



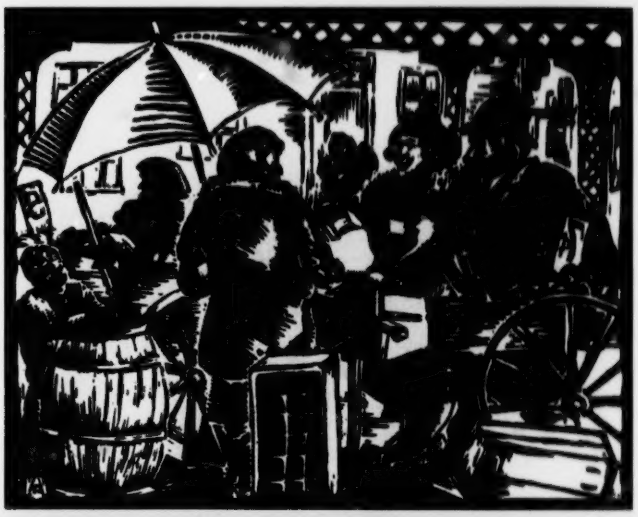


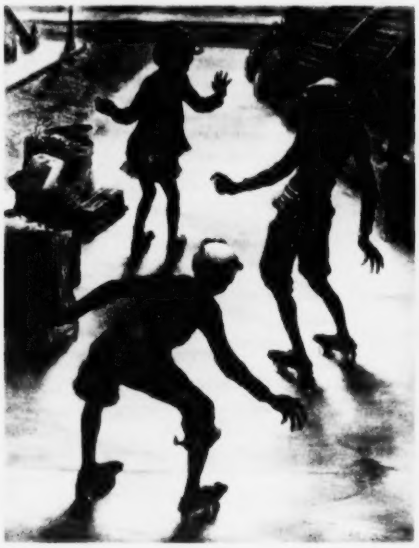
"Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948," curated by Harry L. Katz, the Library's curator of popular and applied graphic art, opens Oct. 20 and closes Jan. 29, 2000. The gallery, located adjacent to the Great Hall in the Jefferson Building, is open to the public free of charge from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. An exhibition catalog with essays by Garnett McCoy and Bernard F. Reilly Jr. and edited by Mr. Katz is available for sale in the Library's Sales Shops.

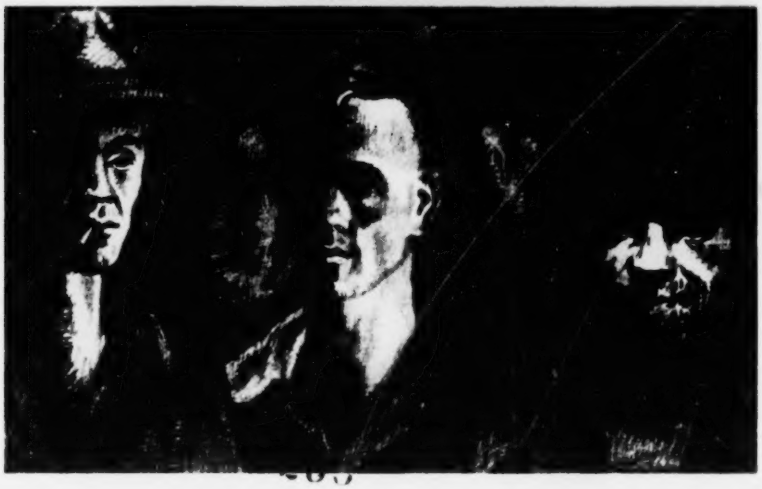




Clockwise from above: *Mujer Mexicana* by José Clemente Orozco, 1926, based on the fresco Orozco created for his alma mater, the National Preparatory School in Mexico City. It is taken from the panel called *The Return to Labor;* Robert Minor's powerful classic, *Pittsburgh*, 1916, drawn for *The Masses* during a steelworkers' strike; *Eastside New York* by Albert Potter, ca. 1931-35. New York's Lower East Side was a bustling haven for European immigrants and provided a wealth of vital urban imagery for Potter and his fellow artists; Moses Soyer's *Defense Workers*, 1942-43 (also known as *War Workers)*, depicts the faces of workers involved in the war effort; *The Skaters* by Lawrence Beall Smith, 1939, captures the spirit of a city neighborhood and the youthful exuberance of children in a fluid realist style.



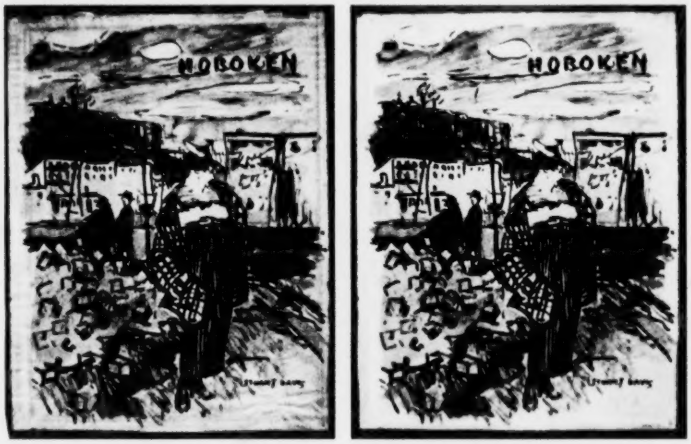




Conservation Corner

Rejuvenating Political Cartoons

BY HOLLY HUSTON KRUEGER AND MARK ROOSA



Hoboken before (left) and after preservation treatment

An evolution of materials and techniques in cartooning can be discerned in the upcoming exhibition "Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948." (See related story on page 240.)

The collection came to the Library in 1993. The Conservation Division began treatment last year. So far 59 items have been treated in preparation for the exhibition and book. The treatments involve a wide range of technical solutions. Many objects received minor treatment including dry-cleaning surface dirt, mending tears and removal of extraneous materials such as old hinges and tapes, which could cause damage if kept in place. Selected objects received more complicated treatments that included washing or light bleaching or both to remove discoloration and the products of acidic degradation. Prints and drawings treated with these techniques are healthier, brighter in appearance and closer in tone to the original paper color. A few items, including Robert Minor's *Pittsburgh* (see p. 242). Stuart Davis's *Hoboken* and Harry Sternberg's *Builders* received more complex treatments.

Robert Minor's work from the early 1900s, as typified by *Pittsburgh* (1916), had an extremely strong influence on political cartoonists. This was due in large part to Minor's use of unconventional media such as lithographic crayon and ink washes. The intense black of a grease crayon is perfectly suited to gestural drawings such as these, and soon other cartoonists began using similar media.

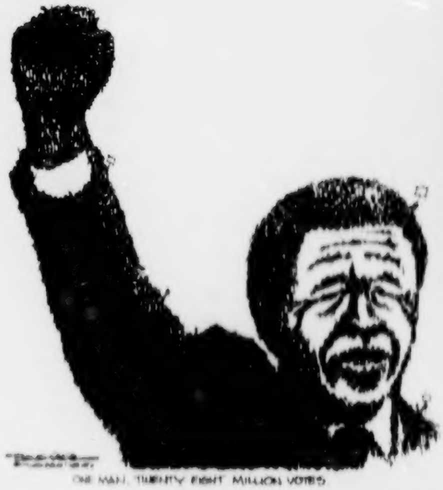
Pittsburgh bore the signs of casual handling through the decades since its creation. At some point, it had been rolled and creased. Despite its "rough" appearance, the power of the image invoked by Minor's choice of litho crayon is undiminished. The successful conservation of this piece hinged on finding a balance between preserving the artist's intent and stabilizing the object physically and chemically. A completely pristine appearance would not be possible given the condition of the object, nor would it be desirable, as the raw beauty of the image could be diminished with too much alteration. Treatment for this piece involved removal of polyvinyl acetate (common white glue is a type of PVA) used to adhere potentially damaging material to the back of the paper. Tears were then mended and creases reinforced with Japanese paper, made from the inner bark of the indigenous Japanese *kozo* plant, which is known for its particularly long fibers. The paper was adhered with wheat starch paste, which is routinely used in conservation because of its excellent working properties and because it is reversible should the treatment ever need to be undone.

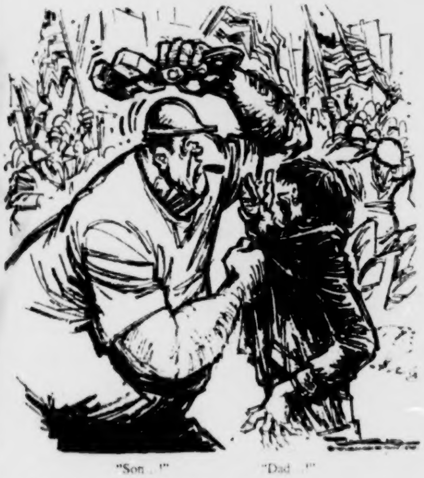
Harry Sternberg's *Builders* (1935) (see p. 241) came out of the WPA project. Sternberg taught at the Art Student's League and succeeded in bringing original art to a wider audience in the best democratic tradition. He also was active in the development of printing techniques. *Builders*, a well-executed lithograph, is emblematic of the tradition of the glorification of the worker, a genre that could have only grown out of the turmoil of the previous generation's labor struggles, of which Minor's *Pittsburgh* is an iconic example. *Builders* was marred by an unfortunate placement of adhesive tape just next to the figures. Over time the adhesive in the tape had turned dark brown, staining the paper. Treatment involved removal of the darkened adhesive by running solvents through the area. The stain left in the paper was then treated by washing and light bleaching.

Stuart Davis was an active participant in the political fervor of the day. First published in 1918 in the socialist *Liberator* newspaper, Davis's *Hoboken* is a vivid drawing inspired by street life and portrays working-class citizens going about their daily lives. Although more conventional in his choice of materials than Robert Minor, Davis's work is raw and engaging.

His *Hoboken* arrived in the Conservation Division Lab in a severely compromised condition, having rested against corrugated cardboard and acidic window mats for years. Acid from these poor quality materials had migrated, creating a corrugated pattern of discoloration in the paper and a dark rim of discoloration around the image. The discoloration caused by the cardboard was reduced by "float washing" the pieces on specially constructed screens that keep their surfaces from being immersed in water. After washing, original nuances formerly obscured by the darkened paper could be discerned. Successful reduction of the dark rim around the perimeter of the drawings (mat burn) was accomplished by applying localized poultices. While not all of the discoloration could be removed, enough of the dark line of the mat burn was visually "broken" to allow more of the piece to be displayed. ◆

Ms. Krueger is senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division, of which Mr. Roosa is the chief.


ONE MAN, TWENTY EIGHT MILLION VOTES



Editorial cartoonist Paul Conrad discussed his work at the Library on Sept. 8.

'Afflicting the Comfortable'

Cartoonist Paul Conrad Puts Words Behind the Pictures

BY YVONNE FRENCH

Editorial cartoonist Paul Conrad made the audience laugh at presidents, politics and himself as he brought his bold humor to the Library on Sept. 8 for a "Books & Beyond" program.

The program marked the official acceptance by the Library of a gift of 21 original editorial cartoons from Mr. Conrad. In 1994 Mr. Conrad had donated to the Library 52 drawings dating from 1969 to 1993 and covering such topics as the Vietnam War, the presidency and foreign relations.

Harry Katz, curator of applied and graphic art in the Prints and Photographs Division, displayed the 21 newly donated drawings in the Mumford Room, where the lecture was held. Said Mr. Katz: "We collect what we feel are the best graphic artists of the current generation and past generations."

The Books and Beyond lecture series, sponsored by the Center for the Book, features authors of recent books that have a connection to the Library's collections or programs. Mr. Conrad's new book, *Drawing the Line* (Los Angeles Times, 1999), presents 200 black-and-white drawings ranging from the 1960s to President Clinton's administration.

The lecture was cosponsored by the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon.

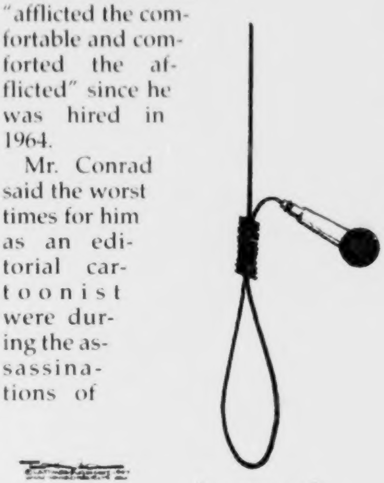
Mr. Conrad, a tall Midwesterner with long hair swept straight back from his forehead, displayed a trait that he said he often wished for in his subjects: the ability to laugh at oneself.

In a slide show following his talk, he showed responses mailed by his readers to the *Los Angeles Times*. Many were scrawled over his cartoons, and some included artwork. Some were complimentary. Some were not appropriate for reprinting in this publication. However, one written on a *Los Angeles Times* bill said, "Please deduct the portion that goes to Conrad." Another, written on a veterinarian's reminder postcard, said, "Our records show that it is time for Conrad to receive the immunization listed below: rabies." One handwritten note that blasted Conrad and was signed "no name — I'm a friend of your wife's."

Mr. Conrad called these missives "hilarious." He poked fun at the foibles of presidents from Eisenhower to Clinton, begging, in a rare self-portrait on Nov. 7, 1984, for four more years for Ronald Reagan, whom he had also lambasted as governor of California, so much so that Mr. and Mrs. Reagan regularly called the *Times* to complain, according to an introductory account in *Conartist: 30 Years with the Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles Times, 1993).

One of Mr. Conrad's personal favorites was a cartoon of Nixon nailing himself to the cross. Mr. Conrad said he was proud to be added in 1973 to Nixon's enemies list. Former *Los Angeles Times* editor and executive vice president Shelby Coffey III wrote in the introduction to *Conartist* that Mr. Conrad had "afflicted the comfortable and comforted the afflicted" since he was hired in 1964.

Mr. Conrad said the worst times for him as an editorial cartoonist were during the assassinations of



John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. "I'll never forget those guys. I often wonder what the country would have been like if those men had not been erased from the American political scene."

Mr. Conrad was at the *Denver Post* for 14 years, until he won his first Pulitzer Prize in 1964. He then headed for the *Los Angeles Times*, where he was chief editorial cartoonist until 1993. He went into semiretirement on April 1 of that year — April Fool's day, as some of his readers pointed out. He still draws four cartoons a week for the *Times*, "whether they use them or not."

Today Mr. Conrad's work is syndicated by the *Los Angeles Times* and appears in newspapers around the world. In addition to winning Pulitzer Prizes for a year of cartoons in 1964, 1971 and 1984, he has won many other professional accolades in his more than five decades as a political cartoonist.

He got his start drawing on the bathroom wall in St. Augustine's school in Des Moines, Iowa. He knew better than to write on the bathroom wall, he said. But he did illustrate someone else's editorial comment at age 8 and learned four lessons, he wrote in the introduction to the book.

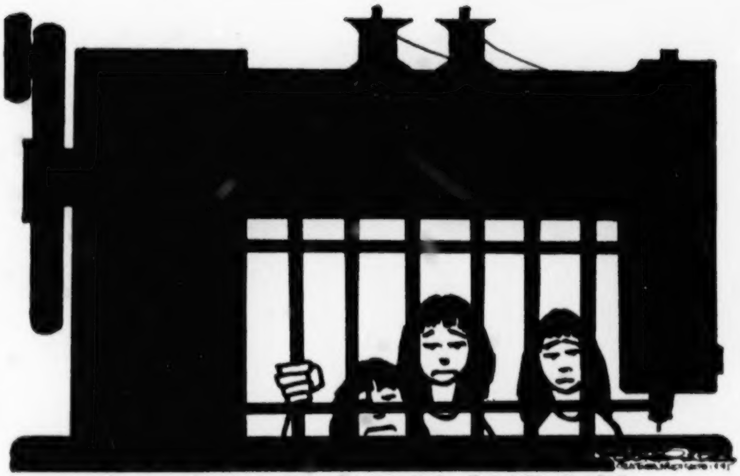
"First I learned that one picture is worth a thousand words, and that when the establishment gets mad, they always go after the cartoonist, not the editorial writer!

"Second, I learned that it takes a big man to laugh at himself and that, tragically, many of the members of the establishment are not very big men.

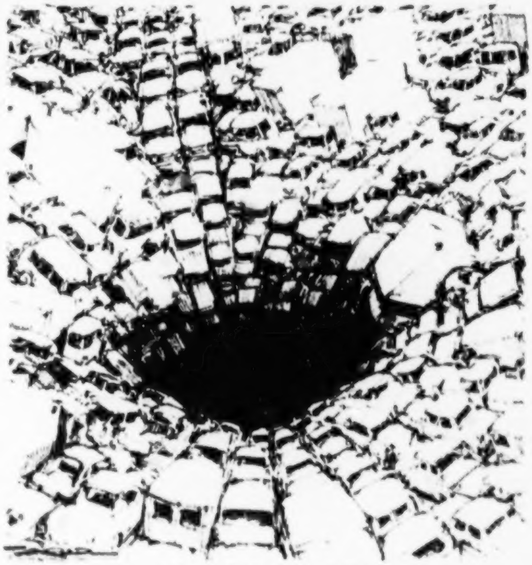
"Third, I learned that I could draw cartoons better than any other kid at St. Augustine's, and that people got excited about my drawings.

"Last, I learned there was deep inside me an urge to say what I thought about life and the establishment to any and all who would look at my drawings. There's too much to be concerned about, and I am a concerned citizen."

Editorial cartoonist Doug Marlette of *Newsday* delivered a tribute to Conrad in 1993, saying: "In the objective, emotionally distant and often cold-blooded world of journalism, where values and passion are scorned, Conrad is our designated feeler."



WHERE THE FASHION MOGULS GO TO SHOP.



CALIFORNIA SYNDROME

Said Mr. Conrad: "I can't wait to open the paper in the morning. Sometimes I don't even have to go beyond Page 1 anymore." Mr. Conrad said that before sitting down to draw; he reads every story he can find on a subject in order to get all possible angles. "Then I decide who is right and who is wrong. It isn't drawing. It is an opinion."

How do the ideas come to him? He cannot explain it, he told one of the 80 or so lecture-goers during a question-and-answer session. They simply come in a flash from his subconscious, he said. "You have to be furious about it at the moment."

How did he get so furious? One formative moment, Mr. Katz speculated, might have been back at the University of Iowa, where Mr. Conrad attended on the G.I. bill after serving in World War II. He took some of his work to show conservative political cartoonist Ding Darling at the *Des Moines Register*, who said: "I don't think you have it in you," citing a lack of perspective and conviction, Mr. Conrad said.

Later his opinions became so strong that during Watergate, the *Los Angeles Times* moved his cartoons off of the editorial page and onto the op-ed page. He grumbled that editors today "don't want any ripples. The *Los Angeles Times* is beginning to look like a shopper. They have no fire in their bellies. We may be witnessing the death of a truly American icon. We are the only country with a First Amendment that gives us the right and privilege to say what is on our minds," he said.

He saved his worst invective for the yuppie generation, whom he said have "money but no character, sensibility but no sense, and nostalgia but no history." They talk about themselves and their perceptions. If this is what sensi-

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Art & Commerce

Future of Literary Publishing Discussed at NEA/LC Event

By JOHN Y. COLE

How to broaden the audience for serious literature in America is the subject of a newly released conference report.

"Bridging Art & Commerce," a symposium hosted at the Library by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the Library's Center for the Book, was held in March. Thirty invited participants from foundations; publishing firms; and literary, arts and library organizations spent the day discussing three topics: trends in authorship, publishing and book selling and their impact on literature; the role of philanthropies in literature; and possible ways for the National Endowment for the Arts to address the key issues and support literature.

The meeting profited from careful preparation and interviews conducted by the Conservation Company of Philadelphia. After welcoming remarks from this writer; Bill Ivey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts; and Cliff Becker, director of the NEA's Literature Program, facilitators Paul Connolly and Marcelle Hinand of the Conservation Company presented their interview findings and critical questions for discussion.

Lorenzo Wright

Director of the Center for the Book, John Cole with Cliff Becker, director of the NEA Literature Program, and Bill Ivey, NEA chairman. The National Endowment for the Arts is one of the Center for the Book's national reading promotion partners.

Current Trends and Their Impact on Literature

Interview findings (audiences): The audience for serious literature is relatively small compared to the size of the audience for other books; it is unclear whether the audience for literature is growing or shrinking; and we still have insufficient data about on the audience for literature. *Critical questions:* What are the size and characteristics of the audience for literature? Is the audience growing or shrinking? Why? How do we know? What do we want to know about the readership of literature and how can we improve the way we obtain this information?

Interview findings (writers): The number of writers and poets appears to be growing; there are differing opinions about whether or not the population of writers reflects the diversity of American society; and it is unclear whether the overall quality of writing in the United States is rising or declining.

Interview findings (publishers): The consolidation of commercial publishing, the restructuring of the industry and technological advances have made this an age of rapid change. *Critical questions:* Has the consolidation of commercial publishing led to more or fewer opportunities for publishing certain types of literature? How have nonprofit publishers' roles shifted as a result of the industry's restructuring? Is some literature falling through the cracks and going unpublished?

Interview findings (distributors and booksellers): The trend toward consolidation is dominated by the rise of the book-selling chains and affects book sellers and distributors alike; the growth of on-line book selling and the shifting role of public libraries are important trends that need to be tracked. *Critical questions:* How has the consolidation of book selling and distribution affected access to serious literature? How will the expansion of on-line book selling alter how people obtain literature? How have changes in the library community affected access to literature?

Philanthropies and Government

Interview findings: There is relatively little funding for literature available from national foundations. *Critical questions:* Why is there so little philanthropic support for literature and how can it be increased? How can federal agencies create and improve partnerships to support literature?

The Role of the NEA: Current Role, Resources and Constraints, Possible Strategies

General strategies to support literature: Attract more private foundation support, increase efforts to coordinate and build on the efforts of other organizations that support literature.

Strategies to build the audience for literature: Improve efforts to fight illiteracy and promote literacy; support audience development initiatives; conduct or support research on audiences for literature.

Strategies to support the creation of writing and to increase access to literature: fund and honor writers; support literary presses and distributors; facilitate commercial and nonprofit interaction in the

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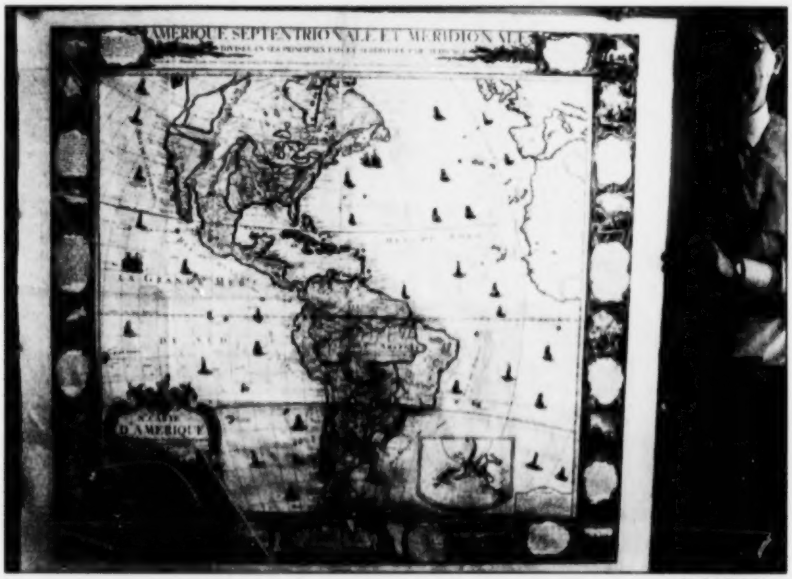
Maps, Globes, Panoramas

New Acquisitions in Geography and Map Division

BY ELIZABETH MANGAN AND
JAMES A. FLATNESS



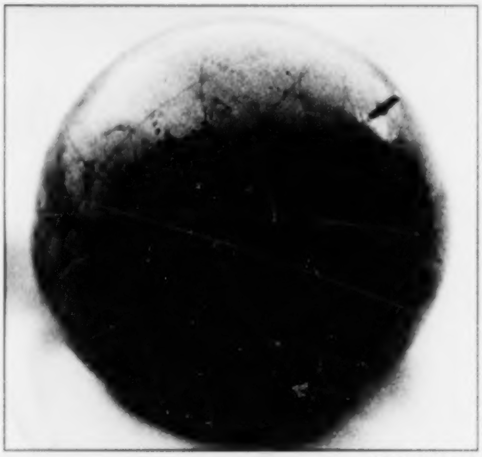
Neshan Naltchayan

James Flatness holds a very large 1781 French wall map of North America by Louis Charles Desnos.

The Geography and Map Division acquired during the past year a number of historic maps, globes and panoramas. Among them are what may be the first map to recognize the United States.

Didier Robert de Vaugondy's *Carte du Canada et des Etats' Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale* was produced in Paris by Jean Baptiste Fortin in 1778. Mary Pedley, author of *Bel et Utile* (Tring, Herts., England: Map Collector Publications, 1992), notes that Fortin changed the title to include *Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale,* "thereby making it one of the first maps (if not the first) to recognize the existence of the United States. Its publication must have followed the signing of the alliance between France and the fledgling United States on Feb. 6, 1778."

Also acquired was *A New & Exact Mapp of the Island of Jamaica,* by Bochart & Knollis, printed in London for Charles Harper in 1684. This early large map of Jamaica was originally bound into the *Laws of Jamaica,* 1684 and contains extensive information on the physical, cultural and economic landscape of the island, one of the most important English colonies of the 17th century.



Neshan Naltchayan

Hand-painted Persian celestial wooden globe, ca. 1650

Julius Bien's *1858 Preliminary Chart of Charleston Harbor and Its Approaches* is signed by Maj. Gen. S.W. Crawford, a Union officer at Fort Sumter. It is accompanied by an 1869 letter from Crawford that provides historical background on the Confederate bombing of the fort. It is possible that Crawford had this hydrographic chart with him during his duty at Fort Sumter.

The Library acquired an 1837 map of Hawaii, titled *Na Mokupuni O Hawaii Nei,* that is drawn by Kalama, a Hawaiian cartographer, and produced at the printing press at the Lahainaluna missionary school in Hawaii. The map was intended for the instructional use of Hawaiian students, and represents the Library's earliest example of the rare maps printed at the Lahainaluna Press.

Two unique panoramic maps have also been added to the collections in the past year. These are the only known copies of *Philmont, N.Y., 1881,* by an unknown author; H.H. Bailey's *Elmira, N.Y. 1873;* and a previously unrecorded panoramic view, *Derby, Shelton and East Derby, Conn., 1898,* by Landis and Hughes. The Library also acquired W.G. Fonseca's *Winnipeg, 1884,* produced in Ottawa, which contains 22 border vignettes. The only other copy of this view is held in the National Archives of Canada.

The Library's globe collection has also grown through the purchase of *The Excelsior* (6.8 inches in diameter), manufactured by I.S. Wachob & Co. in Scranton, Pa., around 1870; *The Franklin Terrestrial Globe* (12.4 inches in diameter), produced in Troy, N.Y., by H.R. Nims & Co., between 1869 and 1885; and a Persian manuscript celestial globe hand-painted on a solid wooden sphere (5.2 inches in diameter), produced around 1650. It was purchased for the Library by the Madison Council, the Library's private-sector advisory and support board. This is the only pre-1900 Islamic globe in the

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Beyond Area Studies

Library Hosts 'Globalization' Seminar

By Jerry H. Bentley

This fall, professors at more than two dozen community colleges across the country are teaching courses with a new, cross-cultural focus after attending "Globalizing Regional Studies," a seminar hosted by the Library of Congress in July 1999.

The instructors gathered for a three-week course whose purpose was to provide community college teachers with an opportunity to exchange ideas with leading scholars, pursue their individual research projects at the Library of Congress and explore new ways of organizing knowledge about the world, beyond the conventional approach.

About half of America's undergraduate students attend community colleges, yet community college faculty have less opportunity to conduct research or keep up with recent trends in scholarship than their colleagues in four-year colleges and universities.

The seminar enabled participants to meet with scholars who are active in seeking new ways to interpret global interactions. It also enabled them to use the rich holdings at the Library in carrying out research that will enhance the courses they teach.

Funded by the Ford Foundation, the seminar was a joint venture of the American Historical Association, the Community College Humanities Association and the Library of Congress. Co-directors of the seminar's program were this author and Charles Evans, a professor at Northern Virginia Community College. Lester Vogel of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs served as the seminar's research director.

The formal program focused on efforts to move beyond traditional "area studies." After World War II, American political, military and business leaders realized a need for reliable knowledge about the major world regions — East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Southwest Asia (often referred to as the Middle East), Russia and Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Africa, North America, Latin America and Oceania. To develop this knowledge they instituted programs of area studies at American universities. Major funding sources for many of these programs were the U.S. government and private organizations, such as the Ford Foundation. Meanwhile, the Library of Congress assembled extraordinary collections of publications on the world's various regions.

In many ways these initiatives led to improvements in understanding individual nations, regions and international realities. Area studies programs fostered expertise in world languages and generated libraries of information about foreign lands and peoples. Although U.S. area studies programs have generated more information than earlier efforts, the traditional approach has recently come under scrutiny. Some critics have charged that Cold War interests tainted area studies and influenced scholars' conceptions of global relationships. They argued that both the institutional structures and the substantive content of area studies were expressions of U.S. hegemony in the world. Some have questioned the scientific status of area studies, characterizing them as purely descriptive exercises with no theoretical or explanatory power. Others have pointed out that these programs have focused attention almost exclusively on individual societies and ignored transregional and global processes that have profoundly influenced the development of both individual societies themselves and the world as a whole.

The seminar explored possibilities of developing different approaches to international studies. During the past few decades, world historians have devoted attention to precisely the kinds of large-scale processes that area studies scholarship had overlooked, such as climatic changes, mass migrations, campaigns of imperial expansion, cross-cultural trade, biological exchanges, transfers of technology, the spread of ideas and ideals, and the expansion of religious faiths and cultural traditions. In exploring these changes, world historians have pioneered some promising ways to understand the larger world by taking a more global approach to the past.

The seminar's program brought together a series of guest faculty who discussed recent scholarship in world history under seven distinct but related topics: John R. McNeill of Georgetown University discussed scholarship on biological exchanges in world history; Patrick Manning of Northeastern University addressed the themes of migration and diaspora; Patricia Seed of Rice University spoke about cultural exchanges; James D. Tracy of the University of Minnesota dealt with issues that have arisen in the study of cross-cultural trade in world history; Edmund Burke III of the University of California at Santa Cruz explored the literature on imperialism and colonialism; Margaret Strobel of the University of Illinois at Chicago examined gender-related questions; Stanley N. Katz of Princeton University discussed civil society and democratization in global perspective.

Like the seminar's formal program, research projects undertaken by seminar participants also reflected the influence of cross-cultural interactions in world history. For example, Michele Dolphin of Front Range Community College investigated the encounters of African, European and Asian musical traditions in the United States; Maureen Nutting of North Seattle Community College studied transnational identity in the Japanese diaspora in Brazil; Joseph Walwick of Manatee Community College studied the domestic and global ramifications of Sputnik; Shelley Wiley of Nash Community College explored religious traditions of the African diaspora in the Caribbean; and Y.K. Hui of Frank Phillips College focused on the question of civil society in China and the Chinese diaspora.

Seminar participants are using their experience at their home institutions, where they are organizing talks, panels, workshops, seminars and curriculum-development projects to take advantage of area studies scholarship while moving beyond traditional area studies approaches.

For further information about the seminar and other Globalizing Regional Studies initiatives, see the project's Web page at **www.theaha.org/grs**. ◆

Mr. Bentley is a history professor at the University of Hawaii. He also edits the Journal of World History.

Conrad

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tivity means, I wish I'd taken up a life of crime."

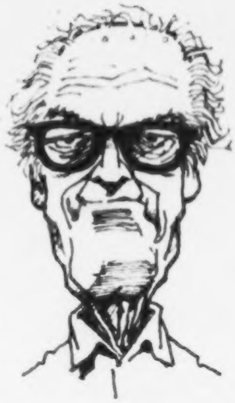
He said he overhears them debating about balsamic vinegars and cold-pressed vs. warm-pressed olive oil in the aisles of his local supermarket in California, where they clog the streets with their sport-utility vehicles. "This is a self-absorbed group the like of which I really can't compare."

"People can be accountable and responsible for an entire career and that's what I've attempted to do," Conrad concluded.

The Center for the Book was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. For information about its activities, visit its Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**.

The Swann Foundation, administered by the Prints and Photographs Division, supports a continuing program at the Library of preservation, publication, exhibition, acquisition and scholarly research in the related fields of cartoon, caricature and illustrations. For more information, visit the Swann Foundation Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.



NEA

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literature field; and promote literature.

In the discussion, this writer provided historical perspective on the issues under consideration. In particular he noted the acceleration of the trends toward industry consolidation since a similar conference in 1986, "Book Distribution and Literary Publishing," sponsored by the Center for the Book and NEA's Literature Program at the Library of Congress in 1986.

NEA has recently initiated several projects aimed at providing literature with a broader audience, additional foundation support and research about its audience.

It has awarded a chairman's grant to the American Library Association (ALA) to support the planning phase of a Millennium Leadership Project that will help promote libraries as cultural centers in all 50 states. The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and other organizations will join ALA in sponsoring "Live at the Library 2000: Linking Libraries, Communities and Culture," a yearlong celebration of the arts. Grants will be awarded to 500 libraries, representing every state, to develop partnerships and host programs during National Library Week, April 9-15, and throughout the year with writers, actors, musicians and other artists. Applications for grant funds will be posted on the ALA Web site: **www.ala.org/publicprograms**.

The NEA also is hosting a roundtable for foundation professionals at this year's Grantmakers in the Arts Conference in San Francisco to discuss the benefits of supporting literary activity. It also is updating the NEA's 1989 study, *Who Reads Literature?* Finally, the NEA will become, along with the Center for the Book, a nonfinancial co-sponsor of the Book Industry Study Group's 1999/2000 Reading Research Study. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

Maps

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Library's collection and the only known wooden Islamic globe currently held in the United States.

Mrs. Howard Ahmanson of the Madison Council also purchased *Atlas General de la Chine, De La Tartarie Chinoise, et Du Tibet*, by J.B. D'Anville, published in Paris by J.A. Dezauche around 1790. It includes 50 numbered maps and plans, eight of which were not in the 1737 edition of the atlas, and 14 plates of cultural and ethnographic interest that were also not part of the earlier edition. The Madison Council's Ray Nasher purchased Louis Charles Desnos's *Nle. Carte d'Amerique ... Septrentrionale et Meridionale ...*, produced in Paris in 1781 as an engraved, hand-colored wall map on four sheets joined with attached borders and measuring 45 by 42 inches.

An atlas of note acquired during the year includes Petrovich Fedor Litke's *Atlas du Voyage autour de Monde de la Corvette Seniavine fait en 1826, 1827, 1828 et 1829* ... published in St. Petersburg in 1832, which illustrates the 1826-1829 circumnavigation and exploration of the North Pacific (Bering Sea) and Caroline Islands under the command of P.F. Litke. ◆

Ms. Mangan is head of the Technical Services Section in the Geography and Map Division. Mr. Flatness is a cartographic specialist in the division.

N.LE CARTE
D'AMERIQUE

Neshan Naltchayan

An enlargement of the cartouche from the 45-by-42-inch wall map *Nle. Carte d'Amerique ... Septrentrionale et Meridionale* ..., 1781, by Louis Charles Desnos of Paris

News from the Center for the Book

Library and Book History Update

Idaho Book History and Book Arts. Since its creation in 1994, the Idaho Center for the Book has focused on book arts and the history of books, printing and authorship in Idaho.

Its literary map of Idaho, "Idaho by the Book," is in the shape of a "tetrategraflexagon," a specially molded design in which users flex the map to view three different pages. This imaginative map is included in the new Library of Congress book *Language of the Land* (see below).

Another project, according to Idaho Center for the Book Director Tom Trusky, is to make self-taught Idaho artist and book maker James Castle and his books "household names and belongings," at least in Idaho. Toward this end, the Idaho center is publishing six Castle facsimile books and a book about Castle and is also producing a film about him. The Idaho Center for the Book and the American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA) are sponsoring an exhibition, "Reputedly Illiterate: James Castle & the Book" in the AIGA gallery in New York City. It opens on March 29 and continues until May 12, when it becomes available for rental as a traveling exhibition. For information about the Idaho Center for the Book, visit its Web site at **www.lili.org/icb** or write Idaho Center for the Book, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. Its newsletter is published twice a year.

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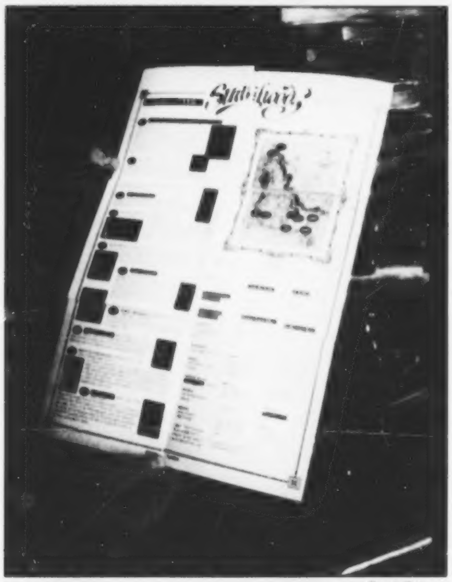

Chuck Scheer

"Idaho by the Book" is one of nine new literary maps produced by state centers for the book included in the popular new volume, *Language of the Land.*

Library History Projects Planned for Bicentennial. The Center for the Book is assisting in several projects about the history of the Library of Congress that have been inspired by its forthcoming bicentennial. In the spring, Yale University Press, in association with the Library, will publish an illustrated history entitled *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000.* The author is James Conaway, whose previous books include *The Smithsonian: 150 Years of Adventure, Discovery and Wonder* (1995).

Josephus Nelson of the Library's Manuscript Division received a $10,000 James H. Billington award from a gift fund established by Madison Council members Abe and Julienne Krasnoff. The award will support a Library of Congress oral history project in which selected staff members, most of them recently retired, are being interviewed about their experiences at the Library.

Lynne Hammette of the Facility Design and Construction Office is working on a project to preserve and display Library of Congress artifacts and early furniture. Many of the items, including a restored oil portrait of Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress 1864-1897, will be displayed in the Librarian's ceremonial office in the Jefferson Building. With help from library historian Jane Aikin, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole is organizing and editing an *Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress,* a one-volume reference work that will outline the history of many of the Library's collections, services and administrative units. It will be published in 2001.

G Washington
BICENTENNIAL
1999

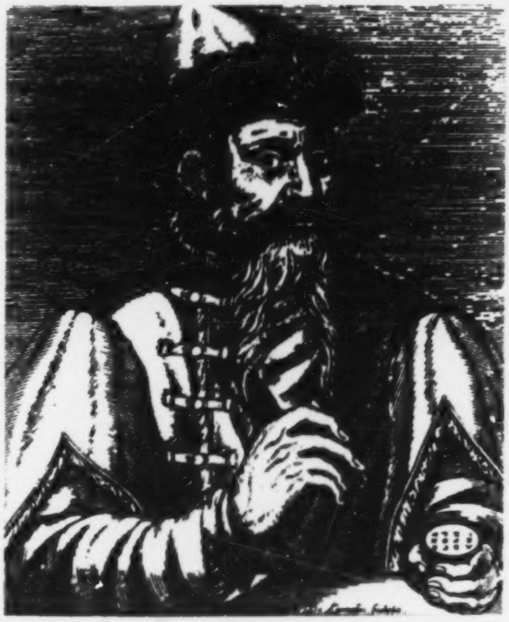
George Washington's Legacy. At the Library on Nov. 19 and 20, the Center for the Book will cosponsor, with the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the Third Annual George Washington Symposium. The meeting culminates a year of special exhibitions, publications and conferences organized to mark the 200th anniversary of Washington's death. In addition to presentations from historians that analyze Washington's lasting effect on American life and culture, symposium speakers will focus on new ways of educating people about the nation's first president. Library of Congress curators will introduce participants to the Library's Washington and Washington-related collections, including books, manuscripts, maps and surveys. There will be a special presentation about the Library's digitization of

Washington's papers and maps, a program about "Washington on Film" and a tour of the exhibition "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," which opens Nov. 18. For further information, contact the office of the director, Mount Vernon, telephone (703) 799-8652.

■ **Book Historians Meet in Madison.** On July 15-18 in Madison, Wis., more than 200 academics, librarians and students of book history participated in the 1999 conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP). The meeting was hosted by the University of Wisconsin's Center for the History of Print Culture in Modern America. Sessions were held at the University of Wisconsin's School of Library and Information Studies and at the nearby State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The program consisted of 50 panel sessions and round tables, and featured 88 papers and presentations on subjects ranging from 16th century theories of intellectual property to the modern lesbian and gay publishing industry.

The featured speakers at plenary sessions were Nicolas Kanellos, founder and director of Arte Publico Press, a leading U.S. Hispanic literary publisher, and Janice A. Radway, a professor at Duke University, whose most recent book is *A Feeling for Books: The Book-of-the-Month Club, Literary Taste and Middle Class Desire* (University of North Carolina Press, 1997). John Y. Cole represented the Library of Congress at the Madison meeting. On July 15, with Ian Willison of the University of London, he chaired an informal roundup of history of the book projects around the world. On July 18 he chaired a panel session on "World War II Reading: The Victory Book Campaign, Radio Networks and Pulp Magazines."

The eighth annual SHARP conference will be in Mainz, Germany, July 3-8, 2000, under the auspices of the Gutenberg Institute for the History of the Book at the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz. For information visit the conference Web site at **www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Geschichete/buwi** or e-mail sharp@uni-mainz.de. For information about SHARP, visit its Web site at **www.indiana.edu/~sharp** or contact membership secretary Barbara Brannon, Wesleyan College, 4760 Forsyth Road, Macon, GA 31210-4462, telephone (912) 757-5134, fax: (912) 757-5104.



Gutenberg Anniversary

SHARP Conference 2000

3–8 July 2000 in Mainz, Germany

■ **Publications.** Two recent Library of Congress publications are based on Center for the Book projects that were funded in part through private sector contributions to the center. *Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen,* edited by James Gilreath, (see LC *Information Bulletin,* July 1999) contains papers presented at a conference held at the Library of Congress on May 13-15, 1993. The Library's James Madison Council helped support the meeting. *Language of the Land: The Library of Congress's Book of Literary Maps,* by Martha Hopkins and Michael Buscher, (see LC *Information Bulletin,* September 1999) culminates an education and reading promotion project funded by a 1992 grant of $503,000 to the Center for the Book from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.

As editors of the book *Print Culture in a Diverse America* (University of Illinois Press, 1998), James Danky of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and Wayne A. Wiegand of the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, have won the 1999 Carey McWilliams Award for an outstanding scholarly or literary work on an aspect of the "U.S. experience of cultural diversity." *Print Culture in a Diverse America* contains essays originally presented at a 1995 conference sponsored by the Center for the History of Print Culture in Modern America at the University of Wisconsin (see LC *Information Bulletin,* September 1998). The Center for the Book provided partial support for the conference. The book is dedicated to John Cole.

A lecture by Mr. Wiegand sponsored at the Library of Congress by the Center for the Book and the American Studies Association on Oct. 31, 1997, was published in the January 1999 issue of *The Library Quarterly.* The title is "Tunnel Vision and Blind Spots: What the Past Tells Us About the Present; Reflections on the Twentieth Century History of American Librarianship."

Copies of *Capital Libraries and Librarians: A Brief History of the District of Columbia Library Association, 1894-1994* (Library of Congress, 1994), an illustrated 76-page book, are available free from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920, telephone (202) 707-5221, fax: (202) 707-0269, e-mail: cfbook@loc.gov ◆

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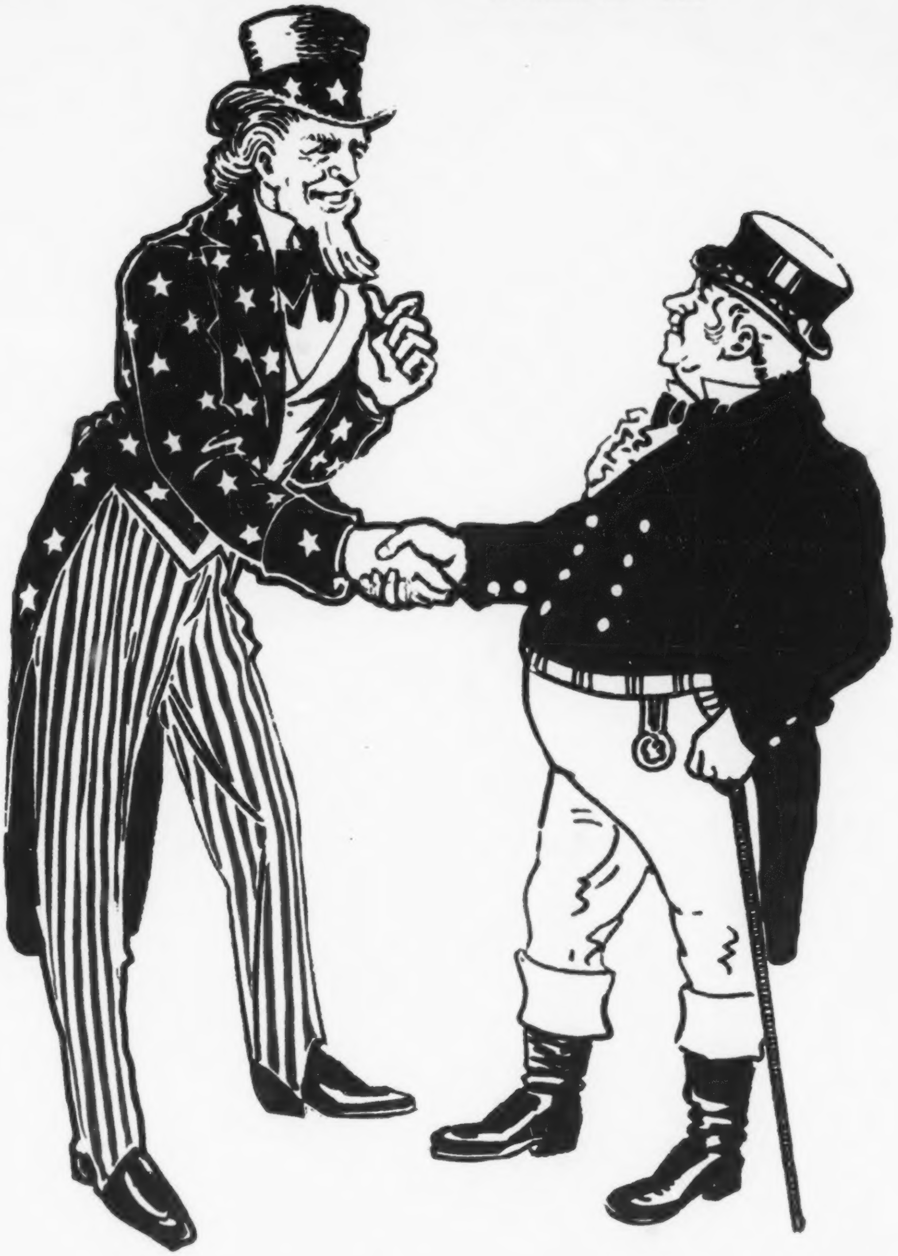
The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 11
November 1999



John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

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Vol. 58, No. 11 November 1999

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
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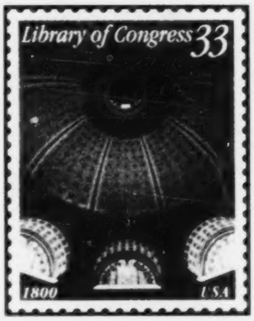
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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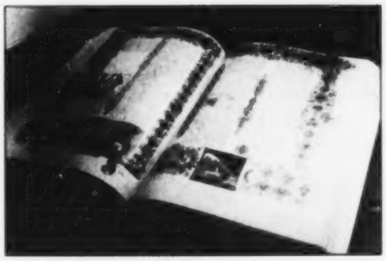

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On the Cover: Artwork from "Let's Get Together," Geoffrey O'Hara, words by John W. Bratton. Sheet music cover (ca. 1940), written before the United States became involved in World War II. From the new exhibition, "John Bull and Uncle Sam."

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Gifts of Genealogy: A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has donated several books to the Library. 277

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

Papa Hemingway

Major Hemingway Collection Donated to Library

The Library on Oct. 27 announced the donation of a major private collection of original manuscripts, letters, photographs, recordings and films of Ernest Hemingway.

The collection was donated by A.E. Hotchner, author of the memoir *Papa Hemingway.* John Hemingway, the author's eldest son, also presented to the Library the "first copy" of his father's first book, *Three Stories and Ten Poems* (Paris, 1923), which is inscribed to his mother, Hadley, Hemingway's first wife.

The Hotchner collection includes seven unpublished letters from Hemingway (1899-1961) to Mr. Hotchner, typed and handwritten on thin paper, mostly from Cuba, with the handsome red Hemingway letterhead from his *Finca Vigia* (farm) near Havana. Photocopies of approximately 150 other letters showing the 1948-1961 correspondence between Hemingway and Mr. Hotchner also are included in the collection. Other papers donated include two different drafts of Hemingway's last work, *The Dangerous Summer* (published in 1985) in typescript and a photocopy of the manuscript of "The Sea" (published posthumously by Mary Hemingway with different editing as *Islands in the Stream)* showing the author's original rewrites on a work he did not want published. There are also typescripts and copies of several short poems and six unpublished articles and stories. Hemingway recites one of the poems, "To Mary," on a sound recording in the collection.

Some 300 photographs document Mr. Hotchner's friendship and travels with Hemingway. Some illustrate their trip revisiting locales and personalities involved in *For Whom the Bell Tolls.* Many are portraits of Hemingway, such as the original, signed image for his high school yearbook and a portrait popularized in *Life* magazine. There are pictures of the two friends hunting together, as well as one of Mr. Hotchner dressed as a matador when Hemingway, as a prank, coerced him into actually participating in a major bullfight. Also included are pictures of Hemingway and his fourth and last wife, Mary.

A.E. Hotchner

Ernest Hemingway, 1950

As much as he liked to write letters, Hemingway hated to record his voice or image, making the audiovisual gifts in the collection quite rare. Magnetic tapes reveal Hemingway talking about writing in Spain during its civil war, about his hotel being hit with shells, about rolling his writing up in the mattress to protect it during the day. Fifteen spools of wire recordings (popular in the 1940s-1950s) of Hemingway's voice are also included in the donation. The wire recordings look like spools of silver fishing wire, but have magnetized sound. One box is labeled "for men only." They are said to include a recitation of his Nobel Prize speech (which he did not deliver in Sweden) and readings of newly written works. Mr. Hotchner recalls that one reel has Hemingway saying, "And here's what I wrote this morning."

Home movies, which were on three reels of silent, color 16mm motion picture film, show a handsome, healthy Hemingway (1950s) fishing for marlin from his favorite boat, *Pilar,* driving through Cuba, talking with wife Mary in front of their home there *(Finca Vigia, San Francisco De Paula),* playing with Black Dog, and kissing some of his beloved cats. There is also a brief view of the older Hemingways near a snowy home, probably in Ketchum, Idaho.

Dr. Billington said of the donation, "This personal collection provides an intimate insight into the life and mind of one of the 20th century's great literary figures. The Library of Congress is deeply grateful to Mr. Hotchner for his generous gift. Next year the Library will celebrate its 200th birthday and its role in preserving the mint record of American creativity. It is particularly appropriate to have these materials about one of the great creative Americans of our time in this centennial year of Hemingway's birth. This is a very special Bicentennial gift to the national collection and to the nation."

A.E. Hotchner was a close friend of the Hemingways during the last 14 years of the novelist's life. As a young writer, in the spring of 1948, he went to Cuba on a magazine assignment to persuade Hemingway to write an article on the future of literature. That meeting led to a series of adventures and travels with the author, which are described in Hotchner's *Papa Hemingway.* In between their escapades together in New York City, Ketchum, Cuba, Mexico, Gibraltar, Africa and all over Europe, the two corresponded. Mr. Hotchner has described Hemingway's letters as "informal, intimate and revelatory." They "throb with a life force that was singularly Hemingway's, and they offer an insight into his special world."

Novelist and dramatist A.E. Hotchner, 79, adapted some of Hemingway's works for television. He and actor Paul Newman are partners in "Newman's Own" food products, whose net profits are donated to charities. He recently directed a charity

continued on page 258

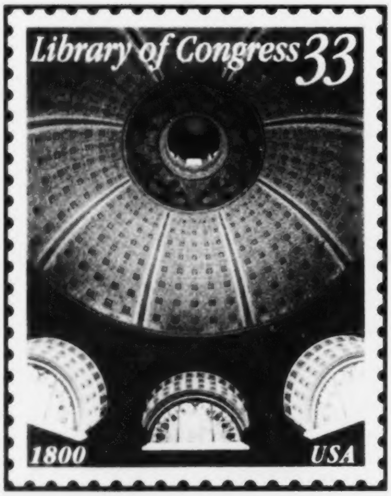
BICENTENNIAL CORNER
200
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1800 2000

Commemorative Issue

Bicentennial Stamp Design Unveiled

The design for the Library of Congress Bicentennial commemorative stamp was unveiled on Oct. 14 by the United States Postal Service.

"All of us at the Library of Congress are pleased that our 200th birthday will be commemorated as part of the nation's 2000 stamp program," said Dr. Billington.



The Library's Bicentennial commemorative stamp was selected for inclusion in the 2000 stamp program from more than 40,000 suggestions for stamps received by the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, a group of independent citizens appointed by the Postmaster General. Ethel Kessler, known for her work as the designer of the breast cancer stamp, designed the Library's stamp, which features a photograph by Michael Freeman of the interior dome and several of the arched windows in the Main Reading Room in the 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building.

Jim Higgins

Director of Congressional Relations Geraldine Otremba; John Cole, director of the Center for the Book; Deputy Librarian Donald Scott; Ethel Kessler, the stamp's designer; Dr. Billington, Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins; Roberta Stevens, Bicentennial program manager; and Public Affairs Officer Jill Brett stand on the balcony of the Main Reading Room, whose dome is seen in the Library of Congress commemorative stamp.

The stamp will be issued on the Library's Bicentennial date, April 24, 2000, during a ceremony to be held in the Jefferson Building in Washington, D.C. Second-day issue events are planned in libraries throughout the nation in keeping with the Library's goal of celebrating America's libraries during its Bicentennial year with a theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty." ◆

Watch It on the Web

C-SPAN 'American Presidents' Video on Library Site

The Library has made available on its Web site a series of video segments from "American Presidents: Life Portraits," produced by the C-SPAN public service cable network.

From the launch of "American Presidents: Life Portraits" on March 15, 1999, C-SPAN has relied on the Library of Congress for guest experts and documentary materials. The series includes interviews with Library curators and makes extensive use of the Library's manuscript collections, which include the papers of 23 presidents.

Video segments on George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James Polk, Millard Filmore, James Garfield, Chester Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley and Woodrow Wilson are currently available through the Library's Web site. New segments will go on-line at **www.loc.gov/loc/cyberlc** as they are produced and aired by C-SPAN.

AMERICAN
PRESIDENTS
Life Portraits

In November, Dr. Billington will lead C-SPAN on a tour of the stacks of the Library's Manuscript Division. This is a rare opportunity to see original presidential letters, diaries, speeches and other official documents. Phone lines will be open for viewers to talk with the Librarian and his team of presidential experts. For more information on this special program, see the Library's regularly updated Web site, "The Library Today," at **www.loc.gov/today**. ◆

CEO of the Happiest Place on Earth

Michael Eisner Interviewed for Posterity

BY KATHLEEN CASSEDY

Fisher Photography

***Parade* Editor Walter Anderson interviewed Disney CEO Michael Eisner at the Library Oct. 5.**

Michael Eisner, chairman and CEO of the Walt Disney Co., never saw a Disney film until he was a grown man.

Yet, for the past 15 years, he has guided one of America's most cherished institutions into becoming one of the most profitable media companies in the world. As the first guest in a series of conversations with *Parade* magazine Editor Walter Anderson, Mr. Eisner shared his own defining experiences and how they have influenced his career.

Dr. Billington, who introduced the Oct. 5 program, noted that the Library contains a comprehensive record of the creative achievement of the Disney Co., beginning with the original copyright drawing for Mickey Mouse.

The interview was part of a series, "It's About Time," which was developed by Mr. Anderson and supported by the Library of Congress. The goal is to create a record that will give viewers in the future a sense of America at the turn of the millennium, which will be preserved and made available by the Library. The series was launched on May 4 at the New School University in New York City with Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel. Subsequent interviewees have included former U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley and Marian Wright-Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund. Additional interviews with major government leaders are now being scheduled for next spring.

Mr. Anderson's questions explored Mr. Eisner's childhood influences, creative development and leadership throughout his career. Mr. Eisner, 57, grew up in New York City, where his affluent childhood was "relatively normal," he said, except that he was required to spend twice as much time reading as watching television. Disney film classics, such as "Cinderella" or "Snow White," were not part of his youth, as they were for others of his generation. Not until he became a new father, did Mr. Eisner see his first Disney film, "Pinocchio," with his son. (At the time, he was running children's programming at the ABC network.) As a college student, Mr. Eisner's predilection for producing entertainment appeared in the form of plays for a history thesis and other assignments. An internship at NBC led Mr. Eisner to seek a career in television. He went from NBC to CBS to ABC, then to Paramount Pictures Corp. as its president and chief operating officer, and finally to Disney, which acquired Capital Cities/ABC Inc. under his guidance.

Rather than relying on market research, many Disney products originate from Mr. Eisner's personal experiences. "I think you have to have a physical reaction, and feel it in your stomach," he says. For example, after enjoying a concert of music by Gustav Mahler, which he felt was "Disney-esque," he thought Disney should produce something similar for 2000. The result was Disney's Millennium Symphonies, which premiered in New York City in early October.

Mr. Eisner's school experiences deeply affected him. Because he believes that teachers are the most influential people for some children, he initiated Disney's American Teacher Awards. "It came about to honor teachers the same way we honor politicians and entertainers," he said. Mr. Eisner still recalls the words of his former headmaster, "'No matter what you do, do it the best that you can.'" Another of his teachers inspired the Disney film "Dead Poets Society," produced under Mr. Eisner's auspices.

When he was with ABC, Mr. Eisner wanted to make a TV comedy set in the 1950s. However, market research told TV executives it would never be successful. Meanwhile, both the 1950s musical *Grease* and the film "American Graffiti," became big hits. Mr. Eisner persisted with his idea and eventually the TV show, "Happy Days," was produced and became a huge success.

"Most cultural phenomena in the entertainment business, like [the television show] 'Seinfeld,' really are different, and they come out of left field," Mr. Eisner said.

Mr. Eisner believes in hands-on management. "I think the more involved the CEO, the better." The challenge and enjoyment of running Disney, he said, is that the company is working on 10 different products in one week, rather than reinventing the same product each year.

While Mr. Eisner is excited about the entertainment possibilities that the Internet and evolving technology offer, he had some words of advice for overvalued Internet companies, some of which have yet to make a profit. "At some point, the strength of the Internet is going to be beyond information," he said. Disney is "not an Internet upstart. ... The company is not going to make acquisitions and become overpriced. You have to be creative within a financial environment. If you are not financially strong, you will be replaced and then you can't do any creative work."

Mr. Eisner admits that "I've been in the right place at the right time. In the end, it is content and storytelling that drive everything in my world." ◆

Kathleen Cassedy is a Washington freelance writer.

Funding the Future

Congress Approves Library's FY2000 Budget

BY CHRISTINA TYLER

On Sept. 29, President Clinton signed into law the fiscal 2000 appropriations bill for the legislative branch, which includes the Library of Congress.

A congressional conference committee approved the budget on Aug. 4. The following day, the House approved the conference report (H.R. 106-290) in a 367-49 vote. The Senate also approved by unanimous consent the same day.

Congress approved $385,946,000 in net appropriations, an increase in net appropriations of 4.8 percent, or $16.7 million, over that of the previous year.

- Congress approved the Library's request for mandatory pay raises of 4.4 percent. However, the actual pay raise may be 4.8 percent. To fund the difference, the Library will not be able to fill 12 positions in the next fiscal year, Financial Services Director John D. Webster said. Congress also authorized, without additional funding, a $21-a-month transit fare subsidy — an incentive for staff to use public transportation to and from work. The transit-fare plan, as authorized by the federal Employees Clean Air Incentive Act of 1993, is comparable to that used by House employees. Library employees will receive the same amount of transit fare. To fund this new staff benefit, the Library will not be able to fill 11 positions, Mr. Webster said.
- The Congressional Research Service will receive $71,244,000, which includes full funding for its succession program of $559,052. Library Services will receive $505,000 for its succession plan —50 percent of the request.
- Except for price-level adjustments, the Copyright Office and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) received their full budgets. The Copyright Office was approved for $37.6 million, and NLS received $48 million, which was $49,000 less than what the Library originally requested.
- The Library Services section of the Library received a $290,000 increase for the Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va. The Law Library will receive $188,250 for arrearage (backlog) processing.

- In automation, the Information Technology Services area of the Library received full funding of $3.3 million for its requests, including for an upgraded digital switch, initial work toward a financial system replacement, disaster recovery and security, UNIX servers and storage.
- The House and Senate conferees also approved $5,579,000 for teaching educators how to incorporate the Library's digital American Memory collections into school curricula and $600,000 for a project to digitize archival materials relating to ethnic groups of California, including Japanese Americans.
- Of the $5.4 million approved for furniture and furnishings, the Madison Building's accelerated furniture replacement program received $900,000. An additional $308,000 was authorized for installation assistance out of unspecified savings.
- While conferees applauded the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) for starting a Life Safety Program Division to address workplace safety, fire protection and environmental concerns, the report addressed the five citations issued by the Office of Compliance. Noting the life-safety violations discovered following an April 30 fire in the Madison Building, the report said, "The conferees believe that the Architect must consider the physical safety of the thousands who visit and work in the Capitol complex as one of his highest priorities."

The conference committee members directed the AOC to provide within a month a plan detailing all activities undertaken to abate the violations and prevent their recurrence in the Madison Building or elsewhere in the Library. The AOC must also provide a reasonable plan, including completion dates, to correct hazards and deficiencies. ◆

Ms. Tyler is assistant editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Hemingway

continued from page 255

show with Robin Williams and other major stars that raised funds for children with cancer. Among Mr. Hotchner's published works are novels (*The Man Who Lived at the Ritz* and *Louisiana Purchase*) and a memoir, *King of the Hill*, which was made into an award-winning film in 1993.

After processing, access to the collection for research is to be unrestricted, but single copy reproductions require the donor's permission. The materials described above will be in the custody of the following divisions of the Library: Manuscript; Prints and Photographs; Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound; and Rare Book and Special Collections. ◆

Web-Braille

New Internet Service for Visually Impaired

Braille readers can now read books on the Internet, thanks to a historic technological breakthrough by the Library of Congress called Web-Braille.

Web-Braille offers access to more than 2,700 electronic braille books on the Internet for the use of eligible braille readers by the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS). Each year many hundreds of new titles will be added.

Braille, a system of raised dots that is read with the fingers, has historically been embossed on paper. The system was invented by Louis Braille of France in the early 1800s. As a result of new computer technology, braille readers may now access Web-Braille digital braille book files with a computer and a refreshable braille display (electronic device that raises or lowers an array of pins to create a line of braille characters) or a braille embosser. These 2,700 braille book titles are available on the Internet for download or on-line use by eligible individuals, libraries and schools with a computer and a braille-output device. About 40 new titles per month are released in braille and immediately available on-line to users.

"It occurred to us several years ago that the computer files used to emboss braille books on paper might be able to be placed on-line for Internet access," said Judith Dixon, consumer relations officer at the Library of Congress. After a pilot project to determine that the Web-Braille concept would work, NLS began placing current book titles on the Internet.

Library users of the national reading program for blind and physically handicapped individuals access Web-Braille on the Internet using an individual user ID and password. Web-Braille materials can be made available only to eligible users who are residents of the United States or American citizens living abroad.

The Library also produces braille versions of many national magazines and is now exploring the feasibility of adding these magazines to Web-Braille for its users.

"This is the first massive effort internationally to make braille book collections accessible on the Internet," says Frank Kurt Cylke, Director of NLS. "This achievement reflects the Library of Congress's commitment to make its collections more usable and accessible to eligible users. It also reflects the first initiative by NLS to distribute its collections of books and magazines in digital formats to its borrowers. NLS is also developing a digital talking book for its users, continuing its historic national leadership in creating new recorded and braille products for America's blind and physically handicapped individuals," he said.

For further information contact: Robert E. Fistick, Head, Publications and Media Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor St. N.W., Washington, DC 20542; telephone: (202) 707-9279; e-mail: rfis@loc.gov. ◆

Cataloging Milestone

Library Produces 1 Millionth CIP Record

The number of cataloging records available to the nation's libraries through the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program recently passed the 1 million mark. *Write It Down, Make It Happen: A Practical and Inspirational Guide to Identifying What You Want — and Getting It* by Henriette Anne Klauser, scheduled for publication by Scribner in January 2000, was the 1 millionth record to be created since the program began in 1971.

"CIP records support not only the 115,000 libraries in the United States but libraries all over the world — not to speak of the U.S. book industry," said Cataloging in Publication Division Chief John Celli. "By creating top quality cataloging for books in high demand, and doing so before the book is published, we save the library community worldwide an incalculable amount of money annually. Even more important than the money is the access to the nation's knowledge and creativity that CIP cataloging provides."

The United States CIP Program was established in the Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate in 1971. More than 4,000 United States publishers and affiliates submit applications for CIP data, along with a galley or book excerpts prior to publication of a title. CIP division staff, catalogers, technicians and Dewey Decimal classifiers create a catalog record for the title according to the same standards used for cataloging of published materials, and the completed cataloging data are mailed to the publisher so that it can be printed in the published book. Upon publication of the book, the publisher submits a copy to the Cataloging in Publication Division to ensure that the data in the catalog record match the book as published.

The Library cataloged 51,792 titles last year through the CIP Program. The Library's Cataloging Distribution Service makes these catalog records available as part of its MARC Distribution Service to library service vendors worldwide. ◆

Wartime Christmas

New Publication Available

I'll Be Home for Christmas

I'll Be Home for Christmas: The Library of Congress Revisits the Spirit of Christmas During World War II has recently been published by the Library of Congress in cooperation with Delacorte and the Stonesong Press.

World War II was one of the key events that shaped the 20th century, leaving an indelible mark on mankind. With a title inspired by the popular 1943 song, "I'll Be Home for Christmas," the book presents stories, correspondence, illustrations, diary excerpts and more than 100 photographs from the Library's vast resources that capture the wartime era during the holiday season.

"Although Christmas is a season of peace, across five Christmas seasons many men and women served their country during World War II so that future generations could live in peace," said Dr. Billington in the preface of the text. "Whether these stories are from the papers of Gen. George Patton, a soldier's diary, or our recently acquired collection of memorabilia from entertainer Bob Hope, you will marvel at how the spirit of Christmas was kept alive during World War II both at war and on the homefront."

Gathered within the pages of *I'll Be Home for Christmas* are the poignant stories of faith and sacrifice, the power of love, patriotism and commitment. In times of war, no matter what the situation or the place, citizens and soldiers tried to recreate as best they could the feelings of Christmas and sentiments of hope for peace on Earth.

I'll Be Home for Christmas — a 209-page, hardbound book — is available for $25 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop. Credit card orders: (202) 707-0204. ◆

Roundtable Honors

Library Staff Receive Awards

Library of Congress staffers Milton McGee, Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), and Shirley Loo, Congressional Research Service, were honored with awards from the American Library Association (ALA) Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT). The awards were presented at the ALA Annual Conference in June in New Orleans.

Mr. McGee, FEDLINK's Network Coordinator, received the FLRT Achievement Award, a citation and gift awarded for leadership and achievement in the federal library and information center community. Presented annually, the award recognizes individuals who promote the most efficient use of federal library and information resources and facilities and who stimulate research in planning and operating federal libraries and information activities.

After completing the Navy's preflight school in Pensacola, Fla., and serving in Vietnam, Mr. McGee earned a master's degree in library science from the University of Maryland in 1972. That same year he began his career as a federal librarian as a cataloger in the Department of Transportation. He joined the Government Printing Office in 1975 as chief of the Classification and Cataloging Branch of the Library Division in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, a position he held until joining the Library of Congress in 1977. During his tenure at the Library, he has helped to develop FEDLINK from a network of 65 federal libraries using the OCLC subsystems into a network of 800 OCLC libraries and others that procure $110 million annually in information services.

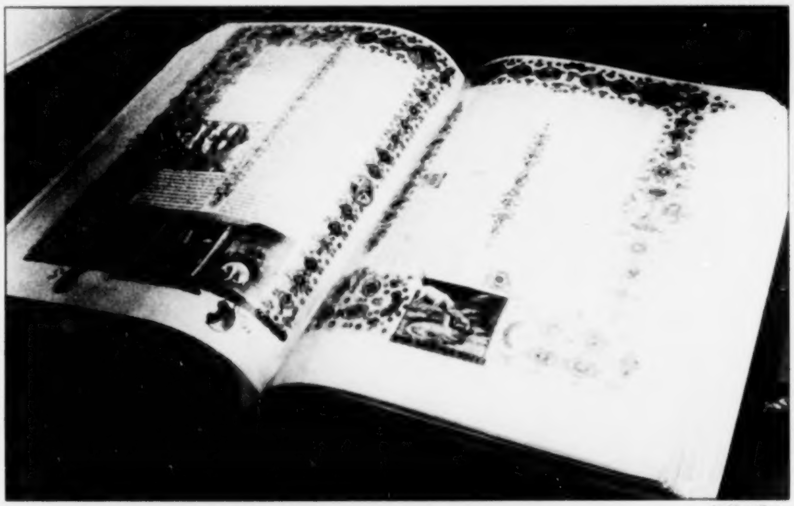
Ms. Loo received the FLRT Distinguished Service Award for her significant contributions to FLRT as an officer, historiographer and promoter of federal libraries. She is the third recipient of this award that was first presented in 1995 to recognize the outstanding, innovative or sustained contributions to the organization. She served as FLRT president in 1992-93 and has held most of the organization's elected offices. She also collated the records of the organization, and compiled the first *FLRT Handbook* as well as a history of the FLRT/ALA Awards. As past president of the District of Columbia Library Association and the Library of Congress Professional Association, her professional ties are a vital link between FLRT and the general information community.

A native of Hawaii, Ms. Loo earned a master's in library science from Columbia University in 1967. That same year she joined the Library of Congress, where she has held a variety of positions in the Congressional Research Service. Currently a specialist in information control and automated systems, she began her library career at a time when the Library of Congress first began exploring the use of computer technology. Throughout her tenure, she has served the reference needs of Congress using the latest technologies in information management. ◆

The Bounty of Italy

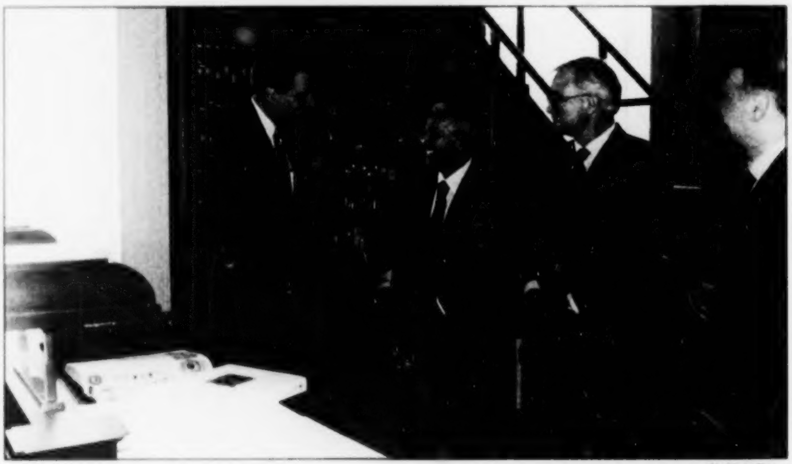
Library Receives Gift of Italian Volumes

BY CAROL ARMBRUSTER



N. Alicia Byers

The Panini facsimile of the Bible of Borso d'Este; Donald Panzera, chief of the European and Latin American Acquisitions Office, officially accepts the gifts to the Library from Franco Cosimo Panini, Francesco Sicilia and Giovanni Cipriani.



N. Alicia Byers

A gift of 400 recently published fine Italian books came to the Library on Oct. 18.

The 400 books comprised the Italian Book Exhibit, organized for the 24th annual convention of the National Italian American Foundation (NIAF), held in Washington on Oct. 15-17. The annual NIAF convention organizes exhibits to examine Italian issues and promote Italian culture both within the Italian American community and to a wider American public. This was the first year it included a book exhibit.

The exhibit was organized by the nonprofit Center for the Promotion of Italian Books, based in Rome and headed by Giovanni Cipriani. Richard Higgins, NIAF's director for international relations, arranged for the books to be part of the NIAF convention and to be then transferred to the Library. The gift was initiated by this writer, a specialist in the European Division.

The Center for the Promotion of Italian Books collected volumes published and donated by Italian state sources such as the Italian Cultural Ministry, RAI-ERA of RAI-Radio and Televisione Italiana, as well as regional governments, cultural and local institutions and commercial publishers throughout the country. The donation recognized the various regional heritages of Italian Americans and celebrated the quality and wide range of contemporary Italian publishing in art, history, literature, music and the social sciences.

Franco Cosimo Panini, the largest single donor, personally presented to the Library a copy of the stunning facsimile of the Bible of Borso d'Este, produced by his publishing house, Franco Cosimo Panini Editore, in Modena. The facsimile, eight years in production, is the result of the most advanced techniques of photoreproduction and the highest quality of Italian book craftsmanship. The original manuscript Bible, created between 1455 and 1461, is held by the Estense Library in Modena. One of Italy's most exemplary works of Renaissance illumination, the Bible consists of 1,212 pages elaborately decorated front and back, includes more than 5,000 miniatures and is bound in two volumes. Mr. Panini's gift to the Library follows only two other gifts of this Bible, one to Pope John Paul II and one to the president of Italy. In addition to the Bible, Mr. Panini gave the Library a full set of his silk-bound series on Italian art, *Mirabilia Italiae*.

On Oct. 15, Francesco Sicilia, director general of the Italian Cultural Ministry's Central Office for Library Assets, Cultural Institutions and Publishing, met with Dr. Billington to present the gift to the Library and to express interest in cooperative projects between Italian libraries and the Library of Congress.

"The Library acknowledges the generous donation on behalf of all the Italian publishers, cultural and local institutions, and the Ministry of Culture," said Dr. Billington, who had met with a number of Italian library officials while in Rome in May 1997.

Mr. Sicilia was accompanied by

continued on page 275

OLD FIDDLER'S
REUNION

Bernie Schmitt, Vincennes (Ind.) *Sun-Commercial*

Judges Ralph Richards, Sleepy Tompkins and Little Red Hayes at the 68th Annual Texas Old Fiddler's Reunion and Contest in Athens, Texas; opening ceremonies of the Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous, an annual Memorial Day weekend event at the George Rogers Clark National Historic Monument in Vincennes, Ind.

Capturing Culture

Local Legacies Document American Tradition

BY MEG SMITH

Members of the House and the Senate are celebrating the Library of Congress's Bicentennial in 2000 with nearly 900 birthday presents.

These members have been working with their constituents to document "Local Legacies," traditions that represent American culture at the end of the 20th century. Their efforts have resulted in a vast array of projects created by amateurs and professional historians who are committed to preserving the national heritage. The projects were selected by Congress members to be a part of Local Legacies, the Library's premier Bicentennial project.

According to project coordinator Peter Bartis, this is a chance for Americans to define their heritage for future scholars and historians. "These are grassroots projects ... representing a cross section of a community's activities," he said.

For the purposes of the project, a Local Legacy is defined as a traditional activity, event or area of creativity that merits being documented for future generations. Local Legacies might include arts, crafts or customs; signature events such as a rodeo, powwow, auction, market-day celebration, parade, procession or festival; or individuals performing traditional music or dance or working at trades.

Taken together, the selected projects will contribute to a "scrapbook" of American life, to be permanently archived at the Library of Congress in its American Folklife Center.

So far, more than 300 members of Congress have selected projects from their home states or districts. "We're generating a lot of excitement," said Peter Seligman, project liaison for districts in the East Coast. "People are appreciative of their heritage and eager to share it with the Library. It encompasses all the positive things about patriotism."

The project liaisons offer advice on designing the projects and focusing and narrowing the subjects. They also encourage participants, in addition to sending a selection of their documentation to the Library of Congress, to donate all of the documentation materials to their local libraries, to create a record within their communities.

Some of the material will be shared electronically with the nation and the world through the National Digital Library Program. A special ceremony will be held on May 23, 2000, for all participants and members of Congress to celebrate their gifts to the nation. A complete list of the projects currently registered can be seen at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html**.

Documentaries of the people who affect everyday lives have struck a chord among the senators and representatives who selected projects. Members of Congress are enthusiastic about the project and have attended Local Legacies events, conducted related news conferences and issued statements to the media in support of the project.

For example, among the bluegrass pastures and whitewashed fences of Kentucky's horse country, a project sponsored by Rep. Ernest Fletcher (R-Ky.) aims to photograph the unsung employees and farm buildings that form the foundation of America's racehorse industry.

Project coordinators will combine photographs and interviews from the grooms, trainers and barn builders of today with historical images and articles from a local magazine that covers the industry. The final project will capture the beauty and traditions behind an American sports dynasty.

In Massachusetts, Rep. Michael Capuano (D) is sponsoring a project devoted to Fenway Park, the oldest major league baseball park in the country. Interviews with the organist, scoreboard operator, ushers, groundskeepers, peanut vendors, broadcasters, equipment managers and bat boys will document the club's unique rituals, traditions and history and reveal the continuing importance of baseball in American life.

In addition to sports, many projects

David Taylor

David Taylor

Deputy Librarian Donald Scott, Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.) and Pearl Fu, project leader for the city of Roanoke's "Local Colors" program; Janet Cercone Scullion discusses the "Pittsburgh Pride: Keeping the Next Generation Here" program with Rep. William Coyne (D-Pa.), Patty Ladasky and Dr. Billington; Keith Kuhn and Kimber Fender of the Public Library of Cincinnati, Rep. Rob Portman (R-Ohio) and Bicentennial Program Manager Roberta Stevens attend Cincinnati's Tall Stacks Celebration, which pays homage to the city's river heritage and the steamboat era.

Krista Boyle

feature another staple of American life: festivals.

Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.) selected a project honoring the Sussex County Return Day, featuring a bipartisan pageant in which winners and losers in county elections ride together in a carriage after election results are announced and participate in a 207-year-old ritual in which they literally bury the hatchet.

House Majority Leader Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) nominated four projects from his district, including a documentary of the 100th annual Sandwich Fair in DeKalb County. The oldest continuously held fair in the Midwest occurs after Labor Day and features an agricultural theme. Today it is the largest fair in Illinois.

West Coast project liaison Evie McCleaf said, the projects are "really going to add depth and detail to the collections in the American Folklife Center. Some of the projects are documenting portions of the local culture that are dying away."

Local Legacies is an unprecedented opportunity for the American people to directly contribute material to the Library's collections. "The purpose is to get as many people as possible involved in the Library's Bicentennial," Mr. Bartis said.

The chance to contribute to the historical record is the primary motivation for a lot of the participants. "It's become evident to us that one of the most important parts of this project for the participants is that their work will be housed in the Library of Congress," he said. "Local Legacies showcases the important role of the Library in preserving the nation's cultural life."

Completed projects are due at the Library of Congress in December. For information about the Local Legacies project, including how to participate, contact the Library's Bicentennial Program Office at (202) 707-2000; toll-free (800) 707-7145; e-mail bicentennial@loc.gov; or fax (202) 707-7440. ◆

Ms. Smith is a former intern in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

Applicants Sought for Gale Research Financial Development Award

The Gale research Financial Development Award Jury, on which the Library of Congress is represented — among other institutions — is seeking applications. This annual award of $2,500 is presented to a library organization exhibiting meritorious achievement in implementing a financial development project that secures new funding for a public or academic library. For additional information contact the ALA Awards Program, Member Programs and Services, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago IL 60611; e-mail awards@ala.org; fax (312) 280-3257; telephone (800) 545-2433, ext. 3247. The deadline is Dec. 1, 1999. ◆

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Bicentennial Background

'The Highlands of the Mind'

BY JOHN Y. COLE

During a news conference on Sept. 14, 1987, the day he was sworn in as the 13th Librarian of Congress, Dr. Billington described a goal that has become a one of the underlying themes of the Library's Bicentennial in 2000: celebrating the life of the mind.

Such celebrations, Dr. Billington noted, were something "that a free people needed to do." The United States has the best system of public and research libraries in the world. This represents a "tremendous" accomplishment that should be celebrated, honored and developed, he said. (See LC *Information Bulletin*, Oct. 26, 1987).

The Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" emphasizes the unique role that the Library of Congress and all libraries play in preserving the knowledge of the past and in promoting the exchange of ideas in a free society. The life of the mind is being celebrated through events that highlight scholarship and the exchange of ideas, particularly symposia and exhibitions, and through educational outreach projects that reach into every corner of the country.

Bicentennial Symposia, Exhibitions and Educational Projects

"Frontiers of the Mind in the 21st Century," the first in a series of Bicentennial symposia, was held on June 15-17. Fifty scholars representing 24 fields of knowledge discussed the most important accomplishments in the current century while making some predictions for the 21st (see *LC Information Bulletin*, July and August 1999). One of the largest and most ambitious symposia ever hosted by the Library, the meeting was made possible through the generosity of the American Academy of Achievement and the Heinz Foundation. The proceedings, which will be published by Harvard University Press next year, are available on-line through the end of this year through "The Library Today" section of the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov/today**).

Other Bicentennial symposia next year include: "Informing the Congress and the Nation, Feb. 29-March 1; "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order," March 6-10; "Poetry in America: Performance and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries," April 3-4; "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," Oct. 23-26; "Guarding the Nation's Heritage: Preservation and Security," Oct. 30-31.

The first Bicentennial exhibition was "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," May 20-Sept. 4, 1999. (This traveling exhibition is now on view at the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum in New York until Jan. 9, 2000. For an overview and complete schedule of this exhibition, visit **www.loc.gov/exhibits/eames/overview.html**.)

"John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations" will be on display at the Library from Nov. 17, 1999-March 4, 2000 (see story on page 266).

Two other Bicentennial exhibitions will open on April 24, 2000, the day of the Library's 200th birthday: "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty" (through Oct. 31), and "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale (through Sept. 23). The concepts behind these exhibitions and many of their artifacts will be shared through publications and on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**).

The National Digital Library (NDL) Program, in cooperation with other institutions, by the end of 2000 will make available on the Library's Web site approximately 5 million items of unique American history materials. Through its Learning Page, the NDL Program is providing educational resources to teachers, librarians and students.

The Local Legacies project documents America's grassroots heritage in a project cosponsored with the U.S. Congress. Local customs, crafts and celebrations are being preserved for local library and museum collections, as well as for the national collections of the Library of Congress.

The Favorite Poem Project is making audio and visual recordings of Americans across the country saying their favorite poems. These recordings will become part of the collections of the Library of Congress and other libraries. Other cooperative projects with libraries include "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries," a national photography contest and future traveling exhibition cosponsored with the American Library Association, and second-day issue ceremonies at state libraries for the Library's commemorative postage stamp, which will be issued on April 24, 2000.

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Further information about these and other Bicentennial projects is available on the Library's Bicentennial Web site: **www.loc.gov/bicentennial**.

Scholarly and Educational Outreach at the Library: Some Milestones

The opening of the Jefferson Building on Nov. 1, 1897, marked the beginning of the Library's public role. Called by many the "The Book

ROME REBORN
THE VATICAN LIBRARY & RENAISSANCE CULTURE
CREATING FRENCH CULTURE
EYES OF THE NATION
VINCENT VIRGA

These scholarly books — *Rome Reborn, Creating French Culture, Eyes of the Nation* and *Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* — are available in the Library's Sales Shops and in bookstores nationwide.

Palace of the American People," it was a glorious showplace. Through its art, architecture and inscriptions it enshrined and celebrated the universality of knowledge and the life of the mind. On Nov. 25, 1897, during the Thanksgiving holiday, more than 4,700 visitors toured and admired the new structure.

Under Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), the Library's mission and programs took on a new public dimension. Putnam nationalized the institution's collections and services, beginning service to other libraries and gathering new collections for use by scholars. In December 1901, he told the American Historical Association (AHA) that a national library was "a collection universal in scope which has a duty to the country as a whole" and that its prime duty was to scholarship. A new publishing effort was part of his plan of sharing the Library's resources with the nation. It included printed catalog cards, guides to the collections, union lists, catalogs and other specialized publications. In 1904 the Library participated in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or "World's Fair," in St. Louis.

In the mid-1920s, Putnam began obtaining private funding for Library programs. A substantial portion of the new funds supported scholarly activity, including "chairs" to supplement the salaries of division chiefs and, in the 1930s, outside consultants familiar with the major fields of learning. These specialists were needed, he felt, to help in collection development, in perfecting what he called "the technical apparatus" and in assisting readers in use of the collections. When Putnam retired in 1939, the major accolades came from the AHA and the American Council of Learned Societies.

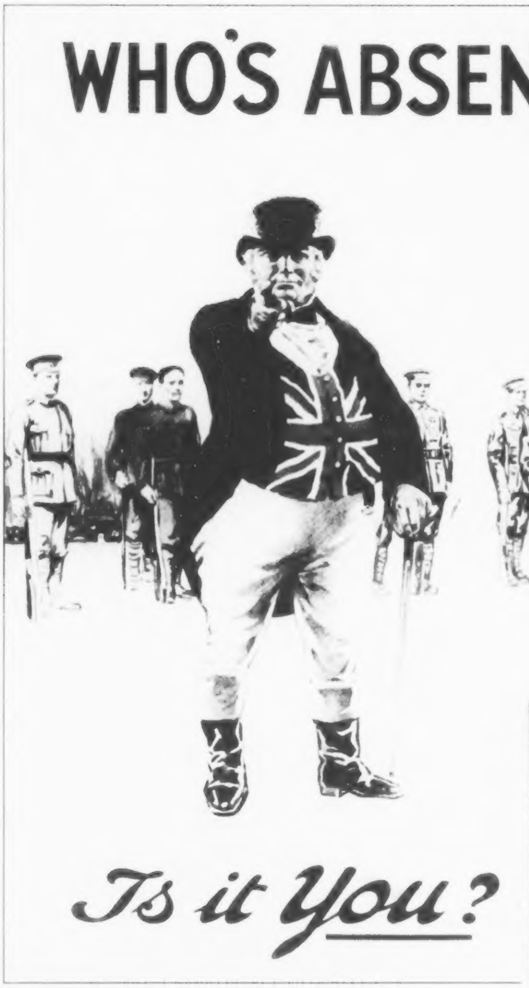
Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-1944) established the Library's exhibition program in 1942. The next year he launched the Library's *Information Bulletin* and its *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. On April 13, 1943, on the occasion of the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, he hosted and chaired in his office what must have been one of the first symposia held at the Library. The other participants were Julian Boyd, librarian of Princeton University; author Van Wyck Brooks; Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature;* Malcolm Cowley, editor the *New Republic;* Harvard professor Howard Mumford Jones; Fiske Kimball, director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; columnist Walter Lippmann; Dumas Malone, historian and director of Harvard University Press; the Library's David C. Mearns; historian Allan Nevins of Columbia University; and Wendell Willkie.

In subsequent decades, educational outreach became part of the Library's administrative structure through the creation of small, specialized "centers" within the institution, e.g., the Children's Literature Center (1962), the American Folklife Center (1976) and the Center for the Book (1977).

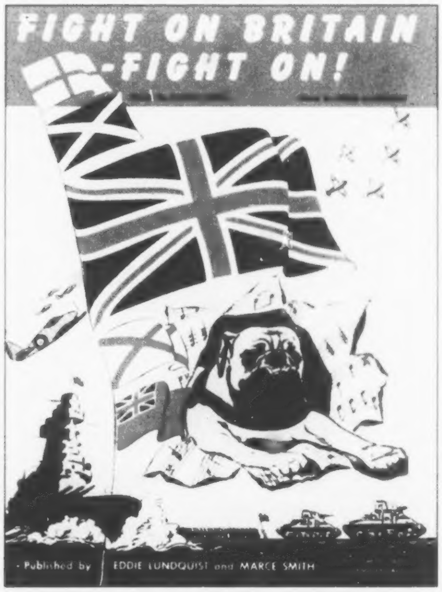
Since 1993 the Library has published, in collaboration with outside organizations, several of the most important scholarly books in its history. Each of these attractive works, based on the Library's exhibitions, collections or buildings, has been supported by private funds from the Madison Council or other individuals or organizations. Through co-publishing or related distribution arrangements each of these "coffee-table" books is available in bookstores nationwide. Four notable examples are: *Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture* (1993), ed. by Anthony Grafton; *Creating French Culture: Treasures from the Bibliothèque Nationale de France* (1995), ed. by Marie-Helene Tesniere and Prosser Gifford; *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States* (1997), ed. by Vincent Virga and curators of the Library of Congress; and *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* (1997), ed. by Henry Hope Reed and John Y. Cole.

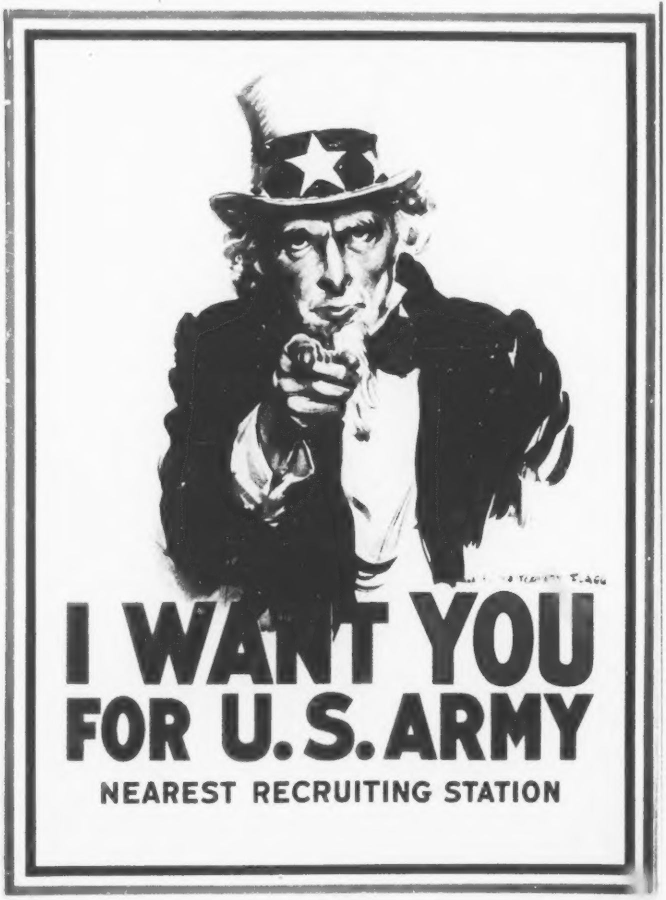
Finally, with private funds and congressional appropriations, the Library made its bibliographic records and items from its American historical collections available electronically beginning in 1994. The subsequent rapid development of the Library's Web site, through which the institution now freely shares selected collections, bibliographic data and information about its services and programs, is perhaps the most wide-reaching outreach development of all. ◆

John Cole is co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee and director of the Center for the Book.


WHO'S ABSENT?
Is it You?

Pictures at an exhibition: "Who's Absent," a British armed forces recruiting poster from 1914 featuring John Bull inspired the famous American "I Want You" poster featuring Uncle Sam by James Montgomery Flagg, 1917 (John Bull poster courtesy Imperial War Museum); "Fight on Britain-Fight On," sheet music cover from World War II era, 1941.


FIGHT ON BRITAIN
-FIGHT ON!
Published by EDDIE LUNDQUIST and MARCE SMITH


I WANT YOU
FOR U.S. ARMY
NEAREST RECRUITING STATION

John Bull & Uncle Sam

Tale of Two Nations Subject of a Major New Exhibition

By CRAIG D'OOGE

One of the highlights of an exhibition at the Library of Congress is a children's book printed in Great Britain in the 18th century. It contains a short rhyme, "Base-ball," illustrated with a woodcut of three children in tricornered hats. Two of them are each touching a post, while the third is standing in front of a third post holding a ball. The rhyme, corrected for modern spelling, reads:

The *ball* once struck off,
Away flies the *Boy*
To the next destined Post,
And then Home with Joy.

Moral.

Thus *Britons* for Lucre
Fly over the Main;
But, with Pleasure
transported,
Return back again.

This rhyme's title contains the earliest known use of the term "base-ball," thought by many to be an American invention. This is just one of many intersections of American and British interests in a new exhibition, "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," which opens Nov. 18 in the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress.

This is the second in a series of exhibitions celebrating the Library's Bicentennial theme "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty." Future exhibitions are "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty" and "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," both opening on April 24, 2000, the Library's 200th birthday.

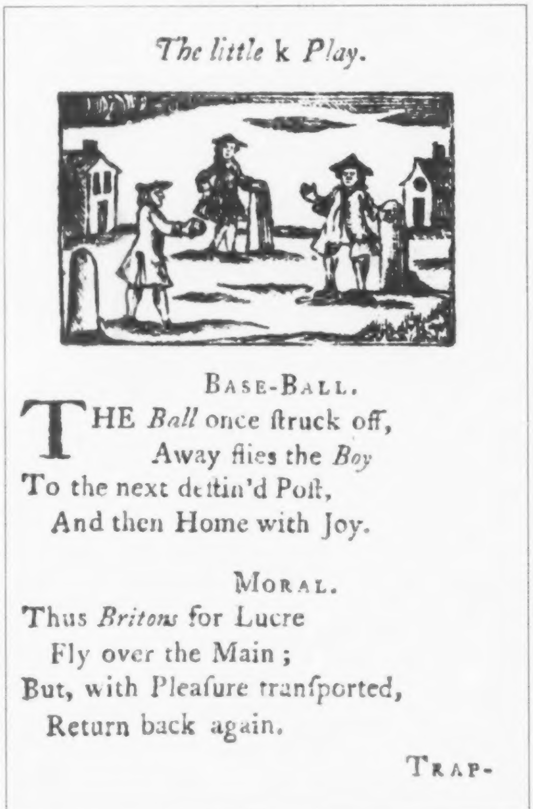
Much of the material on exhibition never has been publicly seen in either country and some of the rarest and most valuable objects from each collection will travel across the Atlantic for the first, and possibly only, time. After the exhibition closes at the Library of Congress on March 4, 2000, it will open at the British Library on a date to be announced.

"John Bull and Uncle Sam" features more than 200 rare and original treasures illuminating the relationship between the United States and Great Britain, from pre-Revolutionary times to the present day. For the first time, the riches of the two greatest library collections in the English-speaking world will be brought together to illustrate the interwoven history of the two nations by focusing on seven topics: "The Age of Exploration and Settlement," "The American Revolution," "War: From Enemies to Allies," "Reform Movements," "Technology," "Popular Culture" and "Language and Literature."

Various pairs of American and British personalities will be given special attention, such as Bill Clinton and Tony Blair, Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, and Edward VIII and Mrs. Simpson. Included also will be many film and video selections documenting historic events and prominent figures from World War I to the present, as well as humorous clips showing how each culture has caricatured the other, from Monty Python and Benny Hill to W.C. Fields and Laurel and Hardy.

The exhibition looks at the relationship between America and Great Britain and their influence on each other at different times in history. It opens with an account of English adventurers of the 16th century as they sought to exploit America for fame and profit. Although John Cabot laid claim to North America as early as 1497-98, it took the English more than 50 years to exploit the New World, and then only by looting Spanish ships and settlements. The hugely profitable circumnavigation of the globe by Sir Francis Drake is documented with a large Dutch map (ca. 1595) from the Library of Congress. Sir Walter Raleigh (c. 1544-1618), one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites, took a longer view of exploitation in attempting to establish a colony in 1584-87 at Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. By the time a relief party arrived in 1590, the 117 colonists had mysteriously disappeared.

On Jan. 5, 1585, the Queen knighted Raleigh and allowed the territory he



The little k *Play.*

Base-Ball.

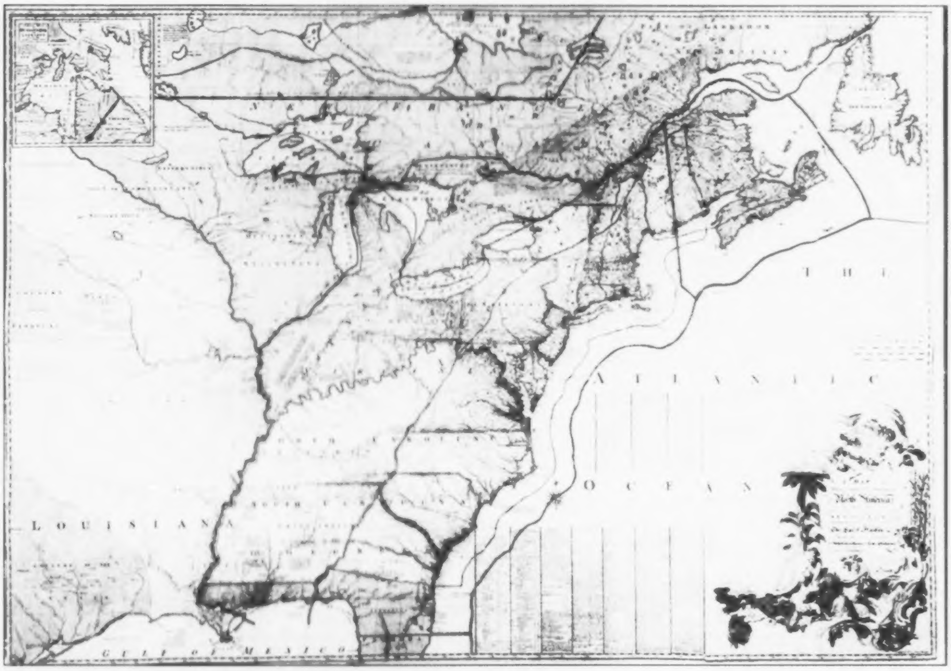
THE *Ball* once ſtruck off,
Away flies the *Boy*
To the next deſtin'd Poſt,
And then Home with Joy.

Moral.

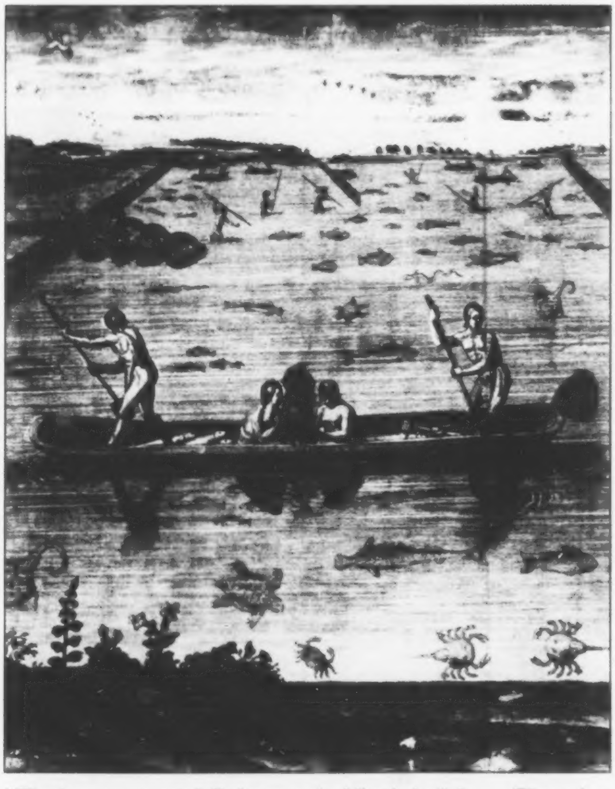
Thus *Britons* for Lucre
Fly over the Main;
But, with Pleaſure tranſported,
Return back again.

Trap-

From *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book*, 1760s. There is nothing more American than baseball, but the British had all the bases covered first. Although the game is generally considered to have been developed in the 19th century from the British game of rounders, a British children's book shows the game being played under the name "base-ball." Courtesy of the British Library.



The Red-lined Map, or "King George's Map" which records the British interpretation of the limit of the United States and its neighbors as determined by the Preliminary Articles of Peace in 1782 that led to the Treaty of Paris, which concluded the American Revolutionary War. This particular map appears to have been prepared as the official copy for King George III and came to the British Library in 1828 in the King's topographical collection. Courtesy of the British Library.

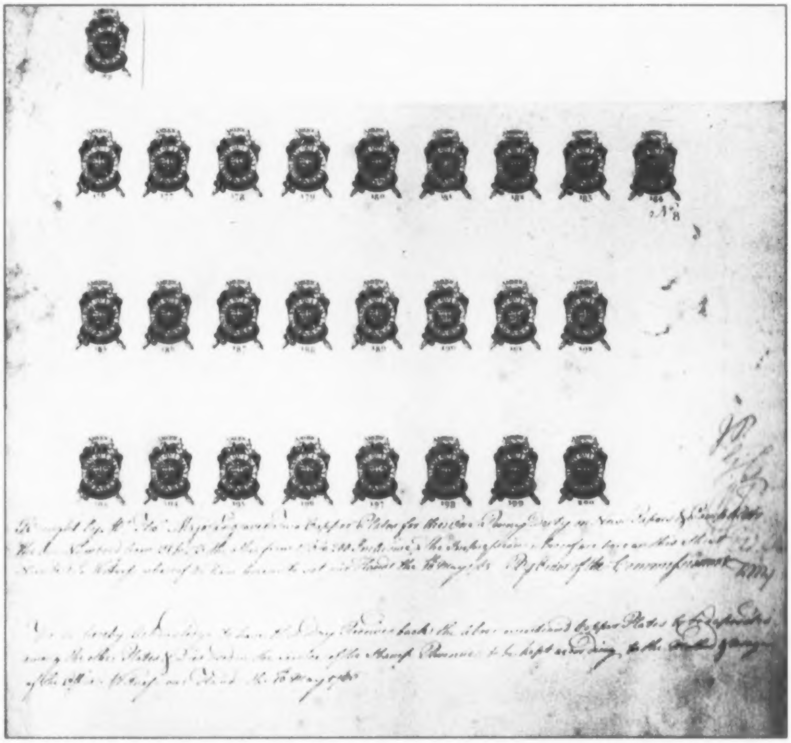


"Their manner of fishynge in Virginia," from Theodor de Bry, America. Frankfort-am-Main, 1590. Engraving after John White. Hand-colored and inserted in William Strachey's manuscript "Virginia," 1612. Courtesy of the British Library.

had discovered to be called "Virginia," in honor of herself, the Virgin Queen. Raleigh is represented by the only known portrait issued during his lifetime, a steel engraving on loan from the British Museum. Other items relating to the early history of Virginia include a drawing by John White for an engraving by Theodore DeBry for *America* (1590) and a hand-drawn map of the James River showing Jamestown and other English settlements from 1608. The "Duke's Plan" of New York is also on display, prepared in September 1664, when the British took the town of New Amsterdam and renamed it "New York," in honor of King Charles II's brother, the Duke of York. New York was protected on the landward side by a 12-foot palisade ditch from which Wall Street takes its name.

New England was, of course, another area of settlement, and several items relating to its Puritan heritage are on display, including a contemporary (ca. 1629) copy of John Winthrop's "General Observations for the Plantation of New England" that was recently discovered in the Library of Congress. A bill of sale, dated Oct. 7, 1730, for a slave that was sold to Bishop George Berkeley (1685-1753) in Rhode Island and a broadside showing the West African forts and factories of a British slave company are reminders that not all settlers came willingly. Other items relate to the history of the Quakers, the Irish and the Scots in America.

Although many Colonists left England because they could not reform it, the "anglicizing" of America began almost immediately after settlement. The exhibition notes that by the beginning of the 18th century, many Colonists no longer viewed England as a place in need of reform but rather a model to be imitated. This "anglicizing" impulse persisted into the 19th century. Even during the Revolutionary War, most people living in America still considered themselves English, although many leading American statesmen thought that there



Proof sheet of 1-penny stamps submitted for approval to the Commissioners of Stamps by an engraver, May 10, 1765. The stamps were to be used on newspapers, pamphlets and all other papers in the American Colonies "being larger than half a sheet and not exceeding one whole sheet," according to the Stamp Act. Courtesy of the British Library.

would always be eternal hostility between Britain and America because of the war's brutality. Next to the Civil War, the Revolutionary War was responsible for the highest proportion of the population that died in American history, three times more lethal to Americans than World War II. However, even in the act of separation, Thomas Jefferson still made reference to the "ties of common kindred" between England and her Colonies in his rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, one of the Library's "Top Treasures" included in the exhibition.

The Stamp Act of 1765, which set a precedent for taxing the Colonies without their consent, is represented in the exhibition by a rare proof sheet from the British Library's Philatelic Section of 1-penny stamps that were to be used on newspapers and pamphlets. Other items relating to the beginnings of the War of Revolution include Paul Revere's famous engraving of the Boston Massacre, a broadside depicting the 40 Americans killed at the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, printed a few days later, and a British watercolor of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The exhibition documents the War of Independence from start to finish, from George III's proclamation of Aug. 23, 1775, declaring the Colonies to be in open rebellion, to what one scholar has called "the most famous map in the history of American diplomacy." Variously called "Mitchell's Map," "the Red-lined Map," and "King George's Map," it was used by the British and American peace negotiators in Paris in the fall of 1782 to delineate the boundaries of what became the United States. The copy on loan from the British Library appears to have been prepared as the official copy for King George III, coming to the British Library in 1828 as part of the King's topographical collection.

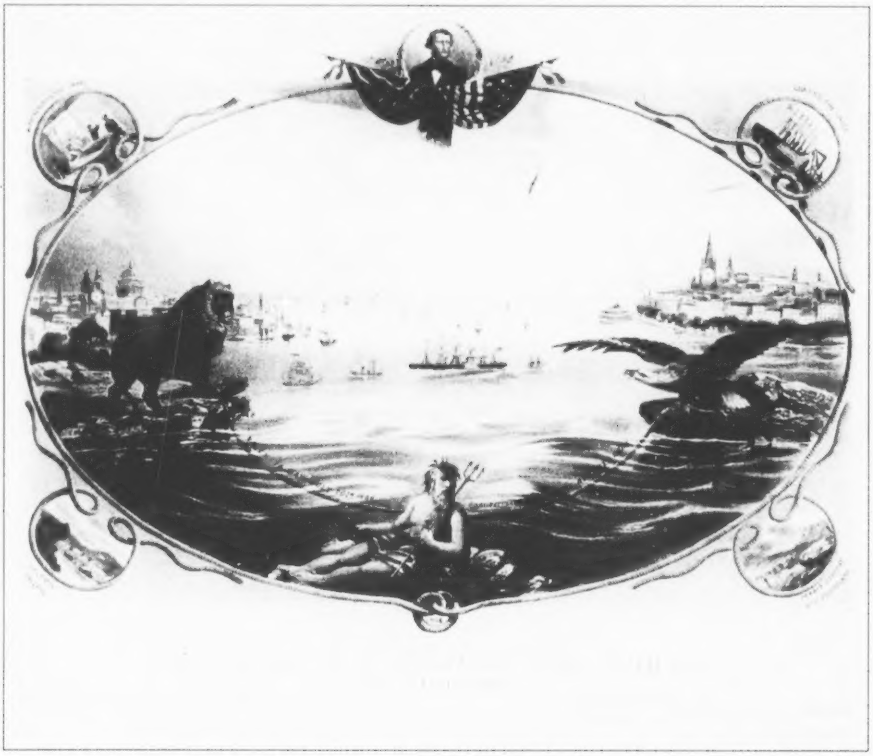
American-British relations suffered later tensions because of the War of 1812, selective British support of the Confederacy during the American Civil War and American demands in 1895 that Britain submit to arbitration with Venezuela over a boundary dispute with British Guiana. But the United States fought beside Great Britain in World War I and II. Since then, the countries have grown so close that they habitually act in concert in war and diplomacy, most recently in Kosovo. This transformation is examined in the section of the exhibition "War: From Enemy to Ally."

Certainly if one had to pick a single act from history that could have doomed this exhibition well before it was conceived, one would have to cite the burning of the Library of Congress by British troops when they invaded Washington during the War of 1812. Although the British admiral who torched the U.S. Capitol — and the Library of Congress within — reportedly expressed his regret, asserting that he made war "neither against Letters nor Ladies," a depiction of this dastardly act taken from an English book of the same year contradicts such niceties, as does a book that came to light in 1940 bearing an inscription in Admiral Cockburn's hand that it was taken as a souvenir when the U.S. Capitol was destroyed.

But the "special relationship" enjoyed by America and Great Britain survived such atrocities. The ties of culture, history and language are simply too strong. Even the words for America's national anthem were set to the tune of an English drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," and a copy of the lyrics in Francis Scott Key's own hand is displayed.

British involvement in the American Civil War is symbolized by a stamp die bearing the likeness of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, that was used in Britain to print a 5-cent stamp. The die, die proof and stamp will be on display. A letter of condolence from Queen Victoria to Mary Todd Lincoln after the president was assassinated reminds us that even the course of empire can pause to acknowledge the shared humanity of suffering.

World War I brought Great Britain and the United States together as never before, even though President Wilson insisted that American ground forces serve under the command of an American general. Common interests are underscored by the display of the famous recruiting poster of 1917 of Uncle Sam saying "I Want You for U.S. Army" next to the earlier British poster



"The Eighth Wonder of the World: The Atlantic Cable," a lithograph commemorating the linking of the British lion and the American eagle across the Atlanic Ocean by telegraphic cable in 1866.

of 1914 upon which it was based. Artifacts from the World War II era show how intertwined American interests became with those of Great Britain, as emphasized by the display of Churchill's reading copy, with handwritten corrections, of his speech to the Virginia General Assembly on March 9, 1946, where he said that "among the English-speaking peoples, there must be the union of hearts based upon conviction and common ideals."

To show appreciation for American support after the war, W. Somerset Maugham presented to the Library of Congress the autograph copy of his famous novel *Of Human Bondage,* which will be on display, together with a reciprocal gift that was organized by Librarian of Congress Luther Evans to the British people: Lewis Carroll's original manuscript, containing his own illustrations, of *Alice's Adventure's Underground.*

Almost all of the so-called benevolent societies that flourished in America in the first half of the 19th century — Bible, tract and missionary societies — were copied from British models, as was the crusade to abolish slavery. The section of the exhibition on "Reform Movements" traces this "anglicizing" influence on American life through original historical materials, up to and including the modern civil rights movement, which reversed the trend as events in America began to influence those in Great Britain. In the late 1960s, British militants even formed a Black Panther Party in imitation of the parent group in California.

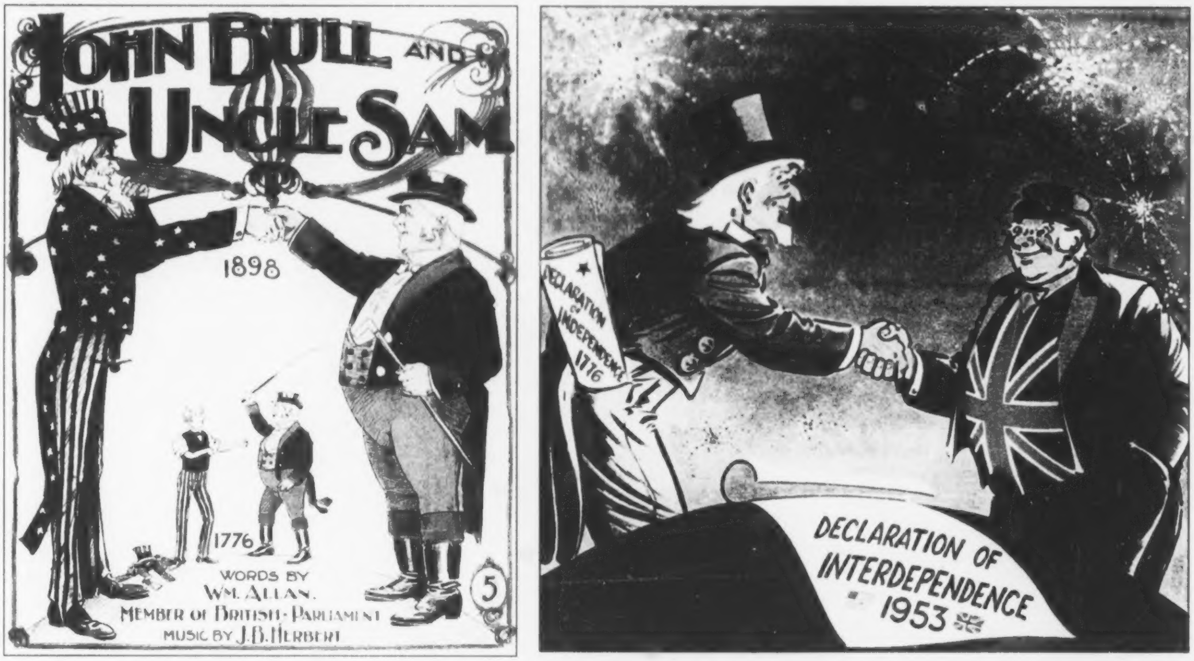
The book said to have been the first publication in the Anglo-American world to advocate the immediate, unconditional abolition of slavery will be displayed: a volume by the British Quaker antislavery crusader Elizabeth Heyrick from 1824. American abolitionists even celebrated as an unofficial holiday Aug. 1, the date in 1834 when Britain emancipated the slaves in the West Indies. An address on this date by Ralph Waldo Emerson is included in this section, as are the manuscript of an address by Frederick Douglass upon leaving Great Britain, original sketches of illustrations for a British edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in Lincoln's own hand.

At the beginning of the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840, a delegation of American women was denied the opportunity to participate equally with men. Elizabeth Cady Stanton later asserted that the women's suffrage movement in both England and America had its origins in this affront. Original speeches, graphics, posters, photographs and songs document the history of this movement on both sides of the Atlantic.

In 1904 Susan B. Anthony presented to the Library of Congress her personal copy of Mary Wollstonecraft's pathbreaking *Vindication of the Rights of Woman,* first published in 1792 and included in the exhibition. Anthony wrote in the inscription to this volume that she was "a great admirer of this *earliest work for woman's right* to Equality of rights ever penned by a *Woman.*"

In science and technology, as in so many other areas, British-American relations followed the same pattern: at first, Americans imitated and adopted British inventions and techniques, and then technology affected each country in a reciprocal manner in the mid-19th century, followed by the dominant influence of American science and technology in the 20th century.

Early British influence on America is exemplified by printed works relating to the invention of the steam engine by Scotsman James Watt (1736-1819); yet it was an American, John Fitch, who adapted the steam engine to a boat, operating a steam-powered vessel on the Delaware River on Aug. 22, 1787, as members of the Constitutional Convention watched. The exhibition includes a sketch of a steamboat by Fitch from that year. The influence of American technology on Great Britain was first established with the Great London Exhibition of 1851, which featured American products such as the

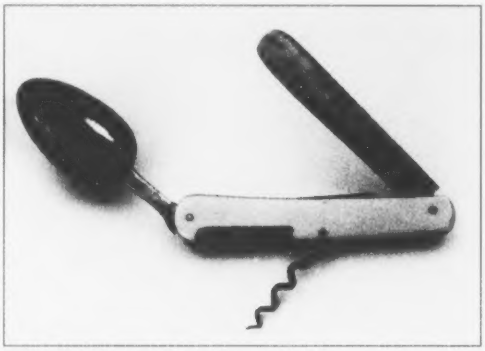

JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM
1898
1776
WORDS BY
WM. ALLAN.
MEMBER OF BRITISH-PARLIAMENT
MUSIC BY J.B. HERBERT
5
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1776
DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE 1953

Two takes on handshakes: "John Bull and Uncle Sam," J. B. Herbert, words by William Allan. This sheet music of a song written by a member of the British Parliament celebrates the peaceful resolution of the Venezuela Boundary Dispute in 1898, the last time the United States and Britain came close to going to war; "Declaration of Interdependence," John Fischetti, July 4, 1953, from *Collier's* magazine. This 1953 cartoon accompanied an editorial in *Collier's* in response to an eruption of anti-British feeling in the United States in response to remarks by former Prime Minister Clement Attlee.

McCormick reaper and the Colt revolver. Later, the Singer sewing machine became popular in Great Britain. An American entrepreneur, Cyrus Field (1819-1892) organized the major Anglo-American effort to lay a cable across the Atlantic, finally succeeding in 1866 after many earlier setbacks. A large print titled "The Eighth Wonder of the World: The Atlantic Cable" commemorates the achievement. Other illustrations compare American and British advances in bridge and canal-building, railroads, telegraphs, architecture, computer-building, medicine and other forms of technology, not omitting an illustration of the flush toilet, which was perfected by Englishman Thomas Crapper in 1884.

A wide assortment of British and American examples have been drawn together for the "Popular Culture" and "Language and Literature" sections of the exhibition. Here visitors will find many sporting items relating to the history of horse racing, golf, boxing and football. Musical and theatrical influences are documented in sheet music, photographs of Shakespearean actors, Gilbert and Sullivan manuscripts and posters advertising wild west shows in London.

For sheer cultural impact, perhaps nothing compares to the "British Invasion" of America by the Beatles in the 1960s. Publicity materials from their first album, "Meet the Beatles," will be displayed from the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and the British Library has lent an original holograph score of a musical composition by Paul McCartney. Surely one of the reasons the Beatles were so successful in this country was because their music was so familiar. They were heavily influenced by American rock and roll and the exhibition acknowledges this debt with items relating to Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry and other American musical talents.



A travelling cutlery set and walking stick owned by Charles Dickens, from the collections of the Library of Congress.

Various literary masterpieces and rare items have been selected to draw attention to the common language that "separates" America and Great Britain, as George Bernard Shaw reportedly characterized it. In 1820 Englishman Sydney Smith asked, "Who Reads an American Book?" in a famous essay in the *Edinburgh Review*, and a large American-made "Pictorial Chart of English Literature" shows the influence of English literature in America into the 20th century.

Still, American soldiers stationed in Britain during World War II were given a sort of "English-English" dictionary, one of which is on display. Also included are the first American edition of Shakespeare's plays (1795), a manuscript page from a Dickens novel (and personal items belonging to the author), a T.S. Eliot manuscript, an Auden poem, and Mark Twain's letter to his British publishers describing *Huckleberry Finn* as a "rattling good one." ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is media director in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

"John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations" is supported by a grant from the Annenberg Foundation. Curator for the Library of Congress is James Hutson, working with Irene Chambers, chief of the Interpretive Programs Office, and Martha Hopkins, exhibition director. The head of exhibitions at the British Library is Alan Sterenberg. The exhibition, which runs Nov. 18 through March 4, will be open, free of charge, Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. An on-line version of the exhibition will be available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/exhibits**.

Pickford Theater to Present British-American Film Series

This fall the Mary Pickford Theater presents a film retrospective in conjunction with the exhibition "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations." The series will explore the relationship between America and Britain as seen in film and television programming. The series, which will continue next spring, illustrates this with film holdings from the Library of Congress, the National Film and Television Archive and the British Film Institute in London.

Reservations may be made by phone, beginning one week before any given show. Call (202) 707-5677 Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Reserved seats must be claimed at least 10 minutes before show time, after which standbys will be admitted to unclaimed seats. All programs are free, but seating is limited to 64 seats. The Mary Pickford Theater is located on the third floor of the Library of Congress Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E.

Tuesday, Oct. 12
"Petulia" (Warner Bros., 1968) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Oct. 14
"Sabrina" (Paramount, 1954) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Oct. 15
"Lady Sings the Blues" (Paramount, 1972) (6:30 p.m.)

Tuesday, Oct. 1
Tribute to Richard Rodgers (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Oct. 21
Surprise Screening (7 p.m.)

Friday, Oct. 22
"Payday" (1972) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Oct. 26
"Keepers of the Frame" (Mount Pilot Productions, 1998) and "Fatty's Tintype Tangle" (1915) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Oct. 28
"Fifty Candles" (1921) and "Charlie Chan at the Opera" (20th Century-Fox, 1936) (6:30 p.m.)

Friday, Oct. 29
"Assault on Precinct 13" (CKK, 1976) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 2
"1776, or, The Hessian Renegades" (Biograph, 1909); "The Informer" (Biograph, 1912) and "The Little American" (Mary Pickford Film Corp., 1917) (7 p.m. start time)

Wednesday, Nov. 3
"A Simple Charity" (Biograph, 1910); "The Unwelcome Guest" (Biograph, 1913) and "Johanna Enlists" (Pickford Film Corp., 1918) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Nov. 5
"Sorrows of the Unfaithful" (Biograph, 1910); "The Mirror" (Imp, 1911); "With the Enemy's Help" (Biograph, 1912) and "The Foundling" (Famous Players, 1915) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Nov. 12
"A Star Is Born" (1954) (6 p.m.)

Monday, Nov. 15
"Kind Hearts and Coronets" (Ealing, 1949) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 16
P.G. Wodehouse: Stage to Screen: "A Gentleman of Leisure" (Paramount, 1915); "Excerpt: Show Boat" (Universal, 1936) and "Ford Startime: Dear Arthur" (NBC, 1960) (6:30 p.m.)

Thursday, Nov. 18
"The Avengers: The Superlative Seven" (ABC Television, 1967) and "The Avengers: Murdersville" (ABC, 1967) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Nov. 19
"Riff-Raff" (Parallax Pictures for Channel 4, 1991) (7 p.m.)

Monday, Nov. 22
"The Beverly Hillbillies: The Clampetts in London" (CBS, 1967) and "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" (Paramount, 1948) (6:30 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 23
P.G. Wodehouse: Writing in Hollywood: "Those Three French Girls" (MGM, 1930) and "The Man in Possession" (MGM, 1931) (6:30 p.m.)

Monday, Nov. 29
"Alfie" (Paramount, 1966) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 30
P.G. Wodehouse: Return to Hollywood: "A Damsel in Distress" (RKO, 1937) (7 p.m.)

Wednesday, Dec. 1
"Passport to Pimlico" (Ealing, 1949) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Dec. 2
"Catch Us If You Can" (Warner Bros., 1965); US title: "Having a Wild Weekend" (7 p.m.)

Friday, Dec. 3
"Performance" (Warner Bros., 1970) (7 p.m.)

Monday, Dec. 6
"The Avengers: The Nutshell" (ABC Television, 1963) and "The Avengers: Invasion of the Earthman" (ABC Television, 1968) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 7
P.G. Wodehouse: Wodehouse on Television: "Great Performances: Tales From the Hollywood Hills: The Old Reliable" (WNET, 1988) and "Jeeves and Wooster: Safety in New York" (a.k.a. "Bertie Sets Sail") (Granada, 1992) (7 p.m.)

Wednesday, Dec. 8
"Hidden Agenda" (Initial Film and Television, 1990) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Dec. 9
"Victim" (Allied, 1961) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Dec. 10
"Whisky Galore!" (Ealing, 1948) and "The Lavender Hill Mob" (Ealing, 1951) (6:30 p.m.)

Monday, Dec. 13
"Pennies from Heaven" (MGM, 1981) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 14
P.G. Wodehouse: More Wodehouse: "Jeeves and Wooster: Bertie Ensures Bicky Can Continue To Live in Manhattan" (a.k.a. "The Full House") (Granada Television, 1992) (7 p.m.)

Wednesday, Dec. 15
"Secret Agent: Judgement Day" (ITC, 1964) and "The Prisoner: Arrival" (ITC, 1967) (7 p.m.)

Thursday, Dec. 16
"Bitter Sweet" (British and Dominions Film Corp., 1933) (7 p.m.)

Friday, Dec. 17
"Room at the Top" (Remus, 1959) (7 p.m.)

Monday, Dec. 20
"Carry On Up the Khyber" (Rank, 1968) and "Carry On Camping" (Rank, 1969) (6 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 21
"Ladybird Ladybird" (Parallax Pictures, 1994) (7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Dec. 28
"The Saint: The People Importers" (Bamore Production for ITC, 1968) and "Return of the Saint: The Arrangement" (ITC, 1978) (7 p.m.) ◆

Conservation Corner

Preservation on 'John Bull & Uncle Sam'

BY MARK ROOSA

The Bicentennial exhibition "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations" features a marvelous assortment of materials important to the history and culture of both countries.

The exhibition, which includes a mix of 200 books, manuscripts and broadsides, traces the special relationship between Great Britain and the United States. It draws on collections housed at the British Library and the Library of Congress and will include some items that have never been on public display.

Select items from the Library's collection were reviewed prior to the exhibition. This has provided conservation staff with a unique opportunity to treat some of our nation's top cultural artifacts. So far, about half of the items slated for display have been stabilized for the exhibition, which is to travel to the British Library at a later date.

Since the scope of materials selected includes both book and paper formats, the review and treatment of items was distributed throughout the conservation division. Included in the first round of items treated are some fascinating works with special conservation needs.

Probably one of the most important Library of Congress documents to be included in the exhibition is Abraham Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. Considered one of the Library's "top treasures," this one-page manuscript has received conservation attention on several occasions to protect it for future generations. It and a handful of the Library's most valuable items are stored in a temperature- and humidity-controlled vault to retard degradation. The November exhibition is one of the rare times that the document will be on public display.

A copy of the Stamp Act, published in London in 1765, is also included in the exhibition and, according to the curator, James Hutson, is notable because, "it laid taxes on the American Colonies and initiated the dispute that led to the American Revolution." The Stamp Act is in the form of a pamphlet that had been bound into a volume. The title page had been lined with a modern machine-made paper and all of the folios were guarded with heavy white machine-made paper. The title page lining sheet and all previous mends were removed by immersing the pages in water. The pages were deacidified with magnesium bicarbonate. They were mended and folios guarded with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The pamphlet was resewn and placed in a new handmade paper cover.

Also included is the first American edition of *Shakespeare's Plays,* published in Philadelphia in 1795. To prepare the title page and frontispiece of this volume for exhibition some small tears were mended with Japanese paper and wheat starch paste. The frontispiece was removed, repaired and guarded with a hinge so that it could be opened without creasing and breaking

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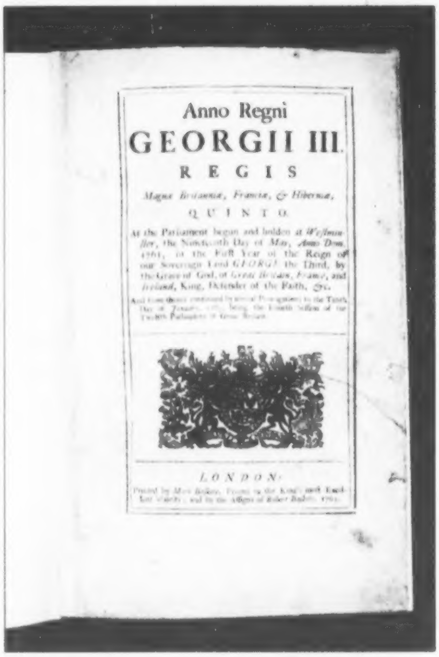
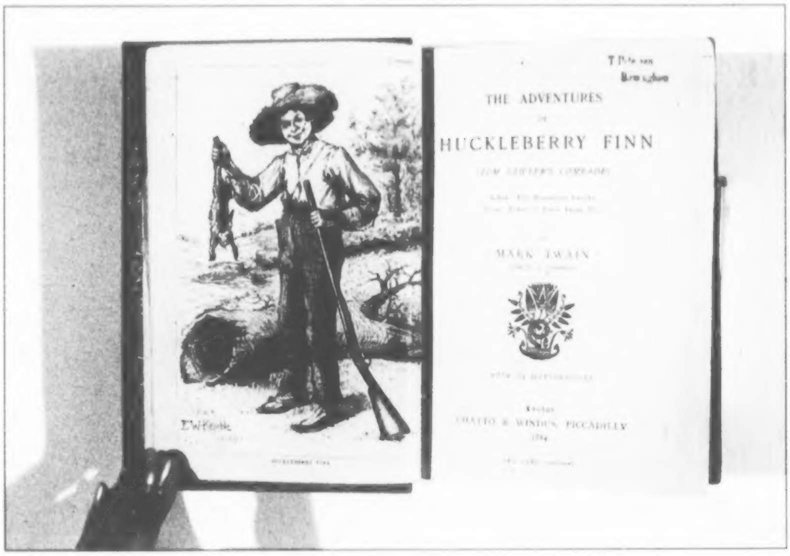


Anno Regni
GEORGII III.
REGIS
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,
QUINTO.

LONDON:

Page one of the 1765 publication of the Stamp Act, one of the actions which led to the American Revolution; the London publication of Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn, 1884, which proved very popular in Great Britain.



THE ADVENTURES
HUCKLEBERRY FINN
MARK TWAIN
CHATTO & WINDUS, PICCADILLY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

For the Love of Books

Ronald Shwartz Speaks in 'Books & Beyond' Series

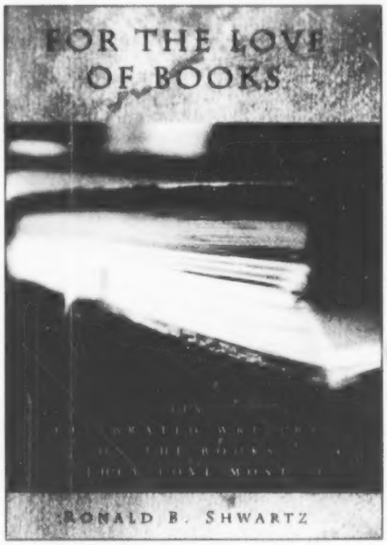
By AUDREY FISCHER

If not quite "the man almost killed by love of books" — a San Diego man buried under 9,900 hardcover books in his 12-foot-square apartment during an earthquake — Ronald Shwartz is a close second. Mr. Shwartz has put his life's blood into his new opus, *For the Love of Books: 115 Celebrated Writers on the Books They Love Most.*

"It is the work of a lifetime and a work that seemed to take a lifetime," he told a crowd of fellow book lovers attending the Sept. 29 "Books & Beyond" lecture series sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book. "I became, if not a man of letters, at least a man who writes letters," quipped Mr. Shwartz in reference to his method for eliciting a response to the question "Which books have affected you most deeply?" More than 3,600 letters, e-mails and faxes exchanged with hundreds of esteemed writers resulted in an eloquent compilation of their commentaries on literature and life.

The story of how Mr. Shwartz, a Boston trial attorney, came to write the book is an interesting tale in itself. He entered the legal profession thinking it to be "the refuge of choice for cerebral types with free-floating ambition but otherwise without calling" and hoping to "end up reading books for fun and profit en route to becoming a man of letters." These hopes were quickly dashed when he was at once presented with "4-pound texts with no cover designs, no dust jackets … big books with little questions … not the multicolored books that lit up the world's dark corners." According to Mr. Shwartz, "the message was clear: real books were something you put away like toys in order to grow up, get over it, to get with the program." After "three years in exile," he divided his time between practicing the law and once again reading for pleasure. "Bookstores were my weakness and ultimately my way back."

This time in exile from the legal profession on a leave of absence, Mr. Shwartz set about writing "the book I myself tried to find while spending half my waking life in bookstores." After establishing his credibility as the editor of *The University of Chicago Law Review* and three books of quotations and as a frequent contributor to *The Wall Street Journal, The Nation,* the *Los Angeles Times* and other prominent publications, Mr. Shwartz set up a strategy for eliciting the participation of a critical mass of writers. Instead of distributing a form letter, he composed each letter individually, citing each author's works. He also took pains to choose what he hoped would be the right paper weight and texture, and even the optimum choice of font. Before long, he learned that "writers don't just write, they write back." The responses themselves are fodder for another book.



Many, like the playwright Neil Simon, who initially declined due to other commitments, eventually conceded. Some like Anna Quindlen and Kurt Vonnegut, who characterized the suggestion as a mean thing to ask a fellow writer to do, also capitulated. Aware that he was "treading a thin line between tenacity and harassment," Mr. Shwartz continued to engage in "benign hounding" until he achieved more than a critical mass of participants. An advance from an interested publisher soon followed his book proposal.

Of the 115 writers whose essays are included in the book, five have served as the nation's poet laureate in the Library of Congress. Four have since died, making their comments on the subject all the more poignant. Of these, Shwartz developed a special relationship with Clifton Fadiman, whose assistant initially wrote to decline for the 93-year-old writer, who was by then nearly blind. Mr. Fadiman's own signature, written in a shaky hand, was touching to Mr. Shwartz, who wrote to tell him so. This led to a phone correspondence in which Mr. Fadiman's comments on literature were eventually transcribed and included in the book. Also included are the comments of his daughter, author Anne Fadiman, whose book on books and reading, *Ex Libris: Confessions of a Common Reader,* was the subject of a Books & Beyond program held last fall at the Library.

As expected, many classic works of literature such as Faulkner's *Absalom! Absalom!,* Dickens's *Great Expectations* and Dostoyevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov* were repeatedly cited by contributors, but more obscure works — some fondly remembered from childhood — were credited with instilling a lifelong love of reading and writing. Some surprising connections were also made between the impact of literature on life. Among them was the poet Robert Bly's assertion that "I don't think I would ever have opposed the Vietnam War through poetry and public action if I hadn't read *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* by Robert Blake," wrote Mr. Bly. "Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk were both — in Blake's terms — (negative) Angels, trying to use reason to oppose Energy."

Since "turnabout is fair play," Mr. Shwartz was obliged to list his personal favorites, which include *Slouching Toward Bethlehem* by Joan Didion, *Lord Jim* by Joseph Conrad and *The Collected Essays of George Orwell.* However, he also acknowledged that "the one in which I have invested the most time, joy, sweat equity and communal pride — I would have to say, with humility and gratitude for the musings of an extraordinary roster of writers, it is this one." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

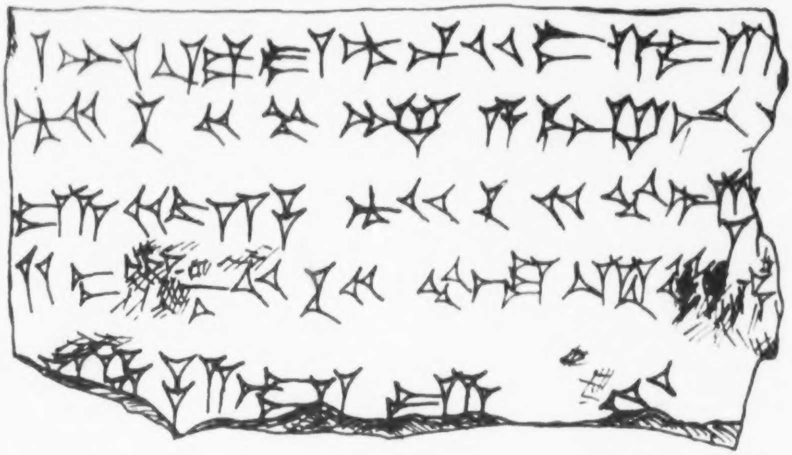
The Brick of Shalmaneser

Library Artifact from Ancient Assyria Translated

BY DAVID K. MOORE

One of the oldest written works in the Library dates from the ninth century B.C. and is not on animal skin or a form of paper but etched into a brick.

The brick is part of the clay tablet collection in the Hebraic Section. This drawing and transliteration of an Assyrian brick from the city of Kalhu was provided by Kristin Kleber, a doctoral student at the Seminar fuer Altorientalistik of the Free University of Berlin, Germany. She recently accepted an invitation to visit and provide translations to Johannes Renger, professor and chairman at the Seminar, who is editing a book that will include Ms. Kleber's work.



Kristin Kleber's translation of the Shalmaneser brick: "Shalmaneser, the great king [the mighty king], king of the universe, king of Assyria [son of Assurnasirpal, the great king], the mighty king, king of the universe, king of Assyria [son of Tukulti-Ninurta], the mighty king, king of the universe, king of Assyria. (Brick from) the construc[tion of] the ziggurrat of Kalhu."

Shalmaneser III ruled the Assyrian Empire in 858-823 B.C., after the death of his father, Assurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.).

The brick has been positively identified by Ms. Kleber's translation as coming from a ziggurat (stepped pyramid) in the city of Kalhu. Assurnasirpal II established the new capital city of Kalhu (today's Nimrud, in Iraq) upriver from the old capital of Asshur. It was established to centralize his bureaucracy, as well as to provide housing as a means of rewarding his loyal followers. Construction began in 879 B.C. with a wall enclosing 90 acres, a citadel and temple complex of five acres dominating the city. Assurnasirpal II inaugurated the new city by a banquet complete with 47,000 guests. The construction was completed by the son Shalmaneser III, as evidenced by the brick translation. So proud were the kings of their construction projects that it was common practice to stamp the bricks with dedicatory inscriptions. The city was first excavated around the mid-19th century. Bible students will recognize this city under the name of Calah when reading Scriptures. ◆

Mr. Moore is an acquisition assistant in the Northern European Acquisitions Section.

N Alicia Byers

Mr. Panini (second from left) describes the illumination and special binding of the bible to Donald Panzera, John Van Oudenaren, chief of European Division, and Carol Armbruster.

Italy

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Massimo Pistacchi, also of the director general's office; Adalgisa Perazza de Pinedo of Italy's Central Cataloging Office; Luigi Maccotta, first counselor of the Italian Embassy; and Annamaria Lelli, director of the Italian Cultural Institute.

After processing, all the materials will be available to researchers in the Library's various general and special-format reading rooms. ◆

Ms. Armbruster is a specialist in the European Division.

Swann Foundation Now Accepting Applications

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon is again accepting applications for its graduate fellowship. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to assist continuing scholarly research and writing projects in the field of caricature and cartoon. Completed applications are due Feb.15, 2000, and notification will occur in May 2000. The fellowship covers the 2000-2001 academic year.

To be eligible, one must be a candidate for an M.A. or Ph.D. degree in a university in the United States, Canada or Mexico and working toward the completion of a dissertation or thesis for that degree, or be engaged in postgraduate research within three years of receiving an M.A. or Ph.D. Although research must be in the field of caricature and cartoon, there is no limitation regarding the place or time period covered. Since the Fund encourages research in a variety of academic disciplines, there is no restriction upon the university department in which this work is being done, provided the subject pertains to caricature or cartoon art.

In the interest of increasing awareness and extending documentation of Library of Congress collections, fellows are required to make use of the Library's collections, be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period and deliver a public lecture on his or her work in progress at that time. Finally, recipients must provide a copy of their dissertation, thesis, or postgraduate publications, upon its completion, for the Swann Foundation Fellowship files.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Carciature and Cartoon in 1967. An avid collector, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists, spanning two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in two installments in 1974 and 1977. Swann's original purpose was to compile a collection of original drawings by significant humorous and satiric artists and to encourage the study of original cartoon and caricature drawings as works of art. The stress on original works serves two purposes: to preserve work that is too often lost or casually destroyed and to afford the opportunity to judge draftsmanship, subtlety of line and wash in the artist's original work instead of the reproduction which, while retaining its message, loses graphic quality.

The Foundation's support of research and academic publication is carried out in part through a program of fellowships. **Applicants are invited to write to the Foundation, with a statement of qualifications, needs and a budget.** These grants are intended to assist ongoing research and writing projects in the specific areas of interest to the Foundation. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, now administered by the Library of Congress, is overseen by an advisory board composed of scholars, collectors, cartoonists and Library of Congress staff members. Its activities support the study, interpretation, preservation and appreciation of original works of humorous and satiric art by graphic artists from around the world.

More information is available through the Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mailing: swann@loc.gov, or by calling Sara Duke in the Prints and Photographs Division at (202) 707-9115. ◆

Geography and Map Gets New Chief

Erika Wissolik

John Hébert

John R. Hébert, formerly Senior Specialist in Hispanic bibliography in the Hispanic Division, has been appointed to the position of Chief of the Geography and Map Division. He succeeds Ralph E. Ehrenberg, who retired in July 1998.

"Mr. Hébert brings many strengths to this position," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb. "His knowledge of geography, cartographic and geographic information systems and his curatorial and administrative background at the Library of Congress make him ideally suited for this critical management position. He is a welcome addition to the Library Services' management team."

Mr. Hébert began his career at the Library in 1969 as a senior reference specialist in the Geography and Map Division. In 1974, he moved to the Hispanic Division, where he maintained a continuing relationship with the collections and work of the Geography and Map Division. He was project director of the Library's Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Program for which he curated the exhibition "1492: An Ongoing Voyage." He also was responsible for the publications associated with the exhibition, *The Hispanic World 1492-1898* and *1492: An Ongoing Voyage,* which he edited.

Mr. Hébert regularly contributed to the Cartography Section contributor to the annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies,* compiled in the Library's Hispanic Division. With the support of a private research grant in 1998, Mr. Hébert and a colleague completed *The Luso-Hispanic World in Maps: A Selective Guide to Manuscript Maps to 1900 in the Collections of the Library of Congress,* which identified and described more than 1,000 manuscript maps, primarily in the collections of the Geography and Map Division. It will be published by the Library. His other publications include *Panoramic Maps of Anglo-American Cities, Population Maps of the Western Hemisphere* and *The Library of Congress Hispanic and Portuguese Collections: An Illustrated Guide.*

Mr. Hébert has served in many roles in his numerous professional memberships and associations. He was president and vice president of the Seminar for the Acquisition of Latin American

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Geneaological Treasures

DAR Chapter Donates Books to Library

On Oct. 22, during an informal ceremony in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, the Bill of Rights Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution donated eight books to the Library. Linda L. Green, the chapter's commemorative events chairman, noted that the donation was made in honor of the upcoming celebration of the Library's Bicentennial in 2000. The books include a family history, several local histories and transcriptions of North Carolina Revolutionary Army accounts. Three of the publications were compiled by Ms. Green. Once the cataloging process is complete, they will be available to researchers in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room.

Barbara Walsh, reference librarian in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, presented Ms. Green with a letter of acknowledgment signed by Michael Albin, chief of the Anglo-American Acquisitions Division. In brief remarks she emphasized that because local history and genealogical publications are often privately printed, donations by organizations and individuals play a vital role in building the Library's collections in this area.

Others attending the ceremony at the Library were Rep. Tom Davis (R-Va.), in whose district the DAR Bill of Rights Chapter is based; Elena Zahirpour of the Library's U.S. Acquisitions Section, Anglo-American Acquisitions Division; Victoria Hill, assistant chief of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division; and Judith Reid, head of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room. ◆

N. Alicia Byers

Linda Green of the Daughters of the American Revolution with Rep. Tom Davis (R-Va.)

LOCAL HISTORY
AND
GENEALOGY ROOM

N. Alicia Byers

Rep. Davis discusses the DAR's gift to the Library with staffers Victoria Hill, Barbara Walsh and Judith Reid

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Hébert

continued from page 276

Library Materials in 1983-1984 and 1982-1983, respectively. He is currently a member of the advisory council for the People of America Foundation. His other professional associations and memberships include the Latin American Studies Association, the American Historical Association, the Conference on Latin American History, the Society for the History of Discoveries, the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars, the National Hispanic Quincentennial Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the U.S. Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission.

He has a bachelor of arts degree in history from the University of Southwestern Louisiana and earned master's and doctorate degrees in Latin American history from Georgetown University. ◆

Conservation

continued from page 273

the page.

The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon by Gentleman Washington Irving (1819) is included in the exhibit because, "it was the first book written by an American that was well received by English critics" says Mr. Hutson. Like many volumes produced during this period, the leather covering material (calf) was badly deteriorated and both covers were detached from the textblock. To prepare the book for exhibition, it was rebacked with new leather and then boards were reattached.

Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* (London 1884), notable because it was extraordinarily popular in Great Britain, is bound in full publishers cloth decorated with colorful stamped impressions. The cloth used for the cover had become brittle and pieces of the spine were breaking off. The cover was carefully removed and the spine reinforced with two layers of Japanese paper. Pieces of the spine that had become detached were reattached. The case was then refitted to the volume. ◆

Mr. Roosa is the chief of the Conseration Division.

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News from the Center for the Book

Literacy Promotion Update

The Center for the Book promotes literacy through publications and projects, by supporting literacy efforts of its state affiliates and by providing information about literacy organizations and their activities on its Web site (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**). Many of these organizations, for example, Laubach Literacy, Literacy Volunteers of America, the National Center for Family Literacy, the National Center on Adult Literacy, the National Coalition for Literacy and the National Institute for Literacy are members of the Center for the Book's 10-year-old Reading Promotion Partners network.

Center for the Book project coordinator Virginia Mathews and program specialist Anne Boni (front row, third and fourth from the left) with Oklahoma participants at the family literacy workshop in Austin, Texas.

Family Literacy Workshops Held in Texas and Louisiana

"I left the workshop with renewed enthusiasm" was a common comment on participant evaluation sheets for two family literacy workshops sponsored by the Center for the Book this summer. With funding from the Viburnum Foundation and held in cooperation with state library agencies and local literacy organizations, the workshops took place in Austin, Texas, on Aug. 19-20, and in Baton Rouge, La., on Aug. 26-27. About 100 people took part in each workshop, designed for representatives of rural libraries and communities that received family literacy grants in 1999 from the Viburnum Foundation.

"Our training workshops emphasize the importance of meaningful, ongoing partnerships with other youth and family-serving agencies," said project coordinator Virginia H. Mathews. "This year we emphasized the connections between literacy and health and between literacy and at-risk behavior. I was pleased that our speakers representing health providers and juvenile justice received excellent evaluations. We are trying to demonstrate the practical truth in what the World Health Organization recently said about health itself: that it encompasses physical, mental and social well being — not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

In 1998 the Viburnum Foundation awarded the Center for Book a three-year grant to administer the Viburnum Family Literacy Project and, when appropriate, to expand it (see LC *Information Bulletin*, November 1998.) This year, the foundation made small grants totaling $120,000 directly to 40 small rural libraries in seven Southern states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Virginia Mathews (center) with Valeri McElligott and Karen Carbajal of the Moriarty (N.M.) Public Library.

Ms. Mathews, the center's consultant for the Viburnum Foundation-Center for the Book Family Literacy Project, is assisted by Anne Boni, the center's program specialist, and Patricia White, executive assistant. "Special thanks for supporting the 1999 workshops goes to Jeanette Larson and her staff at the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Marsie Cate of the New Mexico Center for the Book and Gale Criswell of the State Library of Louisiana," said Ms. Boni.

Both workshops opened with dramatizations and storytelling performances. In Texas, Anita Rizley of the Austin Public Library introduced a performance of "Beauty and the Beast" by the Hand-to-Mouth Theatre. Next, with theater director Ellen Scott and Amanda Williams, a consultant to the Central Texas Library System, she led a discussion about using puppets with children. In Louisiana, the Playmakers of Baton Rouge, led by Pabby Arnold of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, demonstrated how books could be brought to life through drama. Ms. Criswell led the discussion.

Both programs on the second day started with a presentation by Ms. Mathews: "Kids Can't Wait for Family Literacy and Libraries," which included the viewing of a short video and a discussion. Specific topics were addressed next, featuring presentations and discussions led by different speakers who represented various segments of the local community. Topics and speakers at each workshop are listed below.

What We've Learned, What We Need to Know About Partnerships. **Austin**: Valeri McElligott and Karen Carbajal, Moriarty Library, Moriarty, N.M.; Jere Rolf, Bureau of Child Health, Texas Department of Health; Susan Roman, American Library Association, facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Mary Hedrick, Shelby County Libraries, and Charleen Warren, Baptist Medical Center, Alabama; Lois Roberts, Statesboro Regional Library, Georgia; Rachel Hausmann, Family Health Center, Baton Rouge General Hospital; Annie Lucas Brown, Public Library Services, Alabama State Library, facilitator.

More Connections: Literacy, Libraries and Prevention. **Austin**: District Court Judge Wilford Flowers, Austin; Gary Stailey, chief probation and parole officer, New Mexico; Christy Ball, Silver City Library, N.M.; Jennifer Sauter, Connections Resource Center, Austin, facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Judge Kathleen Stewart-Richey, Juvenile Court, Baton Rouge; Beverly Allen-Vincent, librarian, Jetson Correctional Center for Youth, Baton Rouge; Dona Herring-Smith, Public Library, Homewood, Ala.; Virginia Mathews, facilitator.

Resources for Family Literacy Programs: Policy, Materials, Volunteers, Additional Funding, Sites and Facilities, Transportation and Outreach, Publicity. **Austin**: Joleen Montoya, Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, N.M.; Beth Ann Bryan, Governor's Business Council and the Texas First Lady's Family Literacy Initiative; Jeanette Larson, Library Development Division, Texas State Library and Archives Commission; Anita Roesler, Community Services Coordinator, Oklahoma City; Lorie Ochoa, Family Literacy Center, University of Texas at Austin, facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Janie Starks, Partnerships in Child Care/Volunteers of America; Dianne Brady, Prime Time, Louisiana; Lucille McDowell, Louisiana Public Broadcasting; Patsy Perritt, School of Library and Information Science, Louisiana State University; Gale Criswell, facilitator.

Measuring and Evaluating Outcomes: How, and Who Needs to Know? **Austin**: Gwen Chance, Texas Head Start Coordinator; Effie Franklin, Even Start and Family Literacy, Texas Education Agency; Betty Carter, Professor of Library Science, Texas Women's University; Renee Yocum, Chickasaw Regional Library System, Tishomingo, Okla., facilitator. **Baton Rouge**: Shirley Williams, Head Start State Collaboration Officer, Baton Rouge; Pam Wall, State Literacy Resource Center, Baton Rouge; Margaret Murray, Development Services, Mississippi Library Commission; Molly Kinney, State Library of Georgia, facilitator.

K. Samperton

Literacy award winners Greg Williamson, Sheila Murphy, Cecilia Rouse and Garrett Murphy outside the Montpelier Room.

Literacy Coalition Meets at the Library

On Sept. 9, in the Library's Montpelier Room, the Center for the Book co-hosted the National Coalition for Literacy Awards Dinner. Advancement for Literacy Awards were announced for Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Patty Murray (D-Wash.), two of the Senate's strongest literacy supporters. Coalition chair and Laubach Literacy Action Executive Director Peter Waite also presented awards to five "unsung heroes" in literacy promotion: Garrett Murphy, National Council of State Directors of Adult Education; Sheila Murphy, Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest; Jane Oates, education adviser, office of Sen. Kennedy; Cecilia Rouse of Princeton University, former special assistant to the president, the White House; and Greg Williamson, education adviser, office of Sen. Murray.

Head Start to Literacy

A Library Head Start to Literacy: The Resource Notebook for the Library-Museum-Head Start Partnership contains practical ideas and information about how Head Start teachers, participants and parents can promote family literacy through collaborations with librarians and museum specialists who serve children. The result of a major Center for the Book-Head Start project in 1992-1997, the book has been distributed to Head Start programs throughout the country. Its authors are Virginia H. Mathews and Susan Roman, executive director of the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC). Published by the Center for the Book in cooperation with Head Start and ALSC, the 295-page volume is available for $6.50 from the American Library Association (ALA). Contact ALA Order Fulfillment, (800) 545-2433 x7.

Correction

The correct Web site address for the eighth annual SHARP conference (LC *Information Bulletin*, October 1999) is www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Geschichte/buwi. ◆

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Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 12
December 1999

Gifts to the Nation

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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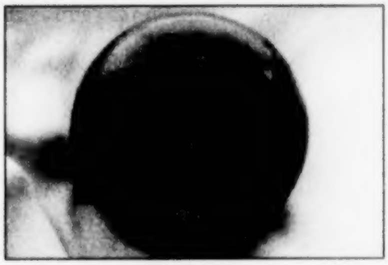

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On the Cover: The Library has been the beneficiary of many gifts over the years, including these rarities. *For a description of the items pictured, see page 293.*

Cover Story: Throughout its history, the Library has relied on the generosity of donors to build its unparalleled collections. The Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program is an effort to acquire materials that belong in the nation's library, which will share them with the American people. 292

Award Winning Web Site: The Library's National Digital Library Program won a GII Award for best educational site. 283

Freedom's Artist: A new exhibition of the work of Arthur Szyk has opened. 283

New Entries in the Registry: Dr. Billington has named 25 more films to the National Film Registry. 284

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Eisenhower's Scribe: Geoffrey Perret discussed his new book on the 34th president. 290

World Blind Union Meets: The international organization for the blind met at the Library this fall. 291

The Historical Novel: A book on the work of Herman Wouk has been released by the Library. 294

Report on Kosovo: Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch delivered the fourth Vienna Lecture in November. 295

Writers Speak: Authors Claudio Magris and Gloria Kaiser spoke at the Library in separate fall programs. 296

Legal Friends: The Board of Directors of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress met this fall. 297

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

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Library Wins GII Award

Web Site Recognized for Educational Achievement

By GUY LAMOLINARA

On Dec. 14 in San Francisco, the Library was recognized at the fourth annual Global Information Infrastructure (GII) Awards as the winner of the best Web site in Education.

Ziff-Davis's GII Awards are the world's leading forum to define, recognize and promote best practices and new models in the application of Internet and network technology. The honor, awarded to the Library's National Digital Library Program, was presented at a ceremony at the Westin St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco on the evening of Dec. 14, in conjunction with the Nextravaganza conference, part of ZD Studios' Internet.inc series.

"On behalf of the Library's hard-working staff, I am honored to accept this prestigious award," said Dr. Billington. "The National Digital Library Program, with the help of Congress and private donors, is leading the way to the next millennium by providing unique, high quality educational content for Internet users throughout the nation and the world."

The award was accepted in San Francisco by Susan Veccia, manager for educational projects of the NDL Program.

The GII Awards program is a nonpartisan, private-sector initiative sponsored by leading corporations, organizations, publishers and government agencies.

"The GII Awards honor people in all areas of society and industry who use the Internet to create extraordinary results, from making money to making a difference," said Melanie McMullen, general manager of the GII Awards and *The Standard for Internet Commerce*. "The Library of Congress is a visionary institution that exemplifies best practices and an innovative model in a new era of knowledge and communication."

The fourth annual GII Awards recognized achievement in 10 categories "that are central to the way people live, work and play": Arts and Culture; Children; Commerce; Community; Education; Entertainment; Government; Health; Netpreneur; and News and Media.

Other winners were:

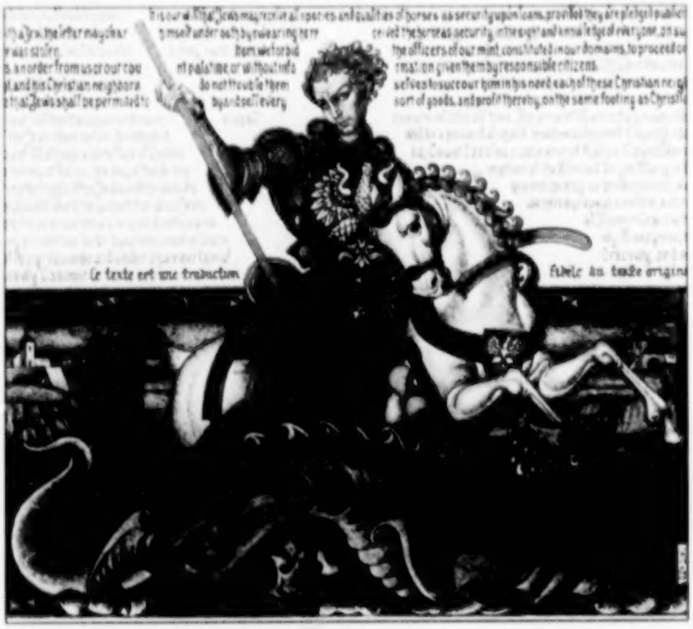
- College of Computing, Arts and Culture category
- MaMaMedia, Children category
- E*Trade Group, Commerce category
- Join Together/Boston University School of Public Health, Community category
- As If Productions, Entertainment category
- Office of Information Resources Management, Enterprise Information Management Division, EPA, Government category
- BabyCenter, Health category
- Garden.com, Netpreneur category
- Cygnus Publishing, Inc. and Cool/Writer Internet, News and Media category

"This award reinforces the Library's efforts to use technology to make its collections as useful as possible to all Americans," said Laura Campbell, director of the NDL Program. "All the hundreds of LC staffers who have worked to make our Web site a leader in providing educational content share in this honor." ◆

Artist for Freedom

Szyk Exhibition Opens

The Library of Congress celebrates the recent acquisition of several important original works by Polish American artist and illustrator Arthur Szyk with an exhibition in the Swann Gallery. The exhibition, "Arthur Szyk: Artist for Freedom," curated by Harry Katz, closes on May 6, 2000. The gallery, located adjacent to the Visitors' Center in the Jefferson Building, is open to the public free of charge from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday. An overview of the exhibition will appear in the January 2000 issue. ◆



Detail of *Statut de Kalisz*, signed in 1264 by the Grand Duke of Poland to affirm Jewish liberties. Illustrated by Arthur Szyk in 1928.

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Preserving the Silver Screen

Librarian Names 25 More Films to National Film Registry

Dr. Billington has announced his annual selection of 25 motion pictures to be added to the National Film Registry. (See list, right.) This group of titles brings the total number of films placed on the Registry to 275.

Under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act, each year the Librarian of Congress names 25 "culturally, historically or aesthetically" significant motion pictures to the Registry. The list is designed to reflect the full breadth and diversity of America's film heritage, thus increasing public awareness of the richness of American cinema and the need for its preservation.

"Taken together, the 275 films in the National Film Registry represent a stunning range of American filmmaking — including Hollywood features, documentaries, avant-garde and amateur productions, films of regional interest, ethnic, animated and short film subjects — all deserving recognition, preservation and access by future generations. As we approach the millennium, the Registry stands among the finest summations of American cinema's wondrous first century" said Dr. Billington.

The Librarian chose this year's titles after evaluating more than a thousand titles nominated by the public and following intensive discussions, both with the distinguished members and alternates of his advisory body, the National Film Preservation Board, whom the Librarian consults both on Registry film selection and national film preservation policy, and the Library's own Motion Picture Division staff.

Dr. Billington added, "I am especially pleased that several Registry titles this year resulted from public input gathered through the "Candidates for the National Film Registry" screenings here in Washington."

"Our film heritage is America's living past. It celebrates the creativity and inventiveness of diverse communities and our nation as a whole. By preserving American films, we safeguard our history and build toward the future," said the Librarian.

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Films Named to the National Film Registry - 1999

- Civilization (1916)
- Do the Right Thing (1989)
- The Docks of New York (1928)
- Duck Amuck (1953)
- The Emperor Jones (1933)
- Gunga Din (1939)
- In the Land of the Head-Hunters (a.k.a. In the Land of the War Canoes) (1914)
- Jazz on a Summer's Day (1959)
- King: A Filmed Record ... Montgomery to Memphis (1970)
- The Kiss (1896)
- Kiss Me Deadly (1955)
- Lambchops (1929)
- Laura (1944)
- Master Hands (1936)
- My Man Godfrey (1936)
- Night of the Living Dead (1968)
- The Plow that Broke the Plains (1936)
- Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981)
- Roman Holiday (1953)
- The Shop Around the Corner (1940)
- A Streetcar Named Desire (1951)
- The Ten Commandments (1956)
- Trance and Dance in Bali (1938-39)
- The Wild Bunch (1969)
- Woman of the Year (1942)

New to the National Film Registry (from top): "A Streetcar Named Desire," "Night of the Living Dead," "Laura," "The Ten Commandments" and (below) "Roman Holiday."

Challenges of Endurance

Christopher Reeve Interviewed at the Library

BY KATHLEEN CASSEDY

N. Alicia Byers

Actor Christopher Reeve was interviewed at the Library Oct. 26.

Christopher Reeve enjoyed early success as an actor and became a full-fledged movie star after successfully portraying the comic strip hero Superman in a series of four Hollywood movies made in the late 1970s and '80s. "I feel privileged to have been the custodian of that character who is so important to American culture," he remarked during a colloquy on Oct. 26, which was part of *Parade* magazine's "It's About Time" series with individuals whose lives and leadership have influenced culture at the end of this century.

Each program was conducted before audiences in the Coolidge Auditorium in the Jefferson Building and recorded for the Library's archives as a permanent record of what people thought and felt at the end of the 20th century. (An earlier program featured Michael Eisner, CEO and Chairman of the Walt Disney Co. See LC *Information Bulletin*, November 1999).

Mr. Reeve was strong, agile and active when, in 1995, his life took its own dramatic turn: an equestrian accident damaged his spinal cord, paralyzing him from the diaphragm down at age 38. "In face of initial despair, Mr. Reeve's wife, Dana, reminded him, 'You are still you,' and with her support and the support of family and friends, doctors and total strangers, Christopher Reeve became a powerful advocate for people with disabilities and increased funding for medical research," recounted Donald L. Scott, Deputy Librarian of Congress, as he introduced Reeve.

The interview was co-sponsored by the Library's Disability Employment Program, and in part by a generous contribution of Evergreen Aviation and its chairman, Dale Smith. The program's interviewer, Walter Anderson, editor of *Parade* magazine, conceived the series.

Mr. Anderson asked Mr. Reeve why he became an actor. The answer was simple, yet profound: acting was paramount. "I had to be [an actor]," Mr. Reeve said, because "theater is love of language and ideas, and it's also a place where you can safely express your feelings and your emotional life. This was very important for me growing up. [It was] a safe place to explore what I had inside."

Mr. Reeve considers himself very lucky because he has been able to continue his career following the accident. He was recently cast as the lead in the remake of the Hitchcock film classic "Rear Window," which had starred Jimmy Stewart as a man temporarily bound to a wheelchair. Mr. Anderson described how, for one scene, Mr. Reeve insisted that his tube, which he needs for breathing, be cut so that he could realistically gasp for air. "I tell that story because of your commitment to detail, to reality, to truth, to acting," Mr. Anderson said.

N. Alicia Byers

***Parade* Editor Walter Anderson interviewed Mr. Reeve on the stage of the Library's Coolidge Auditorium.**

Since his accident, Mr. Reeve directed his first film, "In the Gloaming," which was nominated for five Emmys and won six Cable Ace Awards. He is currently preparing production for a romantic film, "Heartbreakers," that he will direct this spring in New York City.

Ever since high school, Mr. Reeve has been politically active. As president of the Creative Coalition, an arts organization concerned with First Amendment issues, he actively fought censorship. Now his passion is aimed at calling attention to the population explosion and fighting "medical injustices." As vice chairman of the National Organization for Disabilities (NOD), he works to improve the quality of life for the disabled. NOD helped to pass the 1999 Work Incentives Improvement Act, which allows people with disabilities to return to work and still receive disability benefits. Now NOD is working to change medical insurance policies that put a $1 million cap on insurance claims.

"It sounds like a lot [of money] until you have a devastating illness or condition, then you go through that in two or three years. We're fighting very hard to get caps raised to $10 million, which is not an unreasonable burden by the insurance companies," Mr. Reeve said. "The reason

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Bicentennial Background

'A Republic Which Rests Upon the Public Intelligence'

By JOHN Y. COLE

Knowledge as a key to democracy is one of the principles on which the Library of Congress was founded, and its Bicentennial programs highlight the active role the institution plays in fulfilling its mission to make its resources "available and useful to Congress and the American people." These programs include:

Local Legacies

There are now more than 1,000 Local Legacies projects taking place in every state and the District of Columbia. This effort, cosponsored by the U.S. Congress and the Library, is engaging volunteers to document the cultural traditions that make their area unique. A portion of this documentation will be sent to the Library for permanent residence in the American Folklife Center, and in May 2000, all members of Congress and Local Legacies participants will be invited to the Library to celebrate their contributions. A selection of the Local Legacies materials eventually will be available on the Library's Web site, so they can be seen by all.

Gifts to the Nation

The Gifts to the Nation Program, in which donors are helping the Library acquire rare and important materials for its collections, will enable the institution to make these items — many of which are in private hands — much more accessible.

National Digital Library (NDL) Program

The continuing expansion of the NDL Program (**www.loc.gov**) is another effort to share the riches of the nation's library with all Americans by making available on-line more than 5 million items relating to American history.

Yet the Library is not merely celebrating its own birthday. The Bicentennial theme "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" reminds Americans that *all* libraries are the cornerstones of democracy.

Other Programs

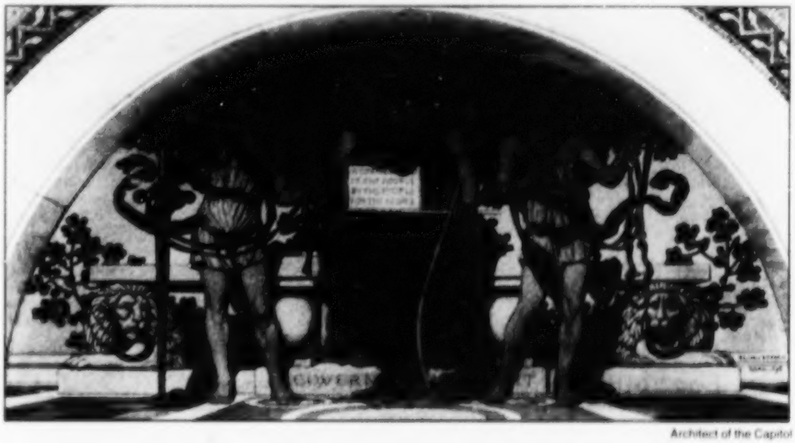
Symposia, exhibitions, publications and the issuance of a U.S. commemorative stamp and two commemorative coins honoring the institution will also mark the Library's 200th birthday. Images of the Jefferson Building are featured in both the postage stamp and the two coins that will be issued on April 24, the Library's 200th birthday. The stamp features a photograph of the interior of the Main Reading Room's dome, an image that symbolizes the universality of knowledge reflected in the Library's collections and in the Main Reading Room's iconography. The two commemorative coins highlight the building's exterior, particularly the dome and the "Torch of Learning" at its apex.

The Library and Democracy: Looking Ahead to 2000

Thomas Jefferson's 1815 statement about why Congress should buy his wide-ranging personal library — "There is, in fact, no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer" — has shaped the Library's philosophy of sharing its collections as widely as possible.

Thus it is fitting that an early contribution to the events of 2000 comes from the Congressional Research Service, which, on Feb. 29 – March 1, continues this Jeffersonian theme with a symposium on "Informing Congress and the Nation." Historian Merrill Peterson will discuss Congress and the nation during the middle years of the 19th century in his keynote address. Subsequent panels and presentations involving historians, former members of Congress and journalists will discuss the evolution of services to Congress and changing perceptions of Congress and the "informing function" itself.

Wisconsin's Sen. Robert M. La Follette, who sponsored the amendment in 1941 that established the Library's Legislative Reference Service (now Congressional Research Service); in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building is Elihu Vedder's mural, *Government*.



Architect of the Capitol

The next week, March 6-10, the Law Library takes the lead in the Bicentennial symposium "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order." Cosponsored with New York University and organized in cooperation with the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs, this conference will focus in part on the Library's increasingly important role as an international resource for law and public policy.

A major event on April 24 will be the opening of the exhibition "Thomas Jefferson." It will explore Jefferson's "dreams of the future" through books and documents that influenced him as well as the works that he produced, drawing on the Library's unparalleled collection of Jefferson material. The exhibition's last area will present the library that Jefferson sold to the Library of Congress in 1815. It will integrate existing volumes with replacement books, acquired as Bicentennial "Gifts to the Nation," and representations of volumes still needed to re-create the personal library at the core of Jefferson's "genius." The exhibition's accompanying 176-page hardcover book, with an introduction by Garry Wills, will be published by Viking Studio Press in cooperation with the Library.

Three other Bicentennial publications are under way. Each, in its own way, celebrates the Library's unique connection through Congress and the legislative branch to the American people. In April 2000 Yale University Press will publish *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000,* by James Conaway. A new guidebook, *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.,* by Alan Bisbort and Linda Barrett Osborne, will be published later in the year by Scala Books. A one-volume reference work, *The Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress,* edited by this writer and Jane Aikin, will be published in late 2000 or early 2001. All three books are being developed and published in cooperation with the Library's Publishing Office.

The transfer of the Declaration of Independence from the State Department to the Library — via mail wagon — on Sept. 30, 1921; the Library's statue of James Madison by Walker Hancock. The nation's fourth president is memorialized in the Library's Madison building.

The Library and Democracy: Some Milestones

Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress in 1864-1897, applied Jefferson's concept on a grand scale and permanently linked the Library's legislative and national functions. It was imperative, Spofford felt, that the great national collection he was developing (largely through copyright deposits) be shared with all citizens, for the United States was "a Republic which rests upon the public intelligence." Once the Jefferson Building opened to the public in 1897, the Library's collections and services could be shared fully with the people. The building itself is replete with works of art, quotations and inscriptions celebrating both knowledge and democracy. Among the most notable and conspicuously located artworks (above the entrance to the Main Reading Room from the Great Hall) are Elihu Vedder's five small but stunning paintings about "Government" and its vital links to learning.

Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939) made the Library the home of many of America's sacred political documents. In 1903 he persuaded his friend President Theodore Roosevelt to issue an executive order transferring the records and papers of the Continental Congress and the personal papers of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe and Franklin to the Library from the State Department. In 1921 the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were transferred to the Library, where they were displayed in a "shrine" in the Great Hall from 1924 until 1952, when the two documents were transferred to the National Archives. In 1925, in his new book, *Epic of America,* historian James Truslow Adams paid an elaborate tribute to the Library, which he saw "as a symbol of what democracy can accomplish on its own behalf."

Each Librarian of Congress since Putnam has found ways to emphasize the Library's role as a cornerstone of democracy. A wartime Librarian (1939-1944), Archibald MacLeish, spoke eloquently about the importance of libraries, librarians and the Library of Congress in preserving democracy. One of his many projects was the creation in 1941 of a "democracy alcove" in the Main Reading Room, a place where "readers may find the classic texts of the American tradition," along with the writings of American statesmen, "analyses of the theory and practice of democracy" and related works.

The dedication of the Library's third major building on Capitol Hill as the nation's memorial to James Madison and the subsequent "renaming" of the other two buildings in honor of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams was a project spearheaded by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin (1975-1987).

Since the early 1990s, Dr. Billington has led the Library in projects focusing on "democracy-building" in other countries. First the Library provided advice to parliamentary libraries in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Recently, the Russian Leadership Program (**www.loc.gov/rlp**) has brought emerging political leaders from most of the Russian Federation states and republics to the United States to witness democracy in action. ◆

John Cole is director of the Center of the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

Conservation Corner

Mexican 1500s Choral Book Poses Questions

BY MARK ROOSA

The second edition of the 1576 *Graduale Dominicale*, a large choral book, is posing questions to paper and book conservators as it undergoes conservation treatment.

The book is being conserved because the text block was separated from the covers and the patched pages were dirty, discolored, stained and had become stiffened with age.

Received by the Music Division in 1940 as a gift from the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, the *Graduale Dominicale* is the first 16th century American musical imprint in the Library's collections.

Said Music Division Chief Jon W. Newsom: "The *Graduale* is an early example of a liturgical book with music published in many of the Spanish colonies, and it is among the first books containing music printed in the Americas. The copy of the *Graduale* at the Library of Congress contains chants for the Proper of the Mass for the feasts of the Temporale for the whole liturgical year from the first Sunday in Advent to the 23rd Sunday after Pentecost."

With paper conservation mostly complete save for the question of where the paper came from, conservators at the Library and scholars in Mexico are consulting about the mysterious binding.

There are four known copies of the book. In addition to the one held by the Music Division of the Library of Congress, copies are held by Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico, by the Newberry Library in Chicago, and in private hands in Mexico.

The 420-page book was printed on a woodblock press near Mexico City in the workshop of Antonio de Espinosa, a Spaniard, with the expenses paid by Pedro Ocharte, a Frenchman. Printed in red and black ink, it is remarkable for its large initial woodblock letters decorated with figures and symbols.

The book shows a lot of use and a wide variety of repairs over the years, including:

- the title page and colophon had been replaced,
- individual tears had been sewn or darned,
- other tears, gaps and losses were filled with patches of stiff Western or European paper,
- adhesives had caused damage and discoloration, and
- decorations were redrawn and text was filled in where parts of pages had been replaced.

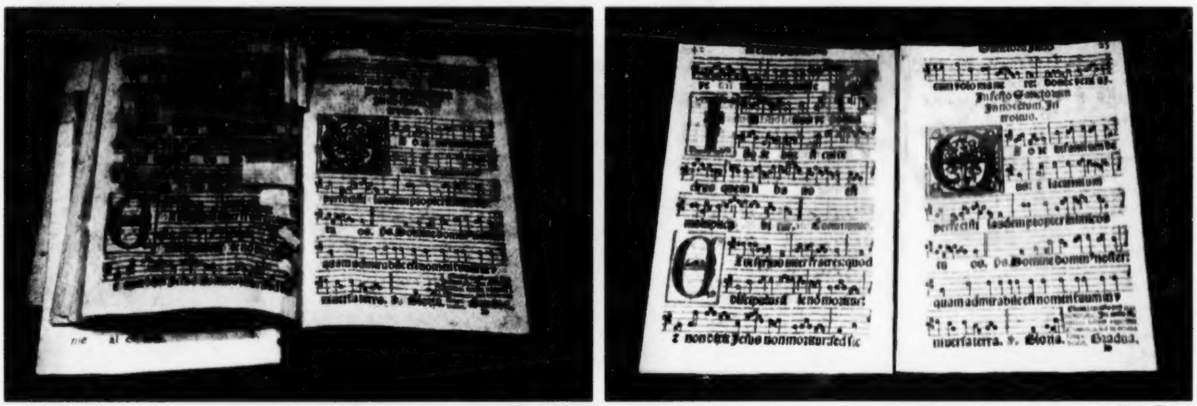
The job of the Library paper conservators was to restore flexibility to the stiffly rippled paper and mend the tears and losses. Sewn repairs were left intact throughout the treatment.

First, the volume was disbound. The pages were separated and the sewing was removed. Then the pages were washed to remove old sizing, and adhesive residues from patches were removed with local application of tepid water. The book was bathed in an alkaline bath to leave an alkaline reserve, which prolongs the life of the paper. Tears were then mended using wheat starch paste and strong Japanese paper, while losses were filled with acrylic-toned Japanese paper. Patches that contained writing were photocopied onto toned Japanese paper to retain the "historical fill," a Library conservation practice designed to replicate as closely as possible the previous repair treatments.

The handmade end papers and text block paper were not made by the same manufacturer. However they are from the same period, with the end papers probably French in origin, and the text block paper possibly originating in the New World, according to a fiber analysis.

Although research is continuing, "As yet, we don't have a corollary 16th century manuscript to make a comparison, so there are no conclusive findings. If it was made in the New World, it is one of the earliest examples of a European-style paper made in this hemisphere," said Senior Conservator Ann Seibert.

Paper was strictly controlled by the Spanish crown in the 16th century. But around the time this book was printed, the crown had given the earliest permission to produce paper in the New World. "This may be an example of that paper," said Ms. Seibert.



Marita Clance

Marita Clance

Two views of the 1576 *Graduale Dominicale*: on the left, prior to restoration work, and at right, after initial debinding and paper treatment.

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The watermarks are few and very simple in design, which would be unusual for European paper of this time. Also, the sizing made the paper very stiff, unlike the more refined European papers of the time, she said.

While Ms. Seibert searches for clues as to the paper's origin, Senior Book Conservator Mary Wootton's charge is to create a culturally and historically appropriate binding that will provide good functionality to future researchers. To do so, Ms. Wootton is consulting with conservators over what appears to be an anachronistic binding. At issue is whether to rebind it in a hardback European style or a flexible Mexican style.

The exact date of the binding and whether it was original to the text is unclear. One reason for believing that the binding is not original is that there appear to be sewing holes from previous bindings in the spines of the folios. The binding is of goatskin over wooden boards laced on three leather thongs. Most specialists feel it is not an original but an 1800s replica using early techniques.

Conservators are aware of both Northern and Southern European influences on printing and binding in Mexico at the time the book was created. They also know that the monasteries where the book was probably repaired over the years employed archaic methods. However, on a private visit to Mexico, Ms. Seibert was shown by curators at the Centro de Estudio de Historia de Mexico numerous works contemporaneous with *Dominicale Graduale* consistently bound in limp vellum bindings. Limp vellum, which was also used at the time in Europe, was the predominant style in Mexico.

"We are deciding whether to reproduce a European binding with wooden boards and clasps or to reproduce what we have been led to understand is more of the Mexican approach in the 16th century, which consisted of flexible, or limp, vellum without boards," said Ms. Wootton.

Adding to the mystery of the paper and binding are the missing original title page and colophon, or bibliographical data at the end of a book. They were replaced with manuscript copies written on the back of a monthly liturgical calendar. The copies appear to have been made from a second edition of the book, but it is not known when they were made.

Another clue that the volume has been rebound is evidence that a previous decorated edge had been cut off. The paper appears to have been trimmed dramatically, in some cases up to and including the printing. In their research, conservators saw slides of the copy held by the Newberry Library, which has wide margins before the type begins. In the Library's copy, one edge of the trimmed text block had been decorated in red, as witnessed by paper that had been folded in and escaped trimming.

Another puzzler is that the end papers and flyleafs pasted down on the possibly newer boards appear to be contemporary with the printing of the book rather than the bindings.

It will take a bibliographic Sherlock Holmes to re-create the mysterious history of the 443-year-old *Graduale Dominicale*. But after it is treated, it will be available to researchers who might do just that. Their findings would be music to many ears. ◆

Mr. Roosa is chief of the Conservation Division. Yvonne French, a fellow in the Library's Leadership Development Program, contributed to this report.

Film

continued from page 285

"Despite the heroic efforts of archives, the motion picture industry and others, America's film heritage, by any measure, is an endangered species. Fifty percent of the films produced before 1950 and at least 90 percent made before 1920 have disappeared forever. Sadly, our enthusiasm for watching films has proved far greater than our commitment to preserving them. And, ominously, more films are lost each year — through the ravages of nitrate deterioration, color-fading and the recently discovered 'vinegar syndrome,' which threatens the acetate-based [safety] film stock on which the vast majority of motion pictures, past and present, have been preserved," said Dr. Billington.

For each title named to the Registry, the Library of Congress works to ensure that the film is preserved for all time, either through the Library's massive motion picture preservation program at Dayton, Ohio, or through collaborative ventures with other archives, motion picture studios and independent filmmakers. The Library of Congress contains the largest collections of film and television in the world, from the earliest surviving copyrighted motion picture to the latest feature releases.

For more information, please consult the National Film Preservation Board Web site: **www.loc.gov/film**. ◆

Reeve

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insurance companies do this is because only 30 percent of people who are denied essential services fight back."

Mr. Reeve also chairs the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation, which funds research for spinal-cord injury paralysis and afflictions of the brain and central nervous system. Mr. Reeve says he feels very lucky because medical research is on the threshold of a cure for spinal injuries. His health has also been improving, so that he can move his diaphragm and breathe for periods of time without using his tube, and he has gained full sensation at the base of his spine. He is also inspired by the hundreds of thousands of letters he has received from people all over the world.

While Mr. Reeve has been identified with the hero Superman, his own heroes are very different. They are the people he has met in the hospitals and rehabilitation centers. They are "people who have had to endure terrible catastrophes in their lives, and don't have the resources they need to overcome them. Yet they fight everyday for the best quality of life they can manage," he explained. "They aren't larger than life, they can't walk through walls. In fact, they've got walls all around them, yet they accept, and they go forward to meet incredible challenges of endurance. … These people are my heroes."

Mr. Reeve hopes "that in the next century, there will be greater understanding, greater tolerance and less of the profit motive that is driving [insurance] agencies." If the standing ovation he received was any indication, his audience felt the same way too. ◆

Ms. Cassedy is a Washington free-lance writer.

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Liking Ike

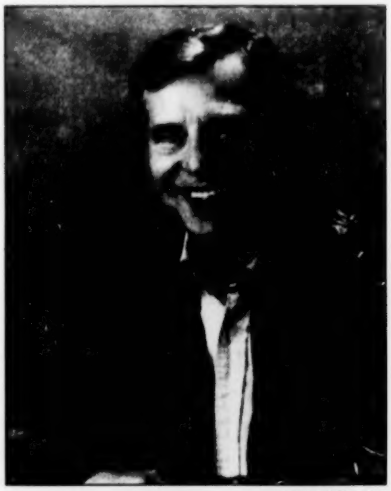
Eisenhower Biographer Speaks at Library

By JEFFREY FLANNERY

Dwight David Eisenhower presided over America's most important victories in World War II and the ending of the Korean War, and provided leadership of the free world at the height of the Cold War.

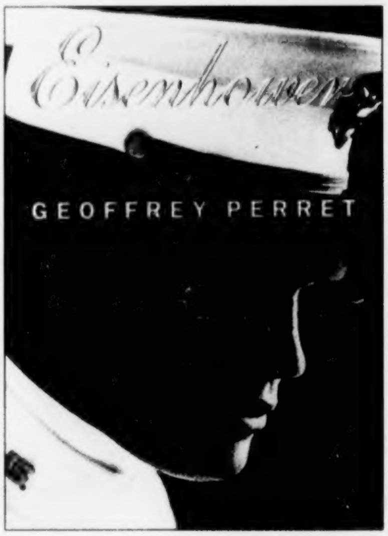
Ike was famous for his ear-to-ear grin, which conveyed an easygoing personality, but behind the grin was a determination and will to succeed that catapulted him from modest beginnings to world leader. On Nov. 1, during a noon lecture sponsored by the Library's Humanities and Social Sciences Division, author Geoffrey Perret presented a lively talk about his new biography, *Eisenhower*. Nattily attired in a three-piece brown suit (Ike's favorite color), Mr. Perret engaged an audience of more than 100 visitors and staff, plus C-SPAN cameras, by evoking penetrating images and challenging traditional assumptions about the nation's 34th president.

Geoffrey Perret served in the U.S. Army and was educated at Harvard and the University of Southern California, where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa, and the University of California at Berkeley. He is the author of 10 books, including *Days of Sadness, Years of Triumph*, a history of the homefront during World War II, and *America in the Twenties*. He has also written extensively on military subjects, including *A Country Made by War*, a study of American conflicts from the Revolution to Vietnam, and *There's a War to Be Won*, an account of the U.S. Army in World War II. His last two books have been biographies of Ulysses S. Grant and Douglas MacArthur. He is a devoted user of the Library's facilities and conducts much of his research in the Library's various reading rooms, including the Main, Manuscript, and Newspaper and Current Periodical reading rooms.



Simsons of Beverley

Author Geoffrey Perret and his most recent work, *Eisenhower*



Born into a lower middle-class family of six sons and raised in Abilene, Kan., young Dwight Eisenhower was imbued with traditional values of thrift and hard work, chiefly imparted by his mother. An appointment to West Point in 1911 offered the dual opportunities of a free education and escape from small-town life. Mr. Perret stressed Ike's role as innovator. Eisenhower was responsible for training tank troops during World War I. His command initially suffered from a lack of equipment, operating without the benefit of a single tank. Mr. Perret revealed that an undeterred Eisenhower "trained men to become tank machine-gunners by bolting down machine guns to flatbed trucks, and had them practice firing at targets … while the trucks jolted over the rough ground below."

According to the author, it was Ike's vision that set him apart from other military thinkers. During the military demobilization following World War I, he recognized the tank as the main land weapon of the next war, and teamed up with George S. Patton. Reading an excerpt from his book, Mr. Perret characterized the bond between the two officers as a passionate belief in the tank as a harbinger of the future battlefield: "Here I am, announced this messenger in steel diapers, a being freshly created, yet I will shake the world and bring nations to their knees. My tracks are destiny. Where they go, humanity will follow and water them with its tears." As time went on, Eisenhower also foresaw the integrated role ground and air forces would play on the battlefield.

Success in World War II brought invitations from both major parties to run for public office. Accepting the 1952 nomination of the Republican Party, Eisenhower was elected, and then re-elected, to the presidency. Mr. Perret believes Ike's accomplishments as president are overlooked, and that in Cold War strategy, civil rights and the economy he was a more active and involved leader than previously thought; he also believes that Eisenhower's successes were the result of his long-term thinking.

In his personal life, Eisenhower struggled to overcome the death of his first-born son at an early age, and a marriage that suffered from long periods of enforced separation due to military service. He was also extraordinarily popular, said Mr. Perret, because "he identified with ordinary people so easily. The troubles that beset them — marital problems, uneasy relationships with their offspring, the death of a child, strong competition within their profession or business, problems with money or ill health — he had experienced all of these, despite his phenomenal success." ◆

Mr. Flannery is a manuscript reference librarian in the Manuscript Division.

World Blind Union Meets at Library

Group Honors Asteroid Named After Louis Braille

By ROBERT FISTICK

The World Blind Union, the international association representing the world's blind individuals, met at the Library of Congress from Sept. 30 to Oct. 1 to hold its annual meeting of the North America/Caribbean Region.

Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress (NLS), hosted the meeting in the Jefferson Building. Mr. Cylke presented World Blind Union President Euclid Herie, chief executive officer of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, with a commemorative plaque honoring the naming of a new asteroid for Louis Braille, who invented the system of writing used by blind individuals throughout the world.

All delegates to the international meeting also received copies of the plaque, which depicts a NASA artist's conception of the July 28 *Deep Space 1* fly-by near the asteroid Braille.

"The World Blind Union is particularly pleased that the International Astronomical Union approved naming this new asteroid in honor of Louis Braille," said Mr. Herie. "Continuing world recognition of the importance of braille for blind individuals has been one of the World Blind Union's missions. We have been honored by the Library of Congress for making available this artist's rendering of the NASA fly-by of the asteroid Braille. This plaque will reside in the national libraries of the members of the North America/ Caribbean region of the World Blind Union. It will be a reminder to the people of the world of the importance of braille to blind individuals."

The lead discoverer of asteroid Braille, Eleanor Helin of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif.; and the winner of the asteroid international naming contest, Kerry Babcock, a software engineer at the Kennedy Space Center, will, with Mr. Herie, be featured speakers at the Library's National Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, April 30-May 4, 2000, in Los Angeles.

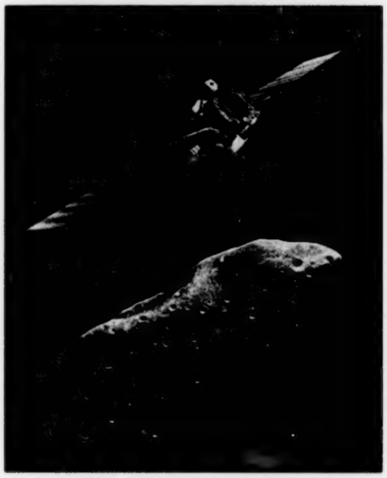
Mr. Babcock's winning citation from the Planetary Society, which sponsored the worldwide contest, reads: "Louis Braille invented the braille language so those who could not see could obtain knowledge and explore through the 'written' word. Likewise, asteroid Braille provides knowledge about our universe and its origins to the people of Earth, who through *Deep Space 1*, are also able to explore and discover what previously they could not 'see'." Mr. Babcock began to learn to transcribe the braille system a few years ago and was so impressed with Louis Braille's achievement that he named his daughter "Braille."

"Inventions are the products of the human mind," said Ms. Helin, who, as discoverer, had the privilege of naming the asteroid. "It is particularly appropriate to honor Braille and his invention of a means of communication with the minds of humans who are otherwise limited in their ability to 'see' the outside world. Spacecraft such as *Deep Space 1*, in their own way, also provide a means for humans to 'see' other worlds," she said. ◆

Mr. Fistick is head of the publications and media section of the NLS.

Jim Higgins

Frank Kurt Cylke (right), director of the National Library Service for the Blind, presents a plaque depicting a NASA artist's conception of the *Deep Space 1* fly-by close to the Asteroid Braille on July 28 (below), to Euclid Herie, president of the World Blind Union.



Jim Higgins

Delegates to the World Blind Union meeting in the Jefferson Building's Wilson Room.

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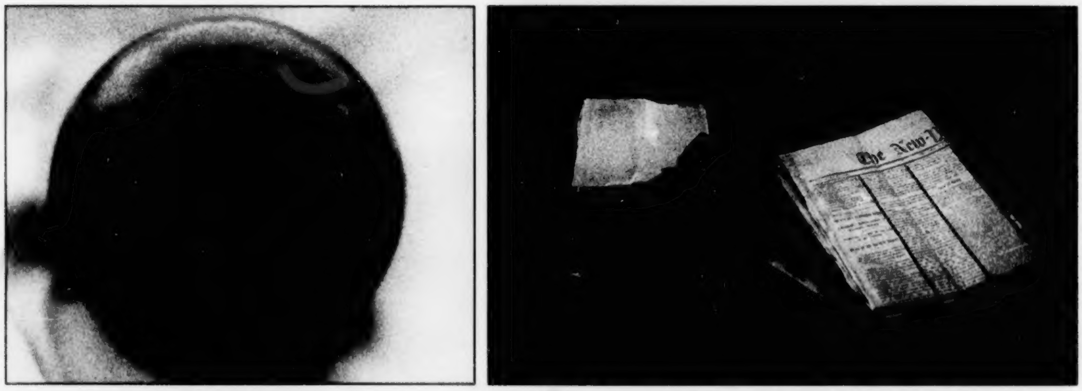

A hand-painted Persian celestial wooden globe, ca. 1650, purchased for the Library by its private-sector advisory and support group, the Madison Council; the contents of Abraham Lincoln's pockets on the night he was assassinated, on display in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition, made possible by Xerox, and donated to the Library in 1937 by Lincoln's granddaughter, Mary Lincoln Isham.

Gifts to the Nation

The Library Shares Its Collections with the People

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

The Library of Congress occupies a unique place in American civilization. For nearly 200 years, it has collected and preserved the nation's intellectual heritage. The collection of nearly 119 million items housed in the Library represents America's "creative legacy," and ranges from books, maps and manuscripts to photographs, motion pictures and music.

Although since 1870 the law has required that every copyrighted "book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving or photograph" be sent to the Library, there are still many other materials that do not fall under this law but nonetheless belong in the national library. Many of these materials have been acquired through gifts — either through the generosity of the creator or owner of the material, or through the beneficence of someone who has purchased the items for the collections. These gifts have benefited countless users of the Library's collections, many of whom travel from across the country, even the world, to gain access to these materials.

As its gift to the nation during its Bicentennial, the Library will make available on its Web site (www.loc.gov) 5 million items. A significant portion of these materials came to the Library as gifts. These materials can now be shared with anyone having access to the Internet.

With this in mind, and "to encourage participation in the Bicentennial by friends and donors, we are sponsoring a 'Gifts to the Nation' program in which a gift to the Library of Congress will benefit our millions of patrons nationwide," said Dr. Billington. "We have compiled a list of special acquisitions aiming to enrich the collections and make them available to the broadest possible public."

Without its benefactors, the Library would not have such treasures as the diaries of Orville and Wilbur Wright; the music of George and Ira Gershwin, Irving Berlin and Leonard Bernstein; the outstanding Stern Collection of Abraham Lincoln materials, its largest collection of manuscripts — the NAACP archives; or the Rosenwald Collection of rare illustrated books from as far back as the 15th century, in addition to many other items.

"There are significant materials the Library is seeking to strengthen its collections; many of these can only be acquired through donations," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb. "As with all collections, the Library will preserve these gifts and make them available for future generations."

The Library's curators have identified these possible acquisitions. The Gifts to the Nation program is an opportunity to support the acquisition of these important cultural legacies, as well as the work of the scholars and curators who bring them to life.

A very special undertaking is the effort to rebuild the original core of the Library — Thomas Jefferson's vast and diverse personal collection — which he sold to Congress after the British burned the U.S. Capitol, where the Library was housed, in 1814. Tragically, in 1851, nearly two-thirds of Jefferson's library was destroyed in another Capitol fire. Jefferson believed that there was "no subject to which a member of Congress may not have the occasion to refer," and reconstructing his wide-ranging collection, the scope of which is reflected in the current Library of Congress holdings, will provide new insights into the mind of one of our nation's greatest thinkers and reinforce the Jeffersonian principle upon which the Library of Congress was built — that free access to information and knowledge is one of the cornerstones of democracy.

A 1999 gift of $1 million from Jerry and Gene Jones is supporting this effort. The Joneses are members of the

Library's private sector advisory group, the James Madison Council, which is headed by John Kluge.

Other gifts include:

- Thanks to the generosity of Edwin Cox, the Library has established for the first time in its history an endowment specifically to support these acquisitions. The "American Legacy Endowment" will help ensure that important materials, especially those that tell the story of America's past, will be held by the nation's library for study on site and through the National Digital Library Program.
- In an exchange of letters between Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Shields and Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in 1862, Jackson discusses his refusal to exchange Union prisoners because Union troops have been firing on his hospital staff. Jackson letters are very rare, and these letters have been purchased with the help of Madison Council member Alyne Massey.
- The Library's purchase of the first American Haggadah, published in 1837, was aided by a gift of Lenier Temerlin of the Madison Council. The haggadah — a Hebrew liturgical text that is recited in the home during the Passover meal — is Judaism's most beloved book.
- A Persian celestial globe on a wooden sphere, ca. 1650, was donated by the Madison Council. This is the only know Islamic globe in the United States made of wood.
- The archives of dance legend Martha Graham, acquired through a grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, contain the complete manuscript, photographic and book collections of the most important American choreographer of the 20th century.
- A Bicentennial symposium, "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order" has been funded by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Welters, Friends of the Law Library and New York University Law School.
- The Xerox Foundation, which funded the current exhibition "American Treasures of the Library of Congress," will also support "World Treasures of the Library of Congress," opening next spring.

On Nov. 18, during the fall meeting at the Library of the Madsion Council, Library curators showed members a selection of items the Library is interested in acquiring:

This self-portrait daguerreotype by Robert Cornelius, Philadelphia, 1839, is believed to be the first photograph of the human face.

- The original archives of Orville and Wilbur Wright, which includes all material documenting the creation of the world's first aviation company. This collection would add to the Wright materials already in the Library of Congress.
- The first edition of the first map of Kentucky, produced in 1784 by John Filson. This map includes Filson's statement of appreciation to Daniel Boone and James Harrod, the frontiersmen who furnished details on which the map is based.
- The Max Liebman collection of 16mm kinescope prints of more than 400 hours of original 1950s television programming, including 140 original broadcasts of "Your Show of Shows."
- The papers of Philip Roth (b. 1933), one of the most important writers in America.
- The foremost collection of Hebraica in private hands — an assemblage of more than 10,000 items. Acquiring this collection would catapult the Library's Hebraica collections into the first rank of Judaica institutions around the world and provide resources to create a comprehensive and unique research center.

The Library is also seeking donations to create endowed chairs to create a scholarly community to mine and put to use the great depth and scope of the collections and share their knowledge with the world. A gift from Alexander Papamarkou is funding a chair in education at the Library beginning next year. The scholar filling this position will contribute to the educational initiatives of the National Digital Library Program.

"With our Gifts to the Nation program the Library hopes to increase its already remarkable collections and make them even more responsive to the research needs of the nation," said Mr. Tabb. ◆

For more information about the Library's Gifts to the Nation program, contact Winston Tabb, Associate Librarian for Library Services, at (202) 707-6240, or Norma Baker, Director of the Development Office, at (202) 707-2777. The Library's Bicentennial Web site (www.loc.gov/bicentennial) also contains a Gifts to the Nation section.

On the Cover:

Gifts to the Nation include (clockwise from top left): a photo from the 1960s civil rights photograph collection of James E. Hinton; the first page of the Book of Genesis from the Giant Bible of Mainz (*Biblia Latina*), a gift of Lessing J. Rosenwald; signature illustration from the American Memory Web site, "We'll Sing to Abe Our Song: Sheet Music About Lincoln, Emancipation and the Civil War from the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana" (*photo illustration by Andrea Dillon*); photographer Milton Rogovin's "Man with Baby," from the series "Buffalo's Lower West Side," 1972; and the manuscript of "Seven Anniversaries," Leonard Bernstein's glasses and the baton he used to conduct his final concert in 1980 (*photo by Jim Higgins*).

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The Words of Wouk

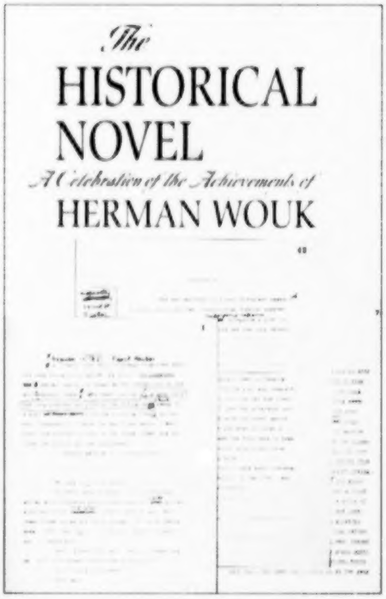
Novelist Honored in New Library Publication

The Historical Novel: A Celebration of the Achievements of Herman Wouk has just been published by the Library of Congress. Edited by Barbara A. Paulson, the book is based on discussions about the nature of historical fiction and tributes to Herman Wouk that took place at the Library of Congress on May 15, 1995. Sponsored by the Center for the Book, the event marked the gift by Mr. Wouk to the Library of Congress of the manuscripts of five of his historical novels (*Winds of War, War and Remembrance, Inside Outside, The Hope* and *The Glory*).

During the day a distinguished group of 17 writers, historians, publishers, and librarians discussed historical fiction as a genre and Herman Wouk's achievements.. Their comments have been edited for the book, which concludes with Mr. Wouk's after-dinner address, "L'Envoi: A Personal Vision of the Historical Fiction to Which I Have Devoted Thirty Years."

The book, after introductions by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Editor Barbara A. Paulson, begins with remarks from biographer Robert Caro, who recalled his reading of Mr. Wouk's *The Caine Mutiny* on the New York subway. He also noted that any symposium on Herman Wouk was really "a symposium on the whole 20th century."

The Historical Novel is divided into five sections:



The
HISTORICAL
NOVEL
A Celebration of the Achievements of
HERMAN WOUK

- Contributors to "Sources and Resources for Historical Fiction" are Jean Ashton of Columbia University ("Research Institutions and the Historical Novel") and Alice Birney of the Library of Congress ("Library of Congress Resources for Research on the Historical Novel").
- "The Historical Novel in Literature and Society" contains contributions by novelists Alan Cheuse ("Bringing History to Life"), Mary Lee Settle ("Language and Memory") and George Garrett ("Historical Memory: Living in a Foreign Country"), and literary scholars James L.W. West III ("The Consequences of Historical Fiction") and Andrew Delbanco ("Can Historical Fiction Tell the Truth?").
- Essays by four publishers constitute "Historical Fiction in the Marketplace": Brigitte Weeks ("Why Do We Read Historical Novels?"), William D. Phillips ("Is the Historical Novel Selling?"), Emilie Buchwald ("Publishing and Marketing Historical Fiction from the Perspective of a Literary Nonprofit Press") and Simon Michael Bessie ("The Role of the Publisher Is to Applaud").
- "History and the Novel" contains essays by historians and Christopher Collier ("Criteria for the Historical Novel as a Teaching Tool") and Martin Gilbert ("The Truth of Historical Fiction") and columnist and novelist William Safire ("The Sense of Scene").
- Herman Wouk ("*War and Remembrance*") and historians Darden Asbury Pyron ("*Gone With the Wind*. Novel and Film") David McCullough ("Accuracy and Imagination") contributed to "The Historical Novel on Film," the concluding section of the book and the symposium itself.

A 118-page book illustrated with black-and-white photographs that document the symposium, *The Historical Novel: A Celebration of the Achievements of Herman Wouk* is available for $9.95 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop. Credit card orders may be placed with the Sales Shop by calling (202) 707-0204.

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. This celebration of the achievements of Herman Wouk continues a series of Center for the Book events that honor prominent citizens of the world of books. For information about the Center for the Book and its activities, visit its Web site: **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**. ◆

Dr. Billington and Herman Wouk during a symposium on the author's work held at the Library in 1995. A new book on Mr. Wouk's work is based on that symposium.

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International Involvement

Envoy to the Balkans Speaks on Kosovo

BY PROSSER GIFFORD

Speaking to invited luncheon guests on Nov. 9, Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch delivered the fourth annual Vienna Lecture. The series was initiated as a way to provide an Austrian perspective on important European issues.

This year's speaker, who is the International Community's High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, squeezed a visit to Washington between his briefing of the Security Council in New York and an immediate return to Sarajevo. The mandate of the High Representative is to oversee the civilian implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord of 1995.

Ambassador Petritsch, an Austrian career diplomat, was the European Union's Special Envoy to Kosovo. He addressed issues that are of crucial significance to Westerners: "How — and for how long — should the international community remain involved in the Balkans?" His answer, in brief, was for a long time — in order to build a functioning civil society so that the Balkan region can be integrated into the European family of nations. What is required is the building of a sustainable society capable of governing itself.

Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch

He argued that it is not enough to rebuild the region's moribund economy. What is crucial is reform of the state and the establishment of human security — reforming the institutional environment and establishing the rule of law. "We need to be courageous as well as creative." The Albanians must not be permitted to build a mono-ethnic state in Kosovo, he said. "We need to shift the political discourse from historical claims, which conflict and contradict, to the needs of the future, which overlap and complement." The first step is the full implementation of the Dayton accords.

Ambassador Petritsch said it will be difficult to overcome the "culture of dependency" in Bosnia. He insisted that the citizens of Bosnia eventually must take responsibility for the process of tackling the underlying causes for societal tensions — an alien idea to many people who have never experienced "civil society."

On Oct. 27, 1999, as High Representative, he took an important step in laying down property law reform and uniform procedures for property repossession. This will enable thousands of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes. A second crucial step is a reformed election law, which will provide accountability and transparency in the political process, enabling voters for the first time to select representatives by name and personality (rather than simply by party). Candidates will have to come from and live in the region they represent. The goal is to increase political moderation and attention to issues such as the economy, education and housing, rather than a pre-occupation with the past.

Ambassador Petritsch ended his talk with a plea for an "international civil service" – police units and trainers, democratization and media experts, human rights monitors and ombudsmen. He believes that the necessary deconstruction of the myths of Balkan history can only be achieved by a vibrant civil society that will deal with its past objectively. ◆

Mr. Gifford is the director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

On These Walls

Library Best-Seller Reprinted

ON THESE WALLS

The Library has reprinted *On These Walls: Inscriptions and Quotations in the Buildings of the Library of Congress* (1995) by John Y. Cole, the director of the Center for the Book. "It's the best-selling book in the Library Sales Shop," said retail marketing officer Anna Lee. "Visitors use it as they tour the buildings and love to keep it as a souvenir, especially of the Jefferson Building. The new printing of 10,000 copies will keep us in stock for a while."

The well-illustrated 106-page book, which includes a comprehensive "Index and Guide to Names" compiled by Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams, is available for $8.50 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop, Washington, DC 20540-4920. To order by credit card, call (202) 707-0204. ◆

Italian Microcosms

Author Magris Discusses His Work

BY ERIC SOLSTEN

In a program co-sponsored by the Italian Cultural Institute, the Embassy of Italy and the Library's European Division, Italian writer Claudio Magris presented his latest work, *Microcosms,* to a packed audience in the Mumford Room of the Madison Building on Oct. 22.

Born in 1939, Mr. Magris began his literary career in 1963 when, at the age of 24, he published his first book, *Il mito absburgo nelia letteratura austriaca moderna* (*The Hapsburg Myth in Modern Austrian Literature*). Working as a novelist, essayist and professor of German literature at the University of Trieste, throughout his career Mr. Magris has continued to probe many of the subjects central to his first book. He has written that even as *Mitteleuropa* (Central Europe) experienced a crisis of political and intellectual dissolution, the Hapsburg Empire was able to forge from its diversity an order and harmony in which such writers as Arthur Schnitzler, Hugo von Hofmansthal, Karl Kraus, Franz Kafka and Joseph Roth could thrive. These writers were able to document this dissolution and reveal the existential predicament of individuals faced with the cultural crisis of a once monolithic social order.

Mr. Magris's first novel, *Inferences on a Sabre,* which appeared in Italian in 1984 and in English in 1990, tells the story of Cossacks brought to northeastern Italy late in World War II by the Germans who told them they would be given a new homeland there if they fought against the advancing Red Army. Eager for a homeland with borders, the Cossacks complied, only to be betrayed and slaughtered at war's end.

Mr. Magris's most critically acclaimed works are *Danube,* published in Italy in 1986 and in the United States in 1989, and *Microcosms,* which was published in Italy in 1997 where it won the Strega Prize,

Manfredi Bellati

Claudio Magris

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Lecturer Links Austrian and Brazilian Authors

BY PROSSER GIFFORD

On Nov. 9 Austrian prize-winning novelist Gloria Kaiser spoke in the Pickford theater on the subject of "exile literature."

Using Stefan Zweig of Austria and Jorge Amado of Brazil as examples, she stressed the strong historical links between Brazil and Austria, and the transforming experiences that affected both of these enormously popular writers as a result of exile from their native countries.

Austrian writer Stefan Zweig, born in Vienna in 1881, wrote poetry, critical essays, short stories and biographies, becoming one of the most widely read authors writing in German during the 1920s and '30s. Forced to leave Austria by the Nazis in 1934, he chose to go to Brazil, where during the last year of his life he wrote *The Royal Game.* In February 1942, with no end to his exile in sight and overcome by depression, he and his wife, Lotte, committed suicide in Petropolis, Brazil.

Written in a concise, spare language, very different from his earlier work, *The Royal Game* describes what it is like to be deprived of all human contact, living in a windowless room. The protagonist, Br. B., manages to keep sane by playing chess against himself using the checkered bedspread. Gloria Kaiser felt that the book mirrored Zweig's personal anguish — "internal disequilibrium" was his description — of being deprived of his native language.

Jorge Amado was forced to leave Brazil in 1948 because of his political activity. Born in Ilheus in northeastern Brazil in 1912, he spent his childhood on his parents' cocoa farm. Sent away to Jesuit school at the age of 10, he eventually rebelled, turned against a career as a lawyer and wrote his first novel at the age of 18. Three years later, he published *Cacau,* and the following year *Suor* ("Sweat"). Both of these novels told of the exploitation of the workers on the cocoa farms. In 1933, soon after its publication, *Cacau* was banned for its socialist messages. (The Library of Congress has one of the very rare surviving copies.) Amado joined the Communist Party, was arrested repeatedly, and then when Communist political activity was forbidden in Brazil, he left for Europe. Although his exile was relatively brief, the experience changed him and his tactics. Ms. Kaiser quotes him as saying upon his return, "Humor rather than political discourse is the novelist's weapon to fight against injustice and exploitation." He wrote *Gabriela* in 1958 (also about the cocoa-producing town of Ilheus), and it was an instantaneous success. His new approach and tonalities characterize all his later novels.

Gloria Kaiser has done extensive research at the Library and has lectured here on previous occasions. She also writes juvenile literature and plays and does readings for the Austrian national broadcasting system. Her two most recent books *Dona Leopoldina* (1994) and *Pedro II* (1997), treating the Hapsburg royalty who became rulers in Brazil, are widely read in Brazil. Both have been translated into English and are available from the Ariadne Press. ◆

Mr. Gifford is the director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

Magris

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Italy's top literary award; it is being published in English by Harvill Press. Both books are written in the form of travelogues that range widely through time and space. *Danube* follows the course of the Danube River from its origins to the Black Sea; *Microcosms* begins and ends in Trieste, with excursions to other areas of Italy, such as Turin. It consists of a series of stories about memorable and well-defined characters, one of which was read by a professional actress, Melissa O'Connor, in English. Mr. Magris read another selection from the book in Italian.

The program was introduced by John Van Oudenaren, the chief of the European Division, and Professor Roberto Severino, chairman of the Italian Department at Georgetown University, who placed Mr. Magris in the broader context of Italian and European literature. Professor Severino noted that in his latest book, a collection of essays not yet translated into English, Mr. Magris wrote that the task of the writer is to take shipwrecked lives out of the water and "take them aboard a precarious Noah's Ark made of paper." This rescue attempt is a utopian one, but "utopia gives meaning to life because, contrary to any realistic expectation, it demands that life must have a meaning."

During a question-and-answer session that followed the readings, Mr. Magris spoke about literature, other writers he has known and admired and the art of writing. He observed that "literature is a journey from the known to the unknown, and from the unknown to the known" and said that only after he has written the first third of a book does he know what he is writing. Speaking about the ultimate journey from life to death that figures in his books, he quoted a Hasidic proverb: "Man comes from dust and returns to dust, but in the meantime he can drink a glass of wine."

A constant theme in his writing, Mr. Magris said, was borders of every kind: national, political, social, psychological and linguistic. He stated that his fascination with borders no doubt stems from the fact that he grew up in Trieste, which is on the border between Italy and Yugoslavia. As a very young child, he could travel eastward from Trieste, but with the creation of the Iron Curtain after World War II, these well-known areas suddenly were closed to him.

Mr. Magris noted that literature can be a journey across borders of any kind. ◆

Mr. Solsten is a reference librarian in the European Division.

Among Friends

Law Library Group Holds Fall Meeting

BY ANNE MERCER

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress held its annual meeting of the Board of Directors on Oct. 22 in the Madison Building offices of the Law Library of Congress. Abe Krash, president of the Friends, presided over the meeting, which drew members from as far away as Austin, Texas, and New York City.

Board members (from left): Executive Director Anne Mercer, President Abe Krash, Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina, Betty Southard Murphy, Paul Warnke, John Jenkins, Kenneth Halajian, Kathleen Price, Charles Mathias and Keith Ann Stiverson.

Law Librarian Rubens Medina presented his annual report and brought the members up to date on the project for which they had provided the seed money, the upcoming conference in March 2000, "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order." The conference, cosponsored by the New York University School of Law, will bring together about 100 legal scholars, judges, legislators and social scientists from jurisdictions all over the world to discuss the bearing of changing legal patterns on the relationships between law and democracy. Following this report, the board voted to make an additional gift to the Law Library to help defray the costs of the project.

Other items on the agenda included the election of new officers to the Board, selection of a winner for the annual Wickersham Award, presented at the Wickersham Award Dinner in March at the Supreme Court, and a review of the Friends' mission statement in connection with possible future programs.

The Friends is a nonprofit organization founded in 1932 by some of the country's most distinguished jurists. Today the membership includes attorneys, publishers, scholars and librarians across the nation committed to support the preservation and growth of the Law Library of Congress, the largest and most comprehensive source of legal information in the world. It currently has holdings of more than 2.3 million volumes, foreign legal specialists to analyze and interpret the collection and its own digital initiative, the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), a cooperative parliament-to-parliament legal database, as well as the National Digital Library's award-winning legal component, "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates 1774 -1873." ◆

Ms. Mercer is executive director of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress.

News from the Center for the Book

Massachusetts Center for the Book Approved

Jim Higgins

Director of the Center for the Book John Cole (far left) with members of the new Board of Governors of the Massachusetts Center for the Book: David Tebaldi, Cora Marrett, Joseph Hopkins, John Hench, Diane Bell, Bernard Margolis and Margo Crist.

The Library of Congress has approved a proposal for a Massachusetts Center for the Book that will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. "We're delighted to welcome Massachusetts to our growing network of affiliated state centers," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole during an Oct. 15 reception at the Library of Congress celebrating the new state center.

A collaborative effort among six Massachusetts organizations, the new center will be located at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, one of the members of the Massachusetts Center for the Book's Board of Governors. The other members are the American Antiquarian Society, the Boston Public Library, Five Colleges Inc. (Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges, along with the University of Massachusetts Amherst), the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners and the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities.

"It's been a complicated process and taken a few years, but we are delighted that Massachusetts finally has a Center for the Book," said Margo Crist, director of libraries for the University of Massachusetts Amherst, who represented the host institution in the planning meetings.

Jim Higgins

The Center for the Book's Anne Boni with John Kominski, former Library of Congress general counsel and a trustee of the Massachusetts Friends of the Library.

"The unique partnership we have formed will give a real boost to all aspects of the book in Massachusetts. We will work with organizations and individuals throughout the commonwealth to stimulate widespread interest in books, authorship, publishing, reading, libraries and literacy and to encourage the study of the history, art and future of books."

The Oct. 15 event was sponsored by the Friends of the Library, University of Massachusetts Amherst and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Ms. Crist moderated the program. John Kominski, former Library of Congress general counsel and a trustee of the Massachusetts Friends of the Library, was a special guest. James Kelly of the University of Massachusetts Amherst Library, a driving force behind the creation of the Massachusetts Center for the Book, spoke briefly, as did the following representatives of the new center's Board of Governors: John Hench, American Antiquarian Society; Bernard Margolis, Boston Public Library; Diane Bell, Five Colleges Inc.; Joseph Hopkins, Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners; David Tebaldi, Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities; and Cora Marrett, University of Massachusetts Amherst. A series of launching celebrations at various locations throughout Massachusetts is being planned.

For information about the Massachusetts Center for the Book, contact Sharon Shaloo, Executive Director, Director's Office, DuBois Library, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01033, telephone: (413) 545-2029, fax: (413) 545-6873.

Center for the Book Receives Bicentennial 'Gift to the Nation'

Madison Council member Brian Heidtke, vice president of Colgate-Palmolive Co., and his wife, Darlene, a former librarian, have made a $250,000 "Gift to the Nation" to support the development of state centers for the book affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Describing why he and his wife decided to establish the State Center for the Book Trust Fund, Mr. Heidtke said: "Darlene and I wanted our gift to help the Library of Congress promote grassroots reading and literacy projects in every part of the country. We hope our gift will inspire others to join us in this effort."

"Brian and Darlene have been strong and loyal supporters of the Center for the Book since they became Madison Council members in 1991," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "Their most recent donation, this generous "Gift to the Nation" on the occasion of the Library's Bicentennial, will make an enormous difference in the Center for the Book's efforts to stimulate interest in reading. It will help us strengthen our current projects and help us encourage the creation of new centers in many states."

The Heidtkes' gift was featured in the June 1999 issue of *Jefferson's Legacy*, a quarterly charitable-giving newsletter published by the Library's Development Office. The newsletter highlighted the Center for the Book as a worthwhile recipient for contributions from citizens and corporations, pointing out that it depends on tax-deductible donations from individuals, corporations and foundations to support its projects and publications.

Former librarian Darlene Heidtke and her husband, Brian Heidtke, vice president of Colgate-Palmolive Co., have made a gift to support state centers for the book.

Vermont's 'Mother Goose' Project Begins Second Year

"Mother Goose Asks 'Why?'," the Vermont Center for the Book's family science and literature program that is funded through a $1.5 million, three-year grant from the National Science Foundation, held its second National Institute in Portland, Ore., on Sept. 23-26. Libraries in 14 states, including nine state centers for the book and the District of Columbia, are collaborating on the project. Designed both to review the first year's work and to prepare for the second year, the five-day institute gave state teams the opportunity to expand their understanding of this informal science-through-children's-literature program for parents.

The institute differed in significant ways from last year's, which was held in Baltimore (see LC *Information Bulletin*, January 1999). A two-day preconference was held for the 25 professionals from various states who were recently recruited to participate in the project. Also, many of the workshops were conducted by veterans from participating states. Panels of professionals who were introduced to the project last year in Baltimore made presentations on topics such as "Involving Non-English Speakers," "A Second Look at Group Facilitation" and "Opportunities for Program Extensions."

The reports from the 71 participants were positive. Almost all states had met the goal of training 100 families in the Mother Goose books and science activities in the first year. More than half the states exceeded this goal by virtue of local fund-raising efforts, which enabled them to purchase and distribute more sets of books, activity guides and science kits. Reports from the field also indicated that programs had been very successful in engaging disadvantaged parents in reading and informal science activities with their children.

Reviewing the tasks accomplished and the work yet to be done, one participant commented, "We have a moral responsibility to provide access [to books and ideas] to all. With the "Mother Goose Asks 'Why?'" program, our mission has begun. Each participant is touching the lives of a few and those few will tell others ... [This is all because] a few took a chance on an idea and made it work." ◆

Vermont Center for the Book

Teams from Washington, D.C., Virginia and Maryland participate in the "Mother Goose Asks 'Why?'" National Institute held this year in Baltimore.

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